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ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO

By

WILLIAM E. PETERS, Attorney at Law; Civil and Mining Engineer;
Land Surveyor and Abstracter of Title to Real Estate,
Athens, Ohio

Author of the Legal History of the Ohio University; Ohio Lands, or How the United States of North America was Built; Government: County, State, National; Land Areas, or How to Calculate and Verify Contents to Tracts of Land by Latitude and Departure, whereby Sixth Grade Students may Calculate the Contents and Verify the Correctness of Measurements of the Survey of any Tracts of Land however many Sides; Evolution of Counties in Ohio, (typewritten) whereby by Kinetographic (moving) Pictures, the Proper County of any Public Records may Readily be Found; Athens County, Ohio, Business (Applicable in every county in the state); Thirty-one Thousand pages (carbon copies) of Abstracts of Titles to Real Estate, and Code of Land Titles in Ohio of more than 5600 (typewritten) pages, in seventeen volumes, being a Compilation from Official Records of all Charters, Indian Treaties, Grants and Acts of the United States, colonial and Federal Congresses, and of the Legislatures of the States of Virginia, New York, Connecticut and Ohio, (on file in the Library of the Supreme Court of Ohio) on which are Based the Titles to ALL Lands in Ohio, (the experimental laboratory for the Subdivision and Conveyance of Titles to Real Estate) which was presented to the Supreme Court of Ohio, and accepted by the Legislature of the state. (See 118 Laws of Ohio, page 768)

VOLUME ONE

1947

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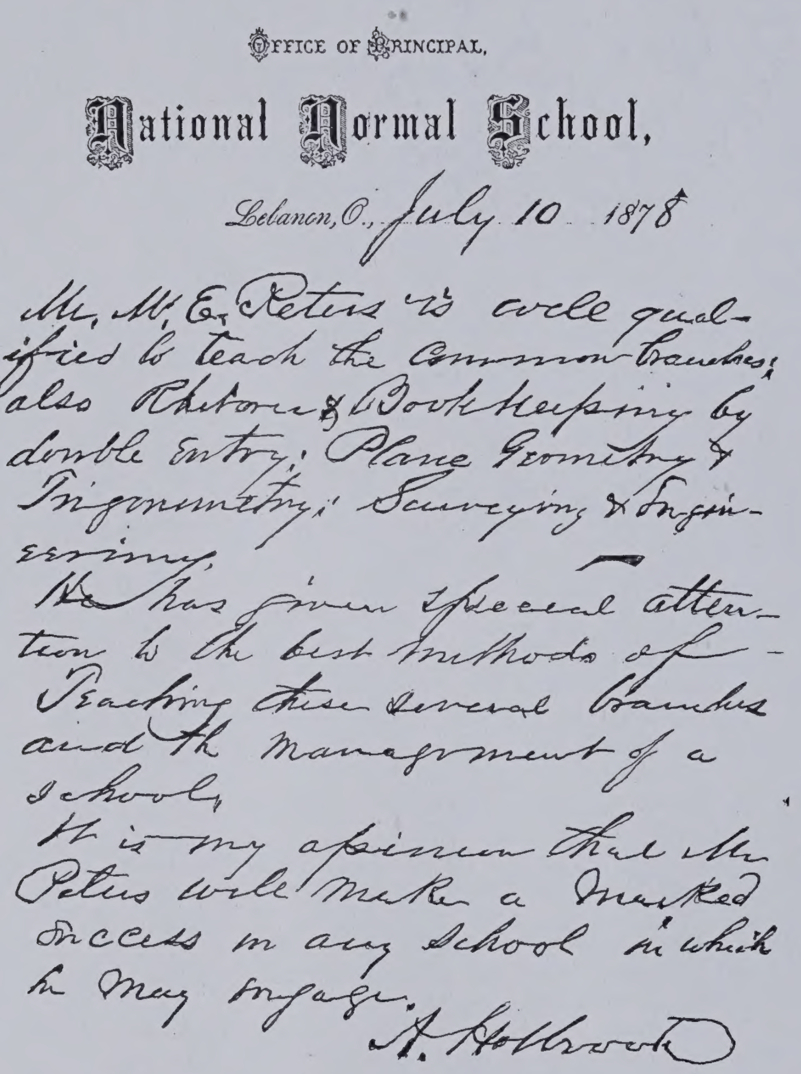
THE AUTHOR

Like the many who have succeeded in the business world, Mr. Peters (the author) was born (in 1857) and raised on a farm; (all his family for generations back have been farmers) attended the "one room" school and imbibed McGuffey. He graduated in 1878 from the Alfred Holbrook National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, in Civil Engineering, land surveying and bookkeeping, in the latter of which he frequently applied the double entry system in and to practical business itself. Taught school in 1878 and 1879. In 1880 was township clerk and United States census enumerator in Loramie Township, Shelby County, Ohio, in which county he surveyed land, located and had charge of constructing ditches and pikes. (McAdam roadways).

In 1881-2 he was a railroad civil engineer, and, in June and July of 1881, ran the levels of a proposed railroad (never built) from Sidney, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, eighty miles. In August and September of that year he helped to make a preliminary survey for a proposed railroad from Bremen, Ohio, by the way of MondayCreek, to Chauncey. Some thirty miles. He thereafter helped to survey and locate several railroad switches in the northeastern part of Columbus.

In November he was placed in charge, as division engineer, of building fourteen miles of railroad (now, 1945, the New York Central) from Glouster to Athens ("Armitage Crossing") on which there were seven Howe truss bridges (80 to 100 feet) across Sunday Creek, and one (160 feet) across the Hocking River at Chauncey. The timbers (squared) were shipped from Michigan and laid off at Glouster where they were framed, under



OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL,

National Normal School,

Lebanon, O., July 10 1878

Mr. W. E. Peters is well qualified to teach the common branches; also Rhetoric & Book Keeping by double entry; Plane Geometry & Trigonometry; Surveying & Engineering.

He has given special attention to the best methods of Teaching these several branches and the management of a school.

It is my opinion that Mr Peters will make a marked success in any school in which he may engage.

A. Holbrook

DIPLOMA OF WILLIAM E. PETERS.

the direction of Mr. Peters, and floated down Sunday Creek to their respective locations. That section of the railroad was completed the first of September, 1882. After that date, Mr. Peters had charge of laying out the work from the Ohio River end, till the latter part of November when rail connection was effected.

He was county surveyor of Athens County for the years of 1888, 1889, and 1890, and, in 1890, was, officially, a member of the Athens County board of equalization of the value of real estate. He was (in 1889) the first President of the Ohio Society of County Surveyors, and also a charter member of the Ohio Society of Mining Engineers.

In 1891, Mr. Peters was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and thereafter specialized in corporation, business, coal mining, and real estate law. He was (1891-5) the first clerk of the Athens County Board of Elections under the "Australian" system of voting which since has prevailed; and assumed a leading part in framing forms and formal procedure. Since 1926 he has been a life member of The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. He was one of the charter members of the Ohio Society of Titlemen and for years has been a member of The American Title Association.

In 1910 he wrote the "Legal History of the Ohio University."

As in the approach to all things and propositions, this necessitated beginning at the beginning. Beginning with the settlement at Jamestown under the charter of 1606, and, as all things grow, building up and developing co-operative life and activity, to the procedure and form of co-operation of mankind that were thrown out into the wilderness, into the land of Canaan, northwest of the river Ohio, by the Ordnance of July 13, 1787.

And as "Religion, morality, and knowledge", ages ago, were deemed "necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind," it was declared in that ordinance, when building the first all-inclusive political Constitution of the World, issued to the territory of the would-be first settlement of peoples in a new, virgin territory, before there were any peoples there to be governed, it was deemed necessary to "good government and the happiness of mankind" that "schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged", and that the government of the peoples of this virgin territory, should be conducted by ALL the people, for ALL the people therein.

So, in the contract of October 27, 1787, for the sale of the land "Northwest of the River Ohio," to the Ohio Company of Associates, the "Legislature of the State" (of Ohio, the first state thus to be established under constitutional procedure) was directed to locate and establish "an University" to write, print, publish and declare text-books (guide-books) on education. Thus making the "Ohio University" a part and parcel of the basic Constitution of the United States of North America; and bringing up through development, the operation of a true, perfect, private, compound (Legislative, Judicial, Executive) co-ordinating, political corporation aggregate, which constituted "THE STATE."

In 1917, Mr. Peters wrote OHIO LAND and Their History, or How the United States of North America Was Built," in which is set forth the rise and development of the rectangular system, or plan, (a templet) of subdividing land which has added a stability to titles that nothing else could have provided.

One year, Prof. C. E. Sherman, head of the Department of Civil Engineering of the Ohio State University from 1902 to 1938, when he retired, gave credit for writing a thesis to all students in that department who would buy and read OHIO LANDS.

Mr. Peters, in 1887, had charge, as the architect, of building, for the Nelsonville Sewer Pipe Company, the first hard-pressed (vitrified) clay factory in Athens County, designing the first down-draft oven (kiln) and a way or manner of pre-dryig clay products before placing them in the kiln, used in the county.

In the fall of 1882, Mr. Peters located in Nelsonville and engaged in coal mine surveying and engineering, and for several years surveyed mines in the Hocking and Sunday Creek Valleys; the New Straitsville-Shawnee district and in the Federal Valley, (Pittsburg coal) the Jackson County (Ohio) and the Charleston (West Virginia) coal fields. He planned and supervised the building of many "coal tipples", locating machinery, etc.

Mr. Peters wrote (in 1922) LAND AREAS, a mathematical treatise by which the area and correctness of measurements of any multiple sided plane may be determined so easily by "latitude and departure", as required by section 2794 of the general code of Ohio, that Mr. H. F. F. of Luray, Virginia, in 1927, wrote: "I wish to say that your book LAND AREAS, is all you claim for it. After three days of study I was able to calculate any tract of land, regardless of its shape. And I want to say further that at the time I bought LAND AREAS I knew nothing at all of algebra,

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geometry, or trigonometry being only a sixth grade student. I would be glad to know if there is any book on algebra that is written in as plain language as LAND AREAS. I would be glad to get such a book." Mr. F. could testify in court as to correctness of calculations; one who used the formula of higher mathematics, could not.

Copies of OHIO LANDS and LAND AREAS have been sold in Porto Rico, Mexico, Honolulu, Australia and Japan. A copy of each also has been sold to the Soviet Government at Moscow.

In 1918 the Auditor of State wrote Mr. Peters "that some leases (of school lands) were provided in some Belmont County townships upon condition of building mills, one I think a cloth mill and in another case a grain mill, but I do not recall the year nor the particular survey township affected and it occurred to me to ask you as a special favor to this department to advise us whether your record of your researches discloses whether such leases were executed." . . . "These are not the only instances where I am up against this problem, but the others may wait as I do not feel it would be fair to trouble you in all these matters; but these particular cases are urgent." Mr. Peters at once referred the auditor to an act of 1813 (11 Laws of Ohio, page 61) whereby 204 acres were leased to Samuel Sharpless, John Kinsey and George Sharpless for ninety-nine years, only; and enclosed a map of the land.

In 1920 The Chancellor of the Toledo Chancery embracing 16 counties in northwestern Ohio, wrote: "I was in diocesan attorney's office to examine an abstract for a proposed purchase of land on Put-in-Bay. He consulted the book (Ohio Lands) and at once found the information desired."

The auditor of state in December of 1913, appointed Mr. Peters a "Special Examiner", particularly to report on "school lands" in Jackson County. In January following Mr. Peters reported that in section 16, town 12, range 16, (Starr Township, Hocking County) two wells had been completed and a third almost; that much oil was being gotten therefrom, and that such extraction from land held under lease was *"waste"*. Whereupon, the legislature being in special session, the governor messaged it a bill to care for the situation. To 1942 the state has received $215,074.38 in income for the benefit of that township of which $181,233.98 has been for the schools and $33,840.40 for the churches. Mr. Peters received forty dollars for his services.

When the state makes a deed for land, the auditor prepares and submits it to the governor for signature with the certificate that it is regular and proper for the governor to sign it. The auditor then records the deed in his "Land Record" and delivers it to the purchaser. In April of 1914, an attorney in Toledo wrote the auditor for information as to the conveyance of fifty acres of "school land" in section 16, town 2 in the twelve mile square reserve.

The auditor replied he had no record. Whereupon the matter was referred to Mr. Peters who reported that in 1840 a special act of the legislature (38 Local Laws, page 177) provided that upon certain proceedings being had in the Lucas County court of common pleas, the auditor of that county should make the deed.

To Mr. Peters, the auditor wrote: "Accept thanks for your kindness. I have examined the acts referred to in your letter, and can now understand why the sale of section 16 in township 2, U. S. R. (Lucas County) was conducted in the way it was. Also the reason for this office having no record of the deeds."

When the United States Geological and Topographical Survey was made in Ohio, arrangements were made with the Ohio State University by which the students in the engineering department did the field work during vacation. Prof. C. E. Sherman, head of that department, was in charge of such survey as "Inspector", and so appears on all Ohio "Quadrants".

In 1924, Captain R. W. Berry, Topographic Engineer" of the Geological Survey in the Interior Department wrote Prof. Sherman: "Will you kindly see if you can secure for me at Columbus a description or plat of the west boundary of Franklin County, from the southwest corner at the junction of Madison and Pickaway Counties to the point where the line enters Darby Creek. Am having difficulty in accurately locating this part of the County line on the West Columbus sheet, and am unable to obtain this information at Washington." Prof. Sherman referred the matter to Mr. Peters and requested him to answer Captain Berry direct.

Mr. Peters did so, whereupon Captain Berry wrote: "I wish to thank you for the valuable assistance you have given me in helping to locate the western boundary of Franklin County, Ohio."

"As our resurvey of the West Columbus Quadrangle was accomplished mainly with the aid of aeroplane photographs, the location of this line was in doubt in one place, but with the aid of your description, the line has been satisfactorily placed on the map."

In 1939, Mr. Peters presented to the supreme court of Ohio, his "Code of Land Titles in Ohio" being a compilation from official records of all charters, Indian treaties, grants, ordinances and acts of the United States colonial and federal congresses, and of the legislatures of the states of Virginia, New York, Connecticut and Ohio, on which are based the titles to all lands in Ohio consisting of more than 5600 pages (typewritten) and seventeen volumes. The gift was accepted April 27, 1939 by "Joint Resolution" of the legislature. (118 Laws of Ohio, page 768).

Mr. Peters has written numerous articles of and on the history of Athens County and, of Ohio, including (in 1942) "Athens County and Where and How to Find".

Mr. Peters has been attorney for The Acadia Coal and Coke Company of New Brunswick, Canada, from 1892 to the present time, (1944) more than fifty years. He has incorporated many corporations under the laws of several other states (and Canada) as well as many under the laws of Ohio; and as a corporation attorney he has had to do with legal proceedings involving millions of dollars.

The life of Mr. Peters spans the time from when the tallow candle was the best illumination to be had, to practically the noonday sun itself; from the wooden tube (the trunk of a tree with a hole bored through its center) to the endless billions of tubing of various materials now prevailing; from the half gallon can of cement for plastering around stove pipes, to the unlimited amount of tonnage now used throughout the world; from the soft hand-pressed brick to that of adamant; from the time when the human voice could reach but to yonder hills, to its passing around the earth in practically less than no time, and from its center to the outer rim of the surrounding atmosphere; from the preservation of animal and vegetable life and activity, at the time of action, to the end of time; from the time when material things could be lifted but one foot off the earth, to one hundred tons flying the air like a bird; from obscurity to the vision of things in and through the human body. Thus Mr. Peters has had extensive practice and experience and time to analyze all approaches to use and application.

No one has ever lived more than sixty years, midst the scenes of his activities of such varied, constructive and important endeavors, as has Mr. Peters; and "lived to tell the story."

NOTE:

The plow; the scraper; the shovel; the pick; the wheel-barrow and the (farmer's) dirt wagon (?) were the only implements used in building the Glouster-Athens railroad. No material was moved more than three hundred feet. Needed dirt was acquired from adjacent "borrow-pits", while the excess material was piled along side. If material outside of the right-of-way was needed, or space outside of the right-of-way on which to "dump" excess material, was needed, it was bought of the adjacent landowner.

Iron nails, bolts, chains, hinges and animal power only were used. No cement or other binding materials were used or were available other than lime and sand. Roads were impassable from the first of December to May, and the only transportation facilities were to "walk". No telegraph or telephone or telegraph facilities were available. Mail (carried on "horse-back") was south on Monday; north on Tuesday; south on Wednesday; north on Thursday; south on Friday and north on Saturday. No mail on Sunday.

I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good, therefore, that I can show my fellow creature, let me show it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.
—STEPHEN GRELLOT

Age sits with decent grace upon his visage, and worthily becomes his silver locks, who wears the marks of many years well spent, of virtue, truth well tried, and wise experience,
Rowe.

FOREWORD

The approach to, the consideration of, and the (written) history of Athens County, Ohio, is typical of, and in nowise different from that of each and every county (community) in the United States. In fact, it is in nowise different from that in every community ("Home Rule", at HOME) in the WORLD.

The narration and presentation of Athens County History must be approached, considered and envisaged academically, for the reason that:

1. What is a "record" and / or how or where to find the "record" is not taught. Neither is it taught how or in what manner to make a report of, or a statement concerning, persons, places, things, events and / or propositions, so as to fit the "record" and to pass the information on to future generations, *as "record"* that they may be found, whether or not, such facts may be known to have existed.

2. How to designate and / or tell where a person, place or thing is located, or an event may have happened, is not taught.

Therefore, if one can not tell where a person, place or thing is located, or where an event may have happened, how can the teacher pass such information on to the child?

3. The territory of Ohio is taught and said to be divided into eighty-eight counties.

These counties are corporate peoples, (entities) grouped to transact their mutual and respective private-public business.

Instead, however, the territory of Ohio is sub-divided into smaller *tracts of land,* and these into still smaller *tracts of land,* and so on ad infinitum.

The county corporate entity is the exclusive, basic, standard unit on which all corporations are predicated, and to which all must conform and be subservient. It is the primary foundation base of all grouped, personal and/or governmental activity, thought and purpose.

Be a "Doubting Thomas." "For as he thinketh in his heart, so is he."

Do not try to understand or comprehend a thing or a proposition, before learning all possible of it; of its use; of its purpose and of its application. To try to do so effectively obstructs the approach.

> "*All are but parts of one stupendous whole,*
> "*Whose body Nature is, and God the soul.*"
>
> *Pope.*

Things are found when looking for something else; while one rests himself and his mind by doing something else.

Persons, things, places and events are local; and it is only at the situs that information may be had of them. By far the larger per cent. of such information is unwritten. It is "tradition." Unwritten history. And if it be written, much unwritten history must be considered. Otherwise that which is written is a "misfit" and misleading. Things are found when looking for something else.

No one thing is complete within itself. It is but a complement of one or more *other* things. No one proposition is complete within itself. It is but a complement of one or more *other* propositions. And, in turn, these respective complements each have complements, which, in turn, have their respective complements, and so on ad infinitum.

Therefore to understand a thing, or a proposition, the complements of the thing, or of the proposition, should be comprehended.

> "*All served, all serving; nothing stands alone;*
> "*The chain holds on, and where it ends, unknown.*"

To know a subject is to know it, and that is complete. To know how and where to find a subject, likewise is complete. And it is unnecessary to memorize it or its existence. When wanted all that is necessary is to "reach forth thy hand, and it is thine." Why then

> "*Seek painted trifles and fantastic toys,*
> "*And eagerly pursue imaginary joys?*"

Much the larger per cent of information as to persons, places, things and events, and their location, is unwritten; that is, traditional and local; and in the vernacular of the vicinity. It can be obtained only from descendants of those who knew, particularly of the descendants who are proud of their ancestry.

Every thing, or every thought, can not be presented first. Besides the most prosaic presentation may be like unto "The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner." The keystone to the arch. The missing link makes no chain.

"The man who idly sits and thinks,
May sow a nobler crop of corn,
For thoughts are seeds of future deeds,
And when God thought—the world was born!"
HARRY ROMAINE, "*Inaction.*"

Get the PICTURE. A PICTURE is worth a THOUSAND words; while if one cannot conceive the PICTURE he cannot paint it.

All things cannot be told at once, nor the last thing told first.

"As I walked by myself
I talked to myself,
And thus myself said to me:—"
SAMUEL PEPYS

Therefore read to the end. From alpha to omega. And then, THINK IT OVER.

UP THE HOCKING VALLEY FROM MOUNT NEBO TRAIL.
From Section 10, Town 9, Range 14.

Where To Find

(1) Peters Papers.
(Ohio University Library)

(2) Athens County Atlas. — 1875

(3) Athens County Atlas. — 1905

(4) Athens County. — Walker

(5) Evolution of Counties. — Peters
(Typewritten. In Ohio University Library)

(6) History of the Hocking Valley. — 1883

(7) Ohio History. — Peters
(Typewritten. In Ohio University Library)

(8) Ohio Lands. — Peters

(9) Ohio University, Legal History of — Peters

(10) Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society

(11) Pioneer Association of Athens County
(Written. In Ohio University Library)

(12) Surveyor's Plat Book.

(13) Soldiers of American Revolution Buried in Ohio.

(14) Laws of Ohio.

(15) Deed Book.

(16) Recorder's Plat Book.

(17) Roster of Ohio Soldiers.

(18) Roster of Ohio Soldiers. 1812 War.
(Issued under Act of May 19, 1913)

(19) County Commissioners' Journal.

(20) Photos and General Information.
(In Ohio University Library)

(21) Athens County Will Book.

(22) Common Pleas Court Record, or Journal.

(23) Probate Court Journal.

(24) Marriage Records.

(25) Grave not Marked in any Way.

(26) Unmarked Sandstone.

(27) Listed Elsewhere herein.

(28) Howe's History of Ohio.

(29) Ohio Company Records.
(In Office of Recorder)

(30) Cemeteries.
(In Ohio University Library)

(31) Laws of the United States.

(32) United States Statutes at Large.

(33) Record of Births.

(34) Record of Deaths.

(35) Athens County Law Library.

B. & O. Sw. Ry., Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Ry.
(Originally the Marietta & Cincinnati)

C. & O. Ry., Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.
(Originally the Hocking Valley)

M. C. & C. Ry., Marietta, Columbus & Cleveland Ry.
(Originally the Ohio Central Extension)

N. Y. C. Ry., New York Central Ry.
(Originally the Ohio Central)

Traction, The Hocking-Sunday Creek Traction Co.
(From Nelsonville in 1909 to Athens in 1915. Abandoned in 1922. (7-p122)

NOTE: As surveys of power and pipe lines, roads, railroads, streams, etc., are not connected with original sub-divisions of land, and no notes have been kept, it is difficult to locate them upon maps. They must be "swedged" in from the best data obtainable and from personal information.

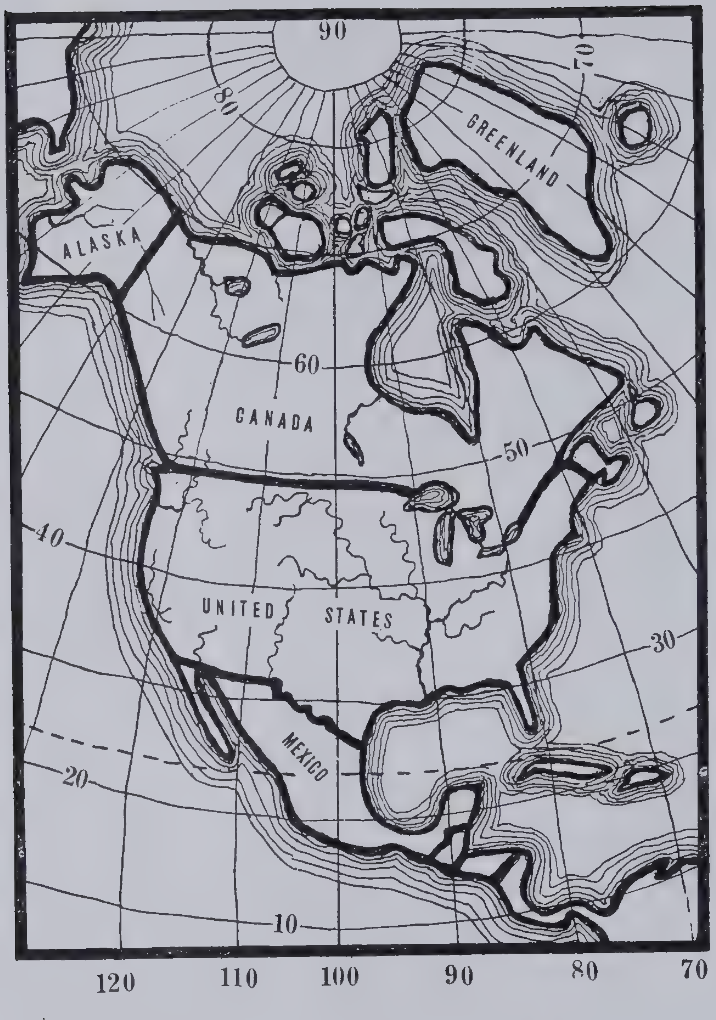
Corrections may be made and additional data added in subsequent editions; new plates made, symbols placed on maps and markers erected.

As all of Athens County lies within the "Ohio River Survey," to avoid tautology and in the interest of brevity, that term is not repeated after its statement after "Airport."

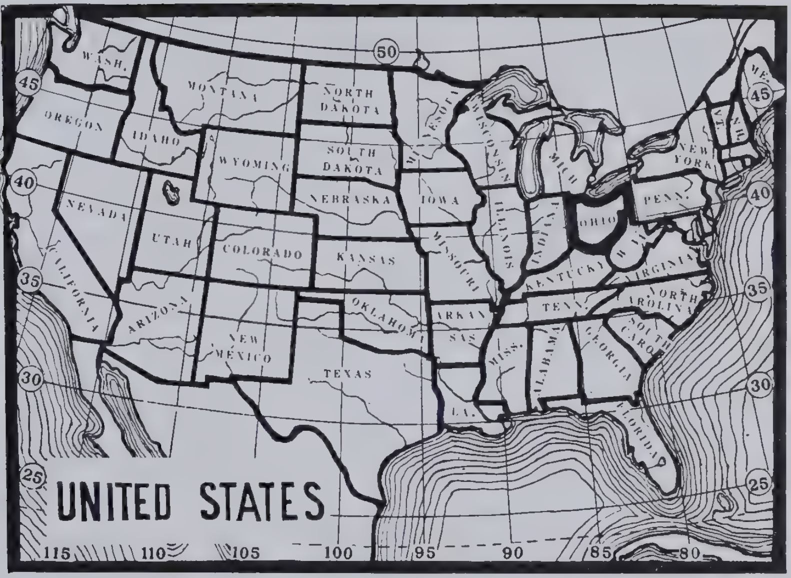
And since the towns in the Ohio River Survey are numbered only to the north, and the ranges only to the west, the terms, "North," "South," "East" and "West" are not used *after* towns and ranges.

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last.

Revelations, 22/13.



NORTH AMERICA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MONTANA
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SOUTH DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEVADA
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COLORADO
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
MINNESOTA
IOWA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LA.
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
MICH.
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENN.
MISS.
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
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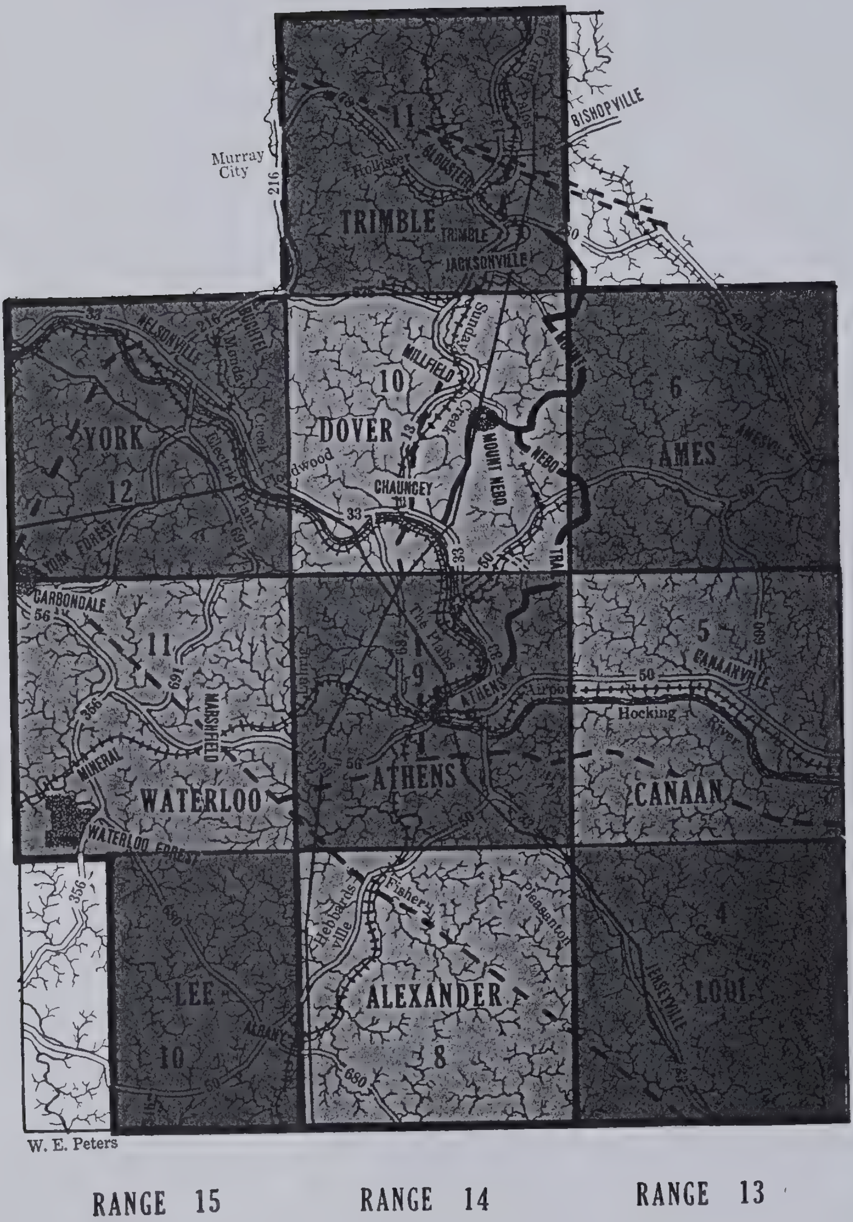
TRIMBLE
11
Murray City
216
Hollister
GLOUSTER
TRIMBLE
JACKSONVILLE
BISHOPVILLE
YORK
12
NELSONVILLE
BUCHTEL
Monday Creek
Electric Plant
YORK FOREST
DOVER
10
MILLFIELD
Sunday Creek
CHAUNCEY
MOUNT NEBO
NEBO
AMES
6
AMESVILLE
WATERLOO
11
CARBONDALE
MARSHFIELD
MINERAL
WATERLOO FOREST
ATHENS
9
The Plains
ATHENS
Airport
CANAAN
5
CANAANVILLE
Hocking River
LEE
10
ALBANY
ALEXANDER
8
Hebbardsville
Fishery
Pleasanton
LODI
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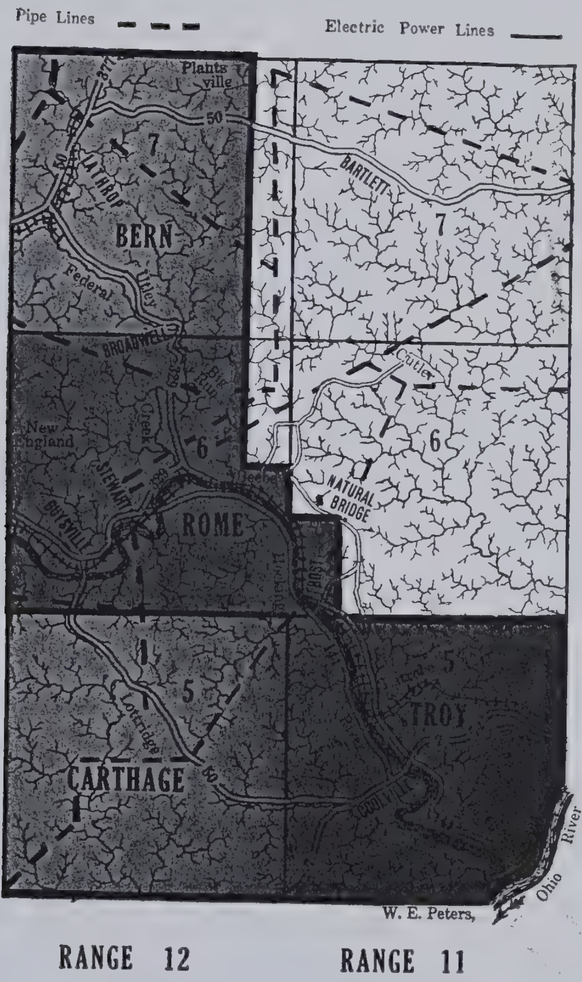
JERSEYVILLE
RANGE 15
RANGE 14
RANGE 13

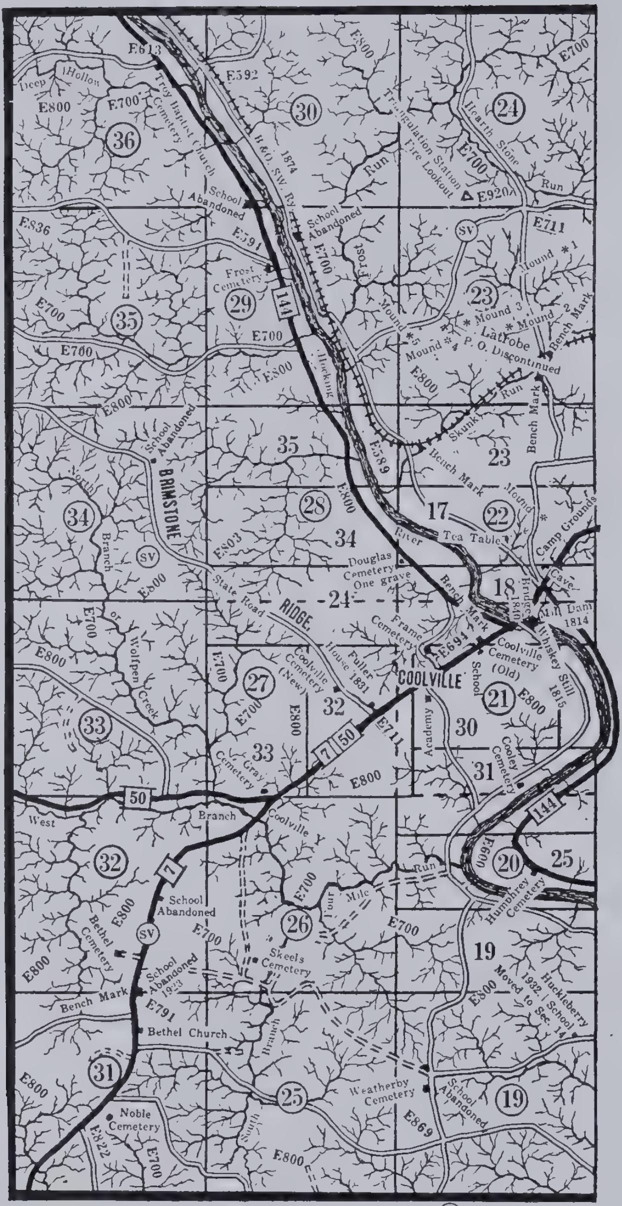
W. E. Peters

ATHENS COUNTY



TOWN 5

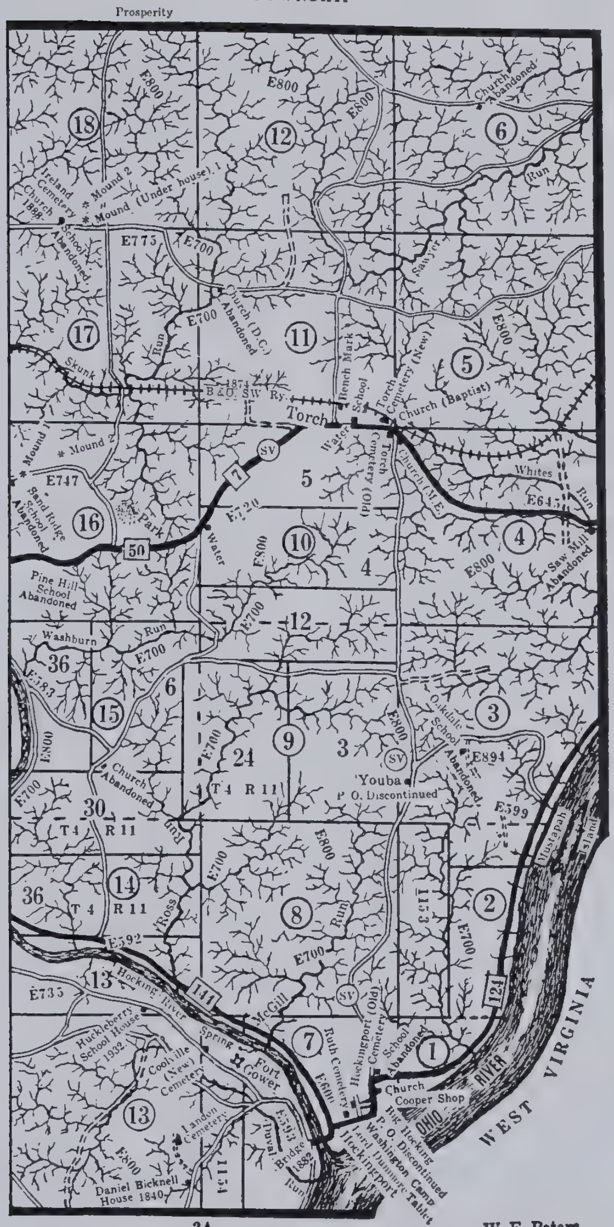
TROY



W. E. Peters 1A (SV)

RANGE 11

TOWNSHIP

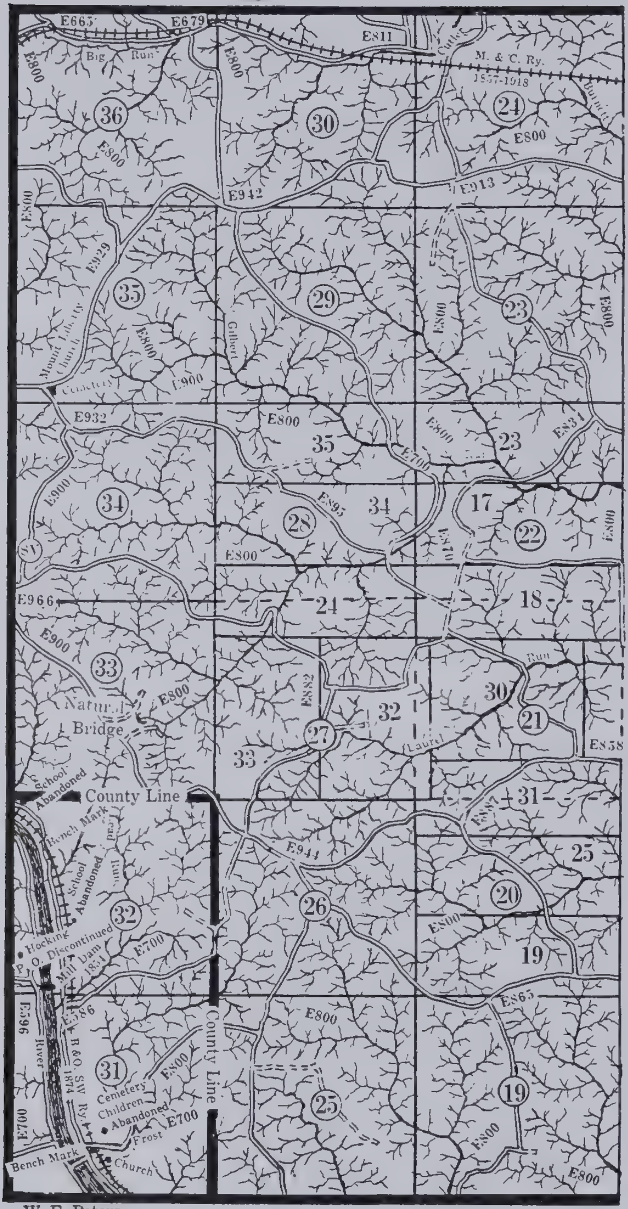


2A

W. E. Peters

TOWN 6

ROME — DECATUR

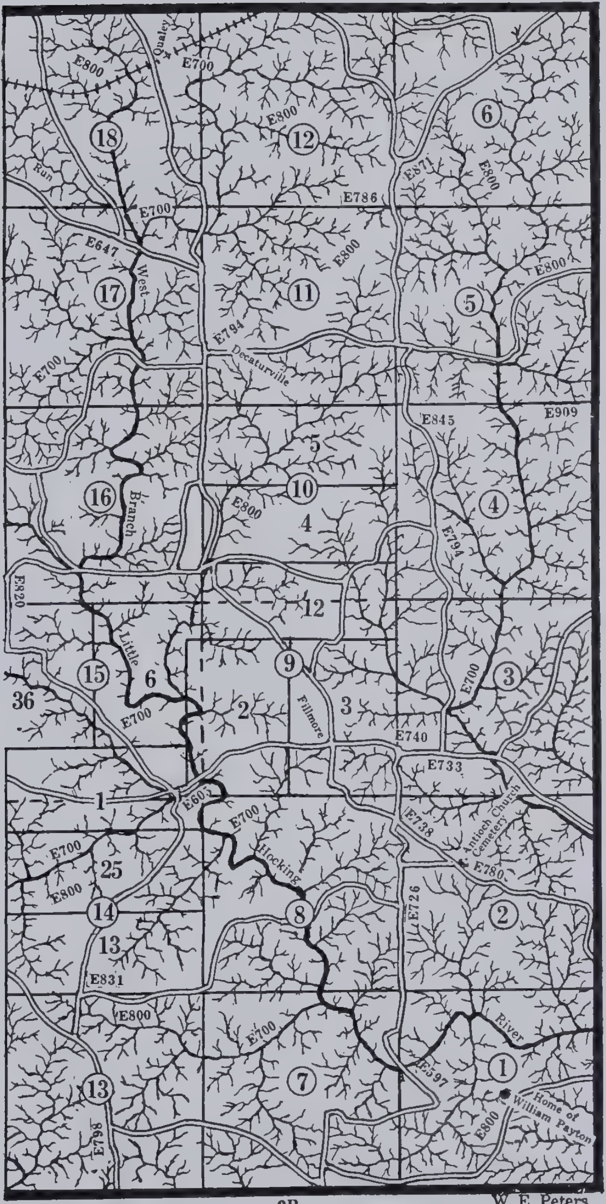


W. E. Peters

1B

RANGE 11

TOWNSHIP



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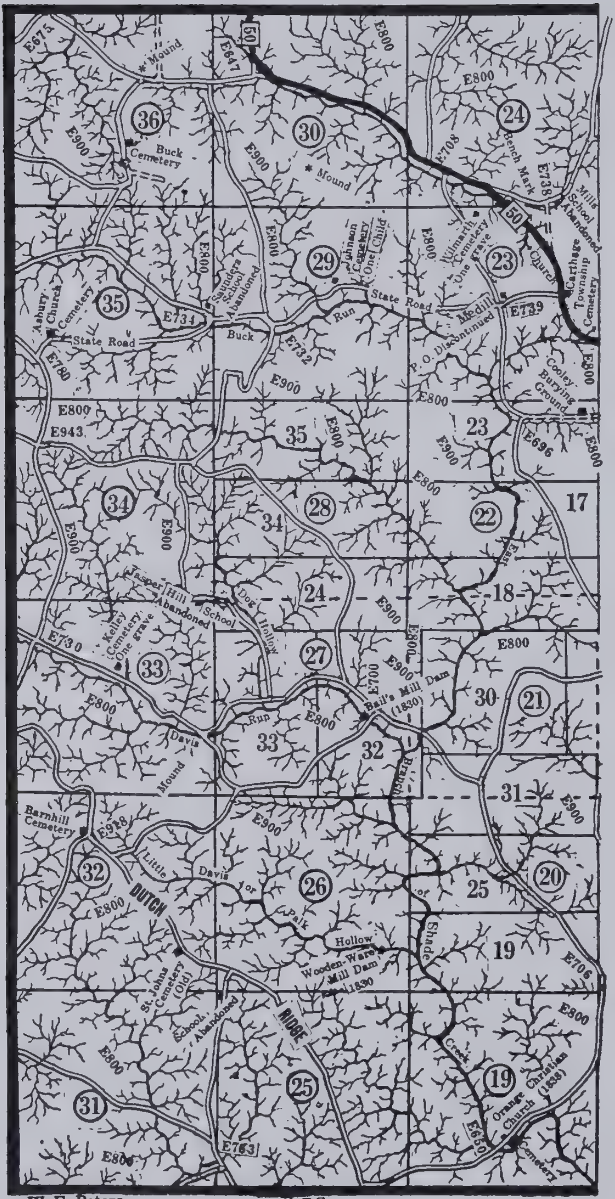
W. E. Peters

TOWN 5

CARTHAGE

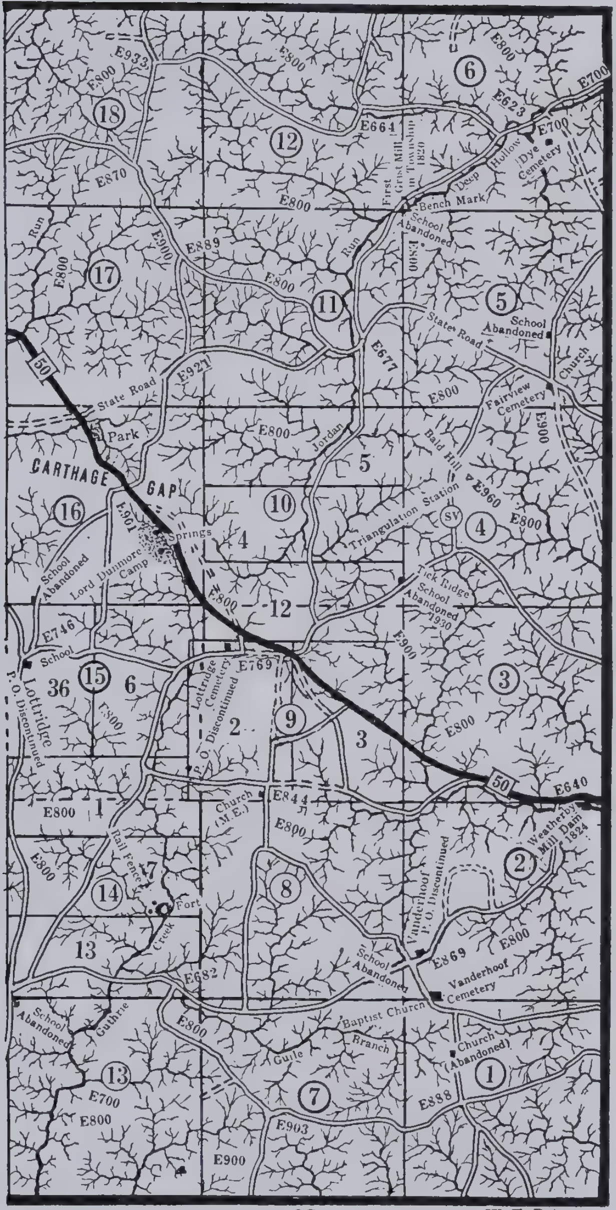


W. E. Peters

1C

RANGE 12

TOWNSHIP



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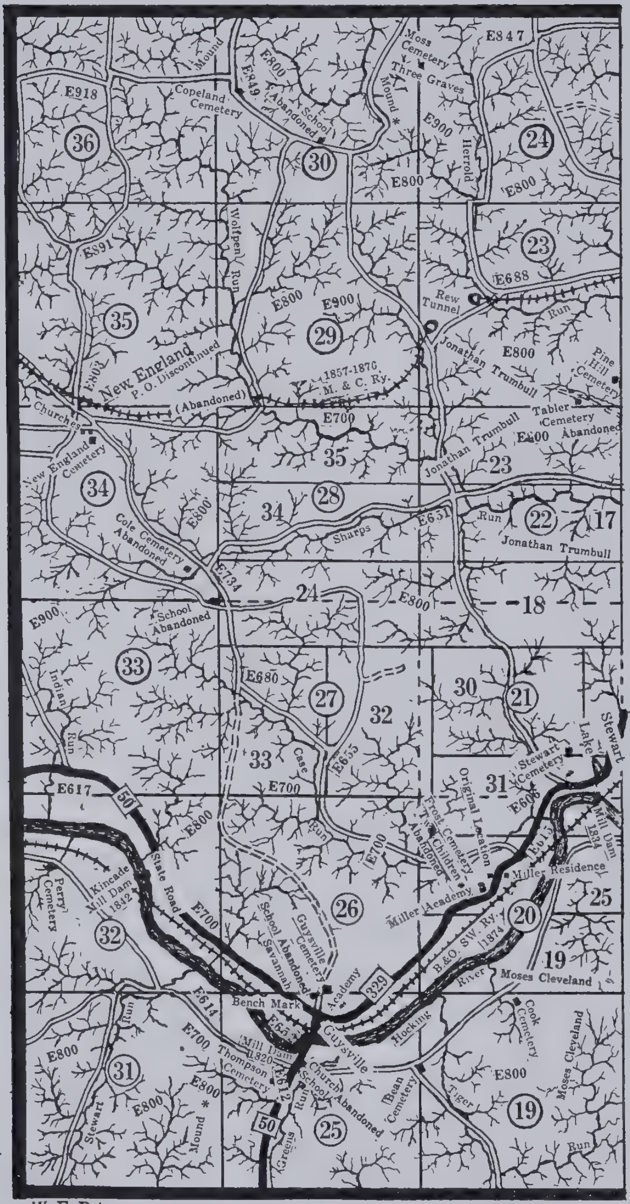
W. E. Peters

TOWN 6

ROME

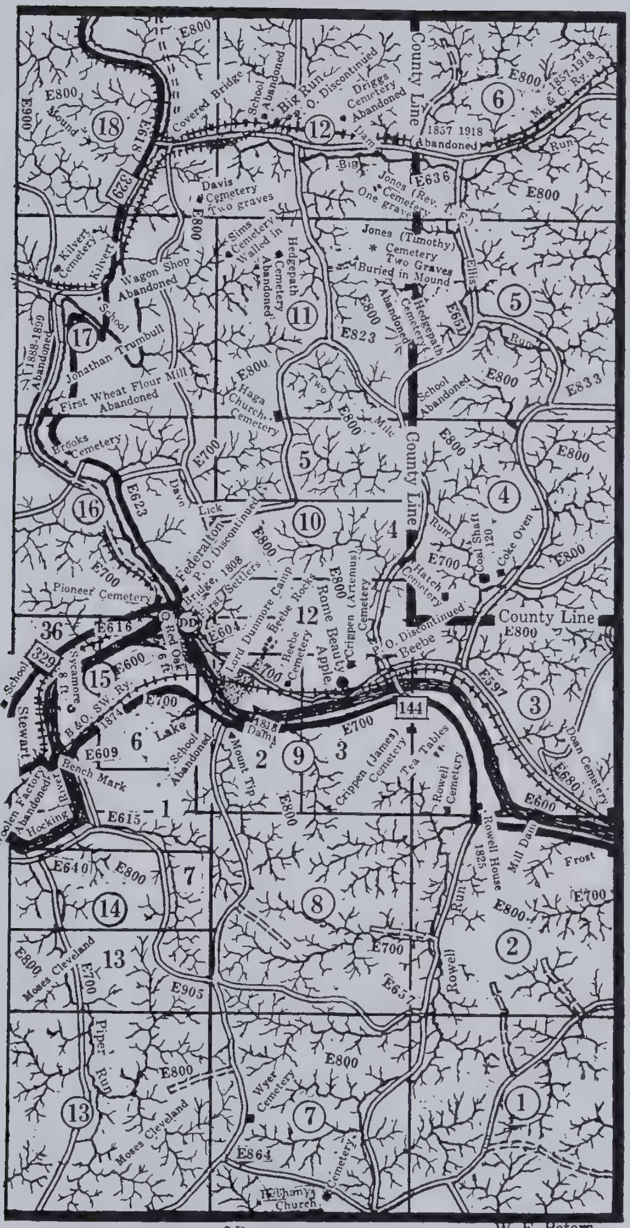


W. E. Peters

1D

RANGE 12

TOWNSHIP

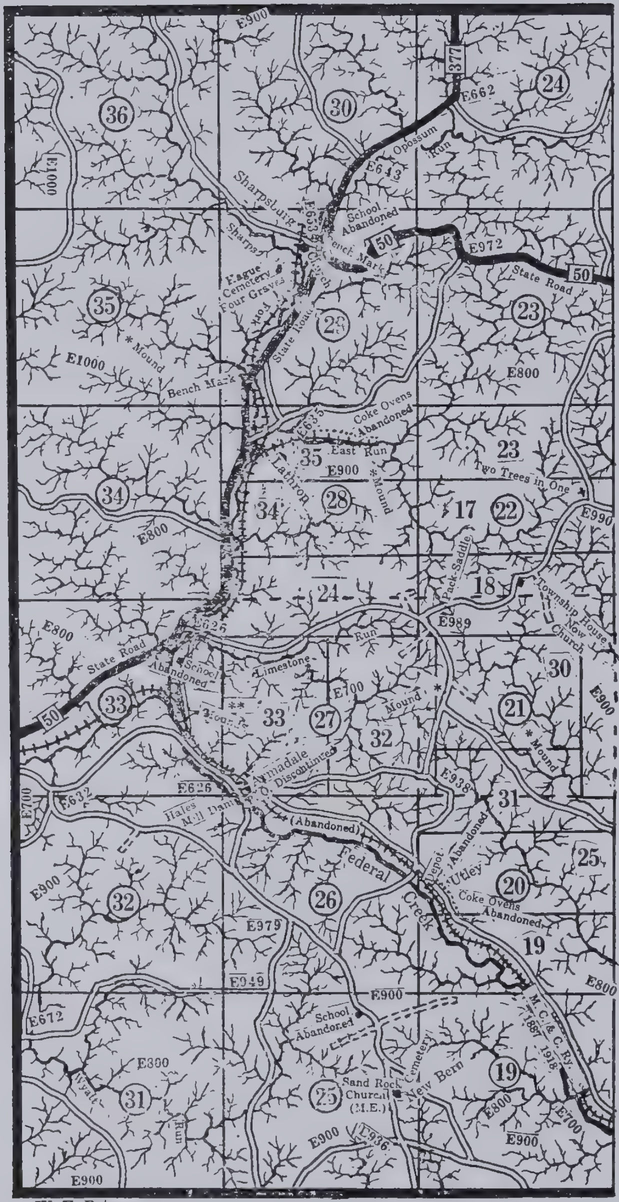


2D

W. E. Peters.

TOWN 7

BERN



W. E. Peters

RANGE 12

TOWNSHIP

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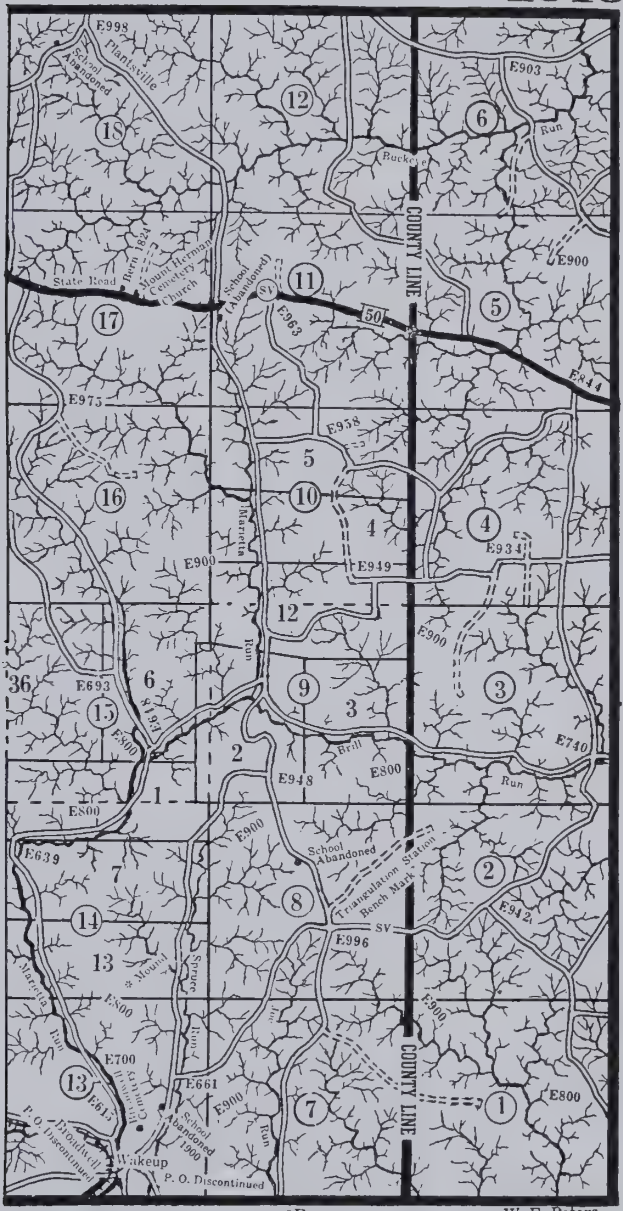

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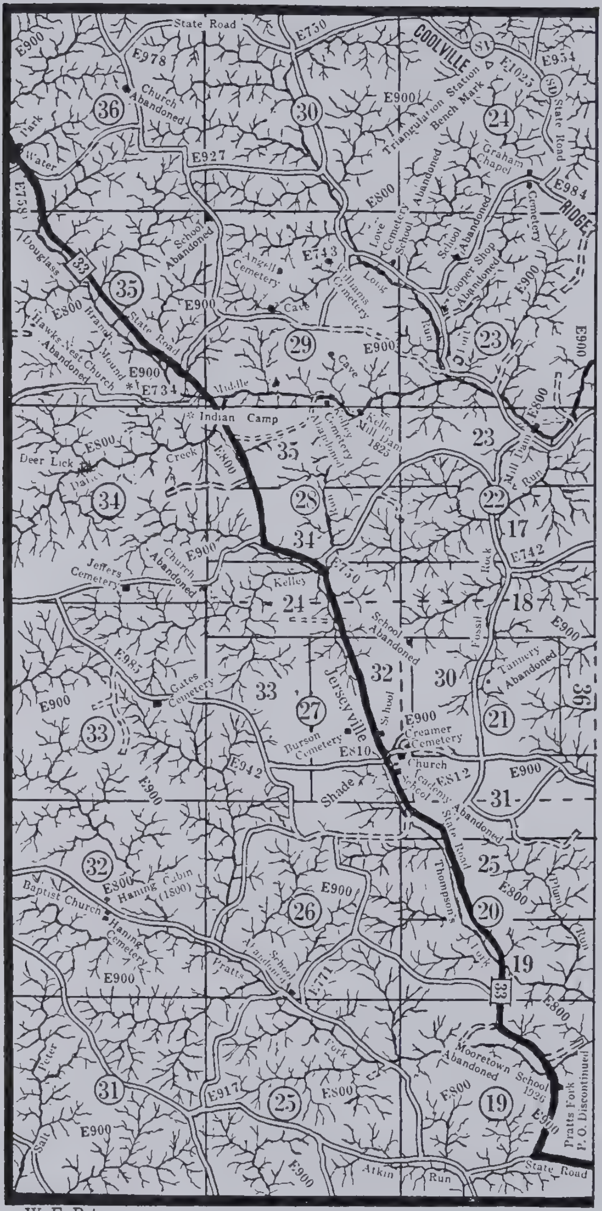
W. E. Peters

TOWN 4

LODI

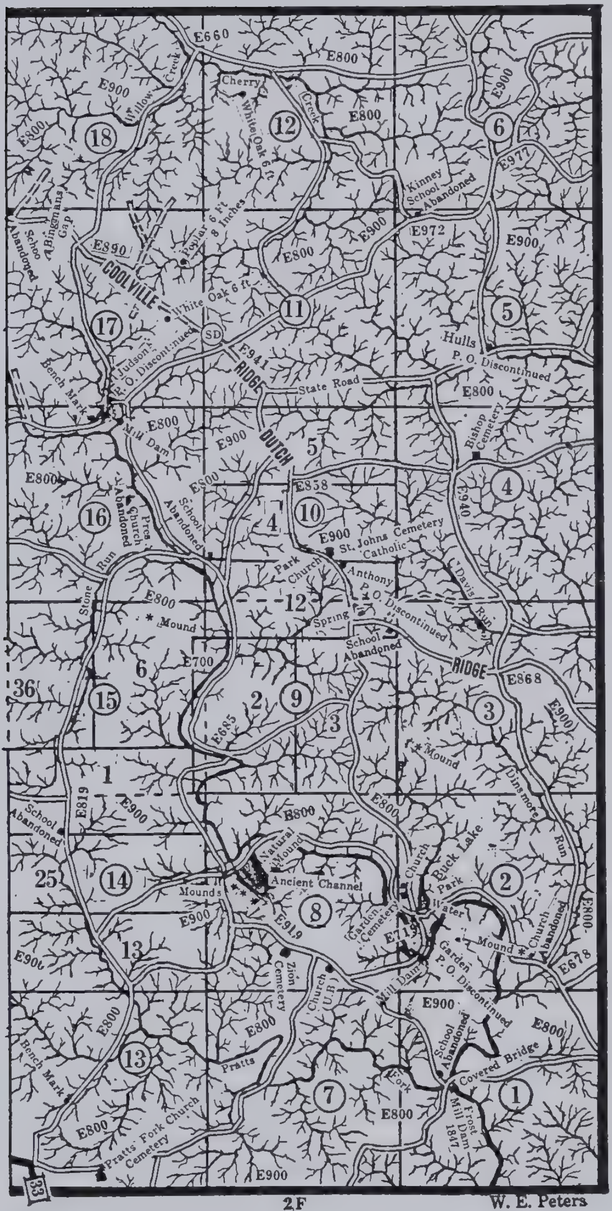


W. E. Peters

1F

RANGE 13

TOWNSHIP



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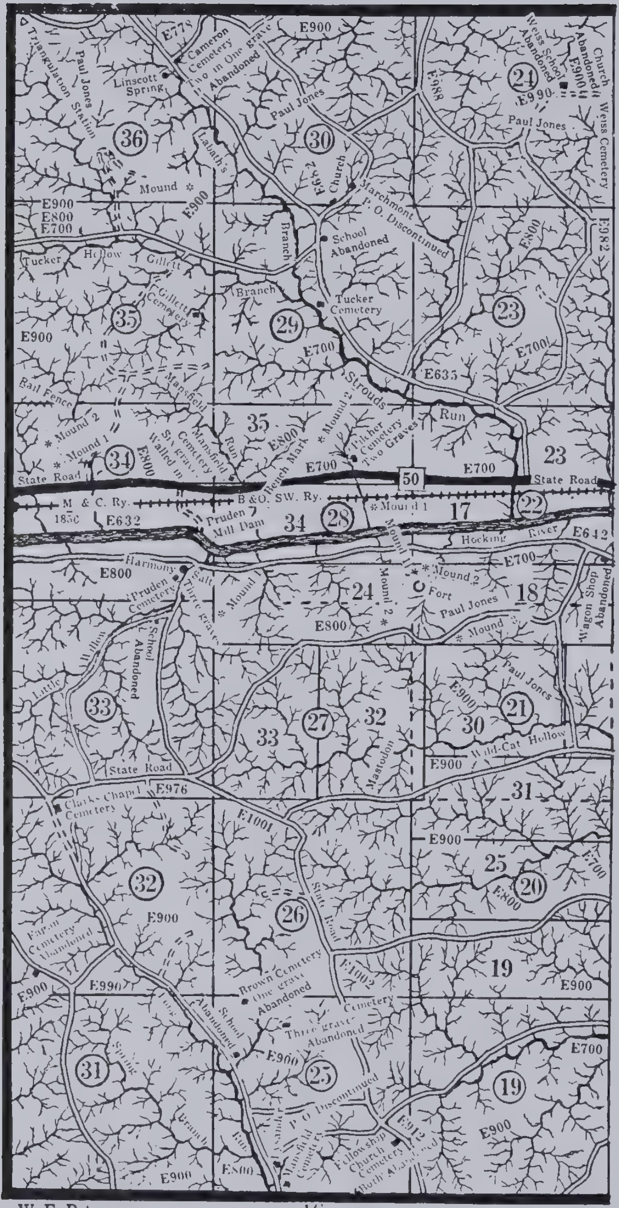
W. E. Peters

TOWN 5

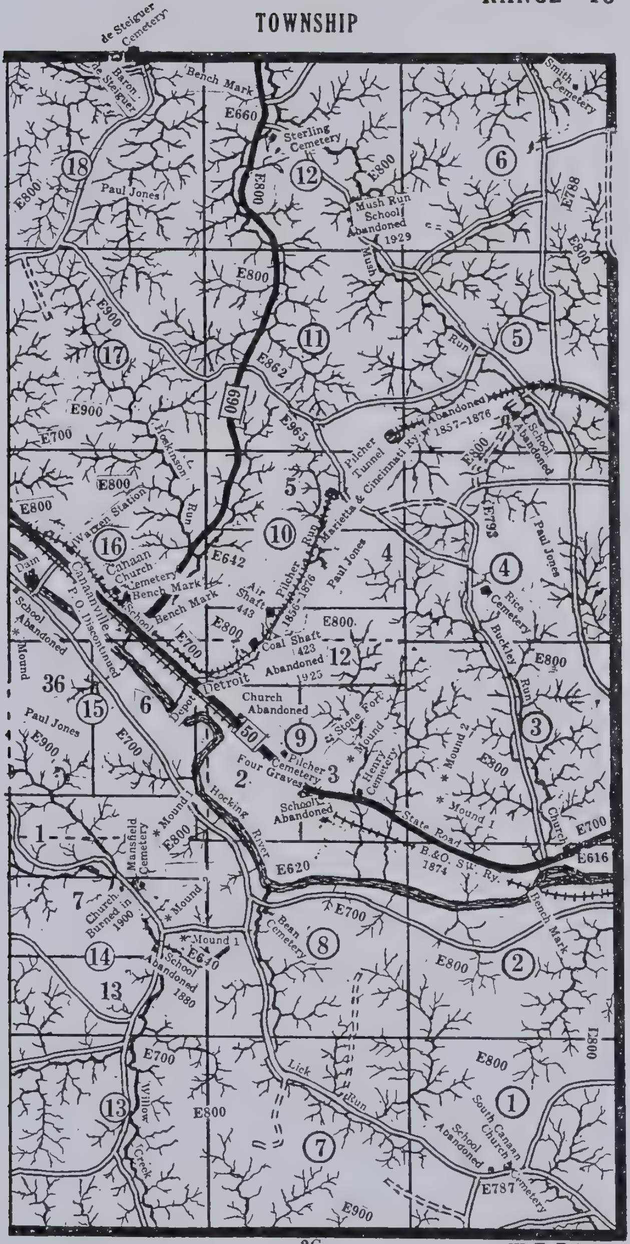
CANAAN



W. E. Peters

RANGE 13

TOWNSHIP

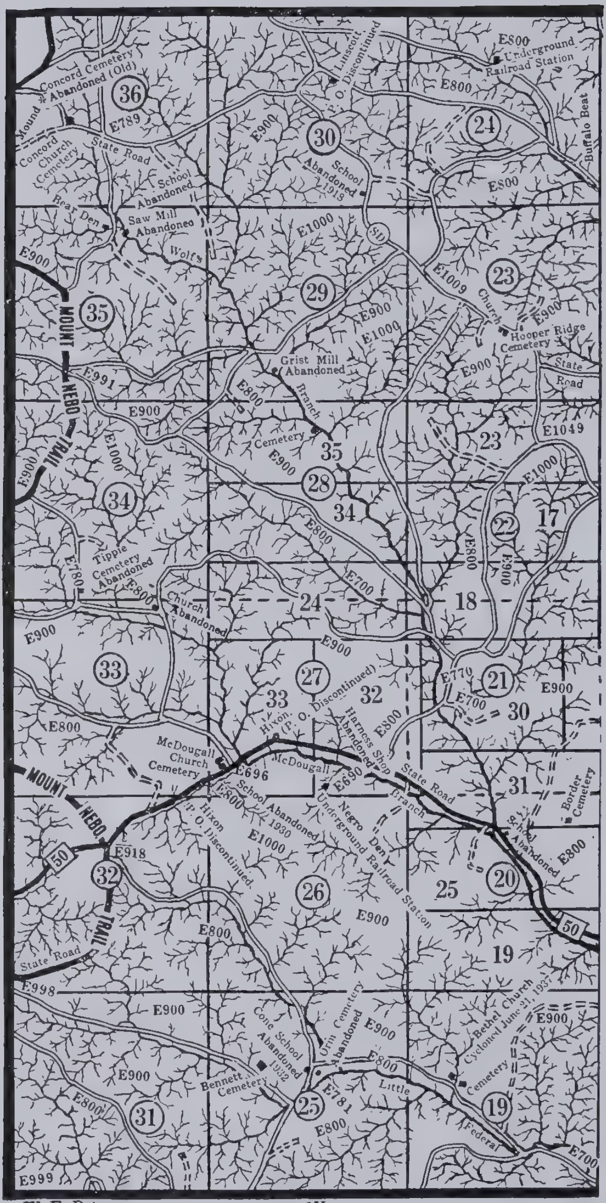


2G

W. E. Peters

TOWN 6

AMES

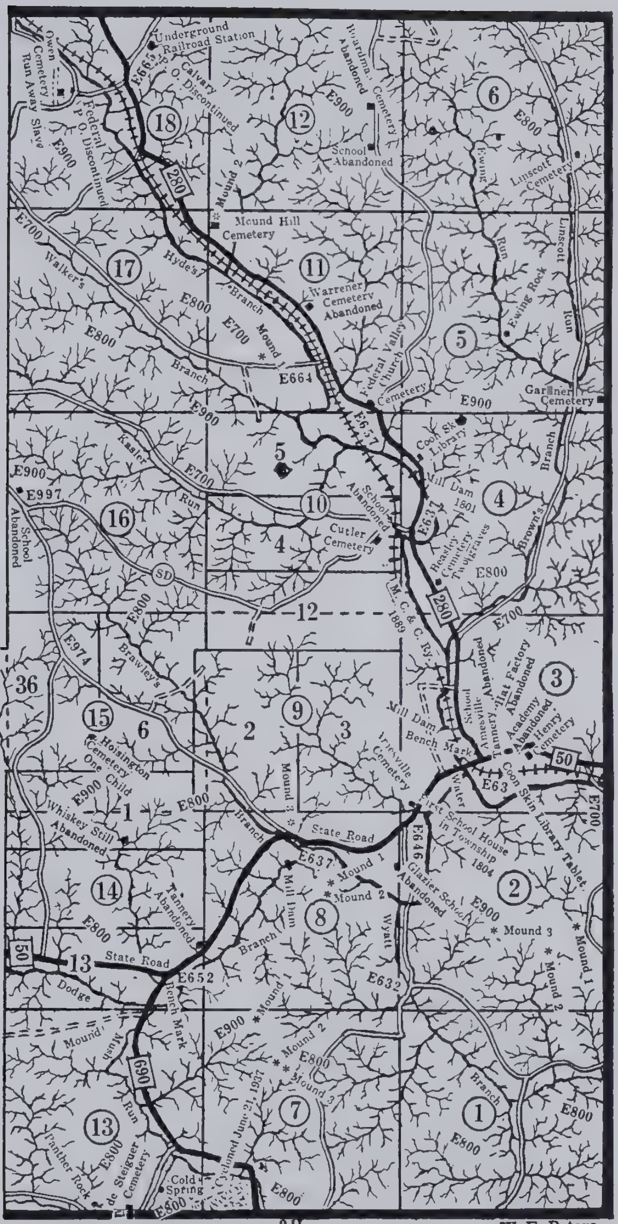


W. E. Peters

IH.

RANGE 13

TOWNSHIP

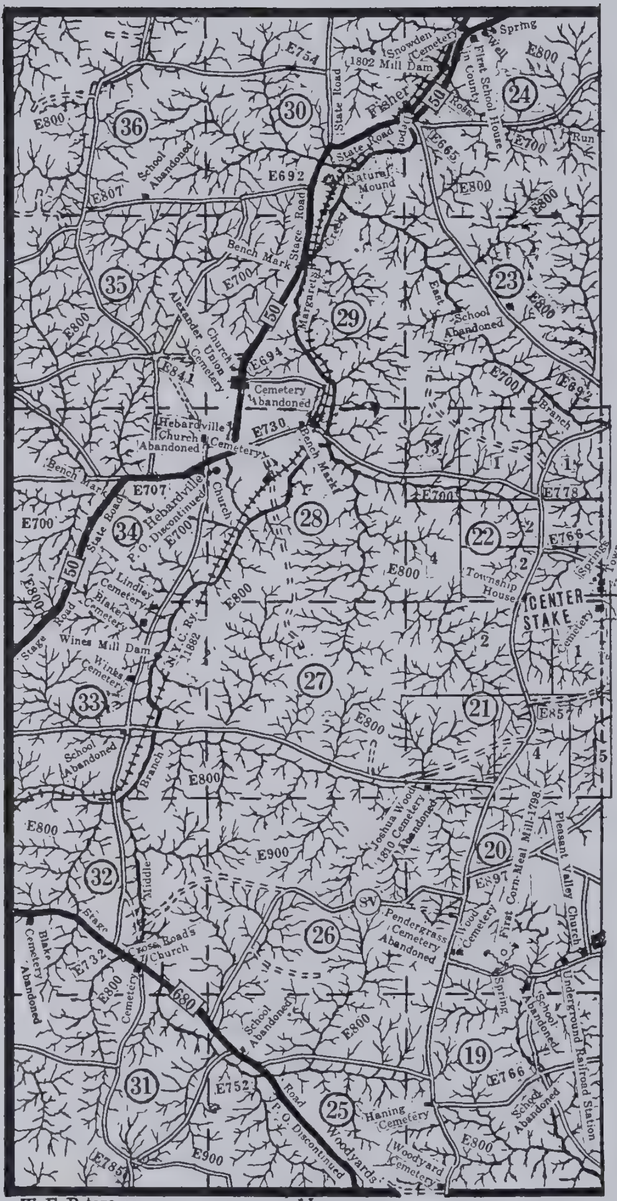


2H

W. E. Peters

TOWN 8

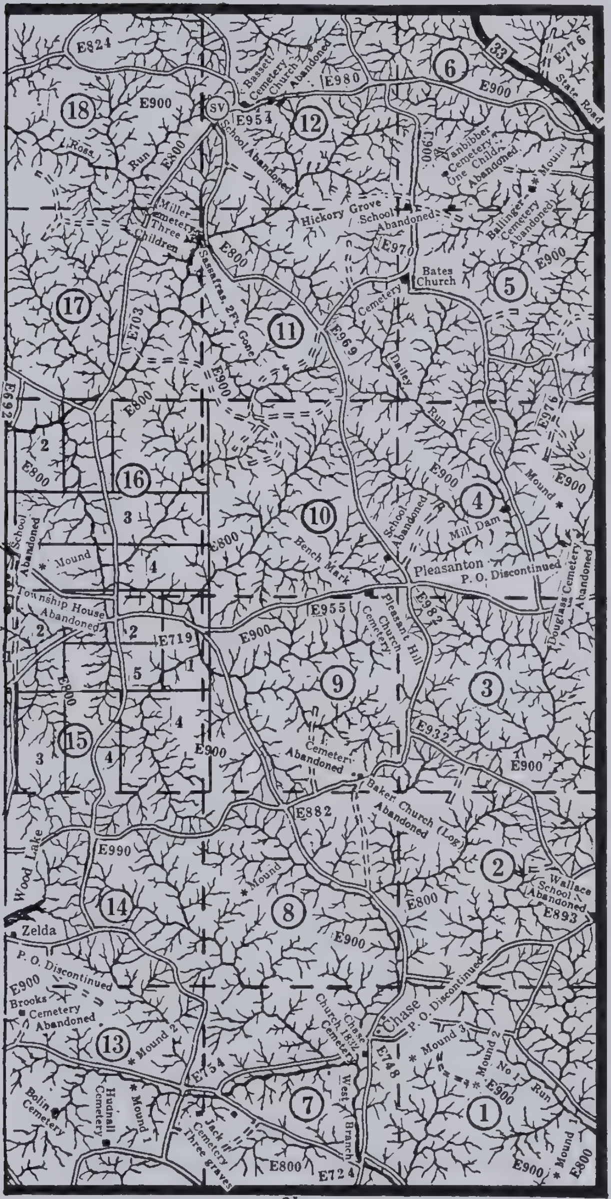
ALEXANDER



W. E. Peters 11

RANGE 14

TOWNSHIP

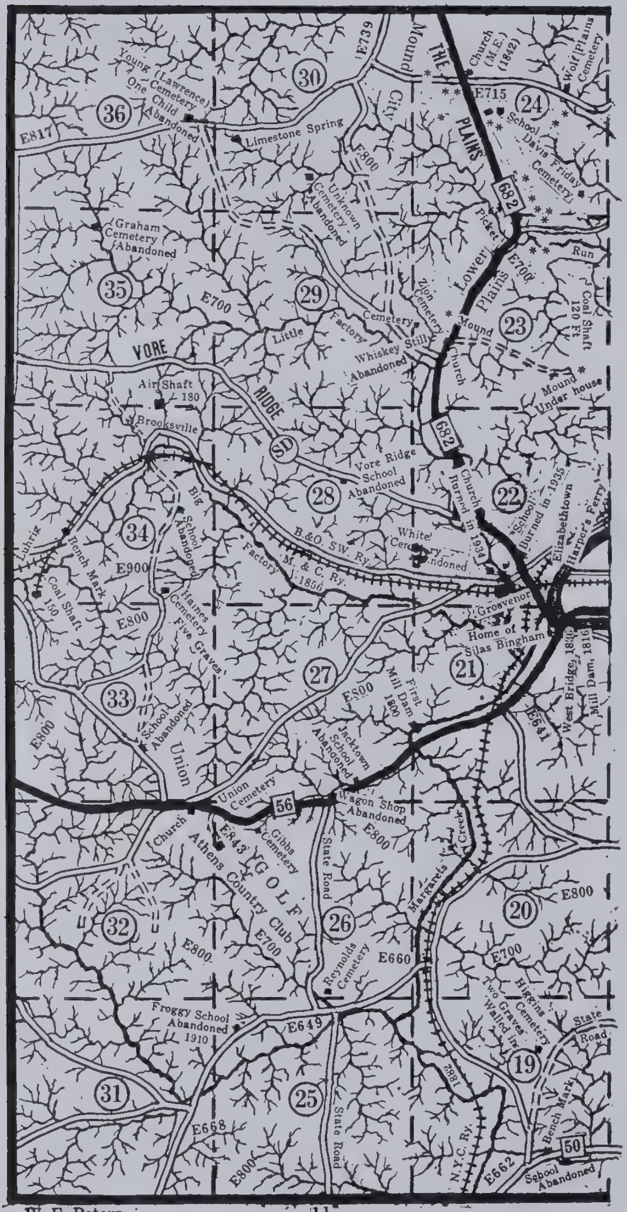


21

W. E. Peters

TOWN 9

ATHENS

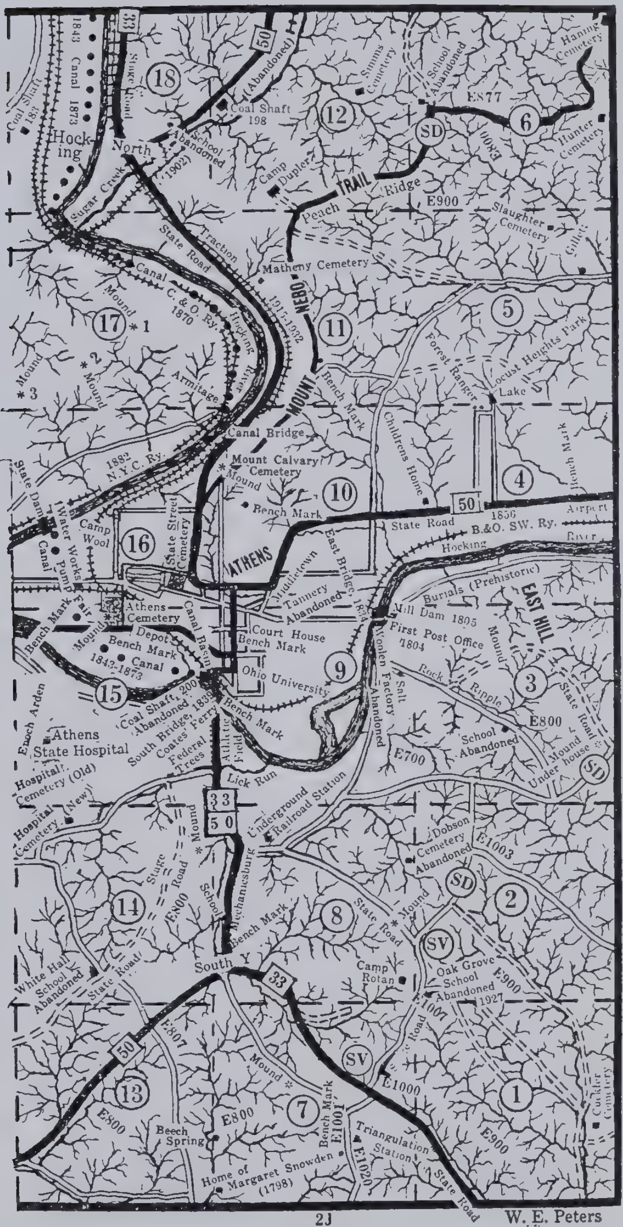


W. E. Peters

[1J

RANGE 14

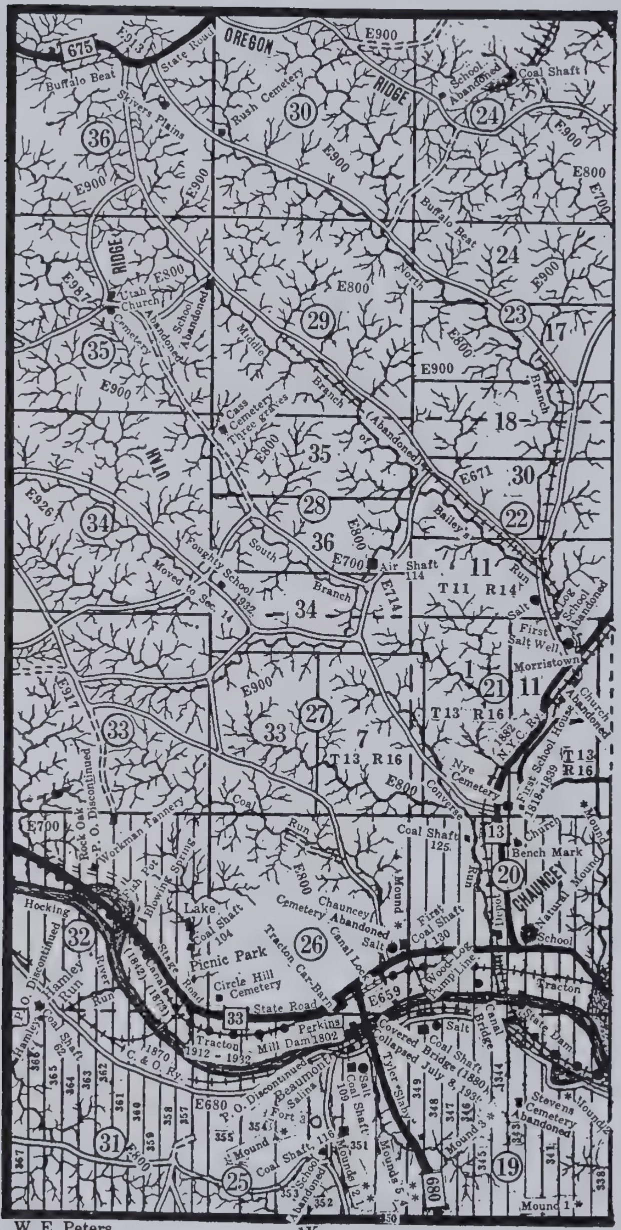
TOWNSHIP



W. E. Peters

TOWN 10

DOVER

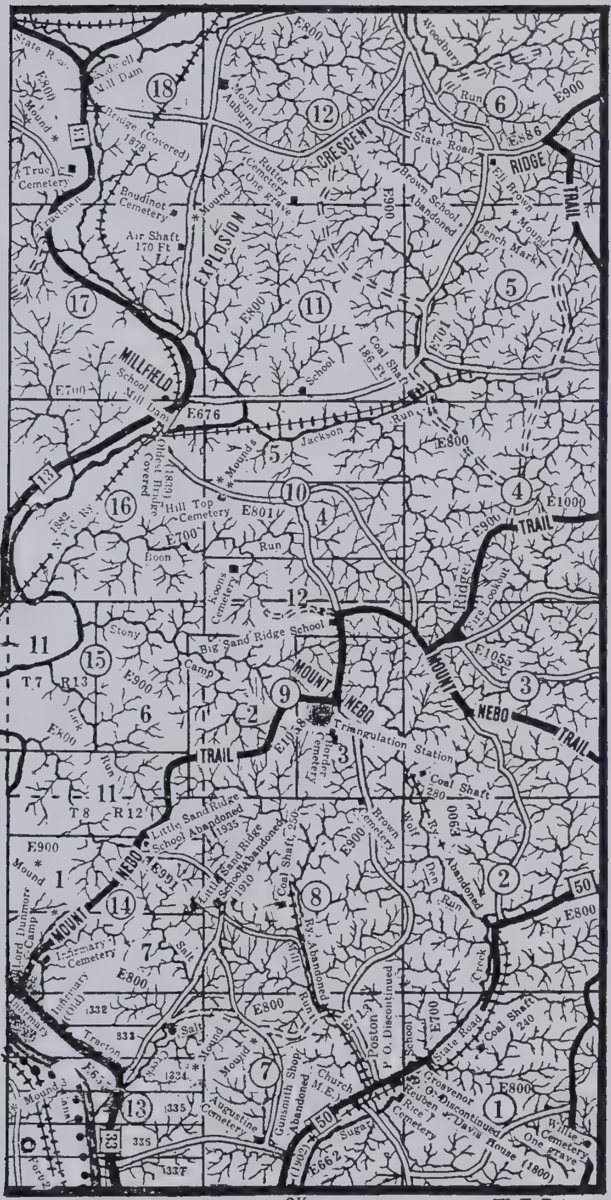


W. E. Peters

1K

RANGE 14

TOWNSHIP

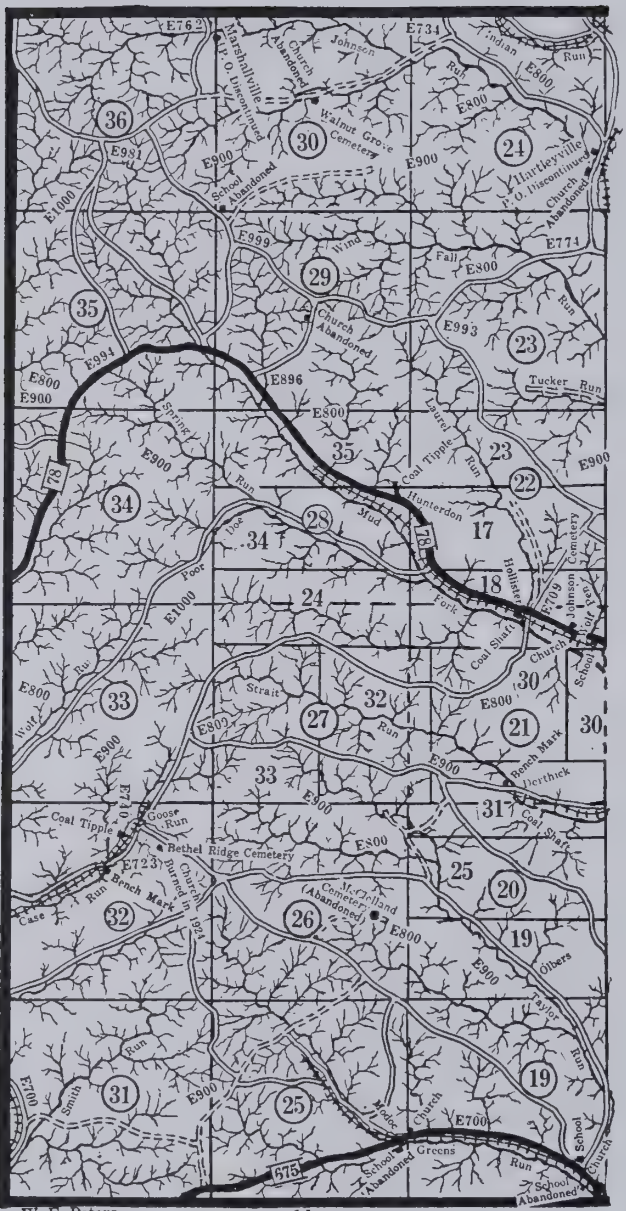


2K

W. E. Peters

TOWN 11

TRIMBLE



W. E. Peters

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RANGE 14

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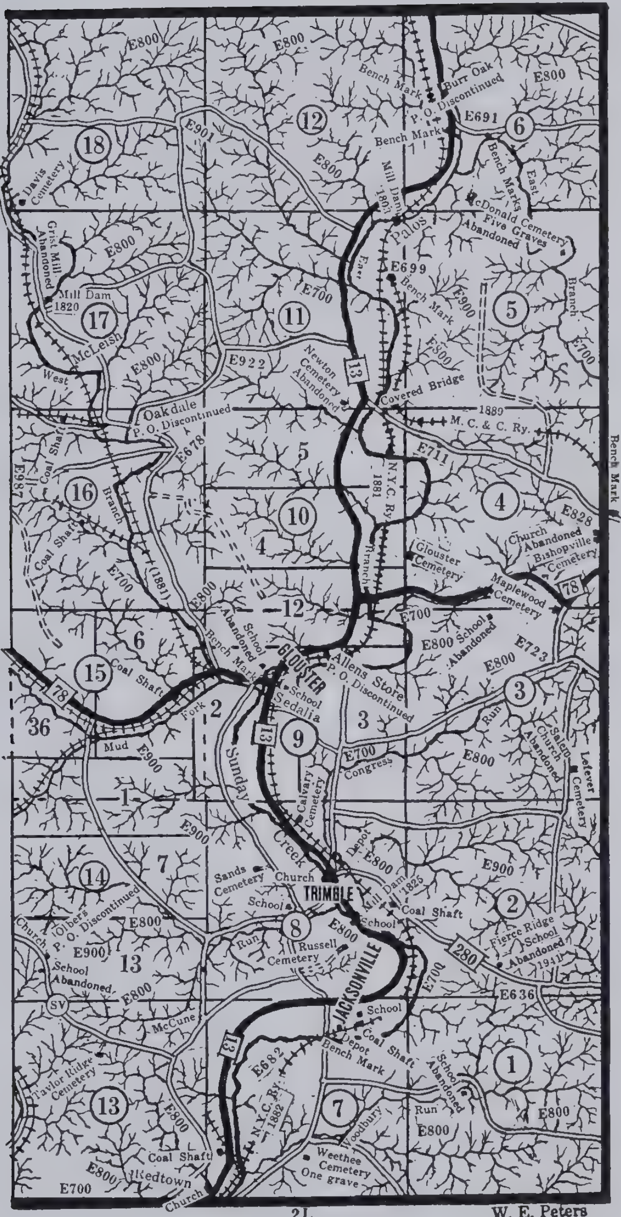

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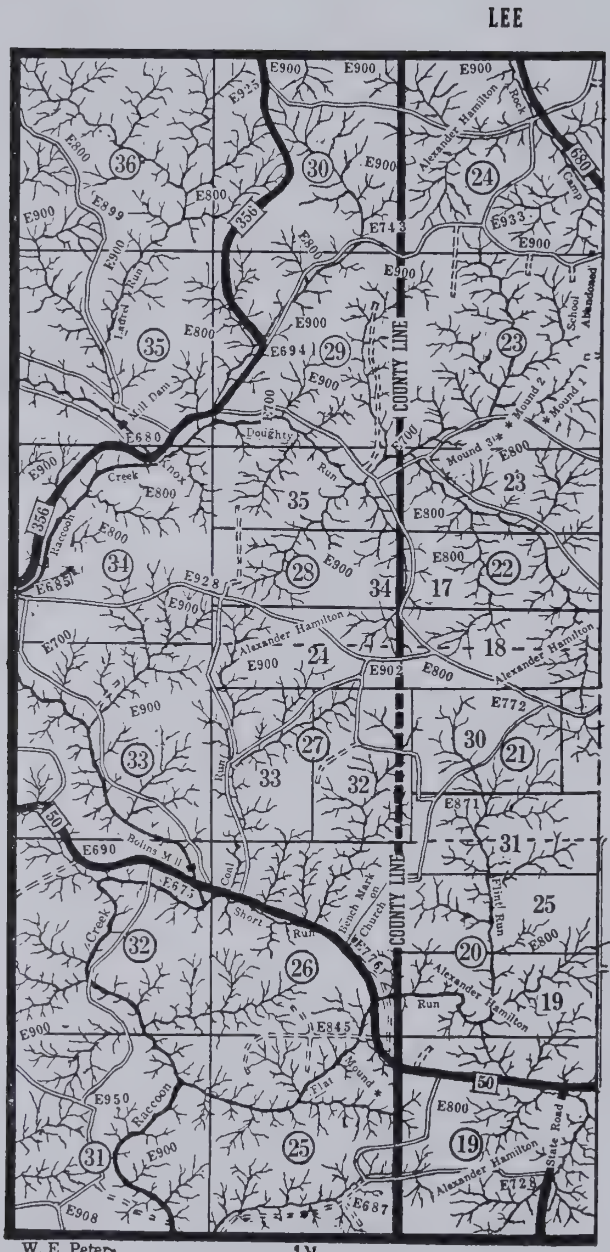
W. E. Peters

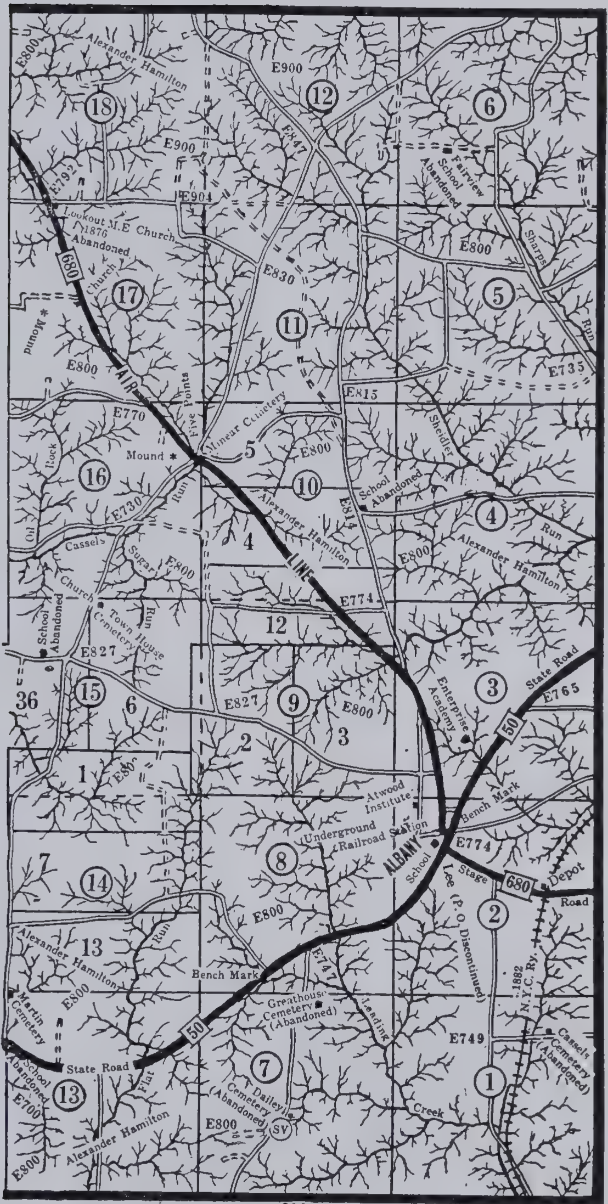
TOWN 10



W. E. Peters 1M

RANGE 15

TOWNSHIP

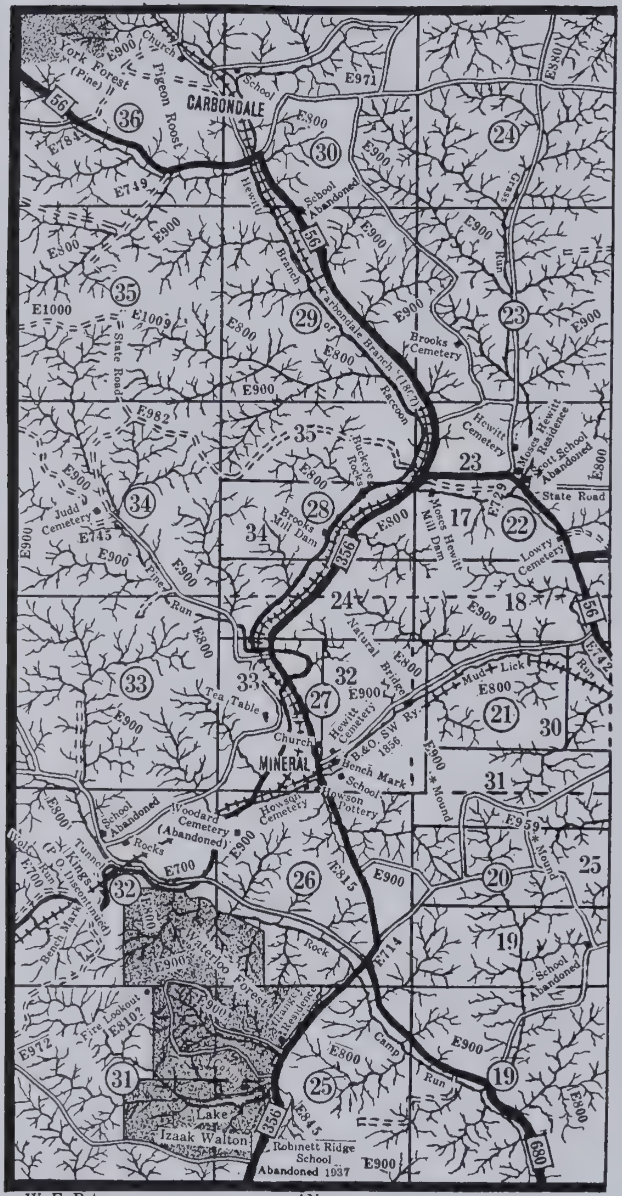


2M

W. E. Peters

TOWN 11

WATERLOO

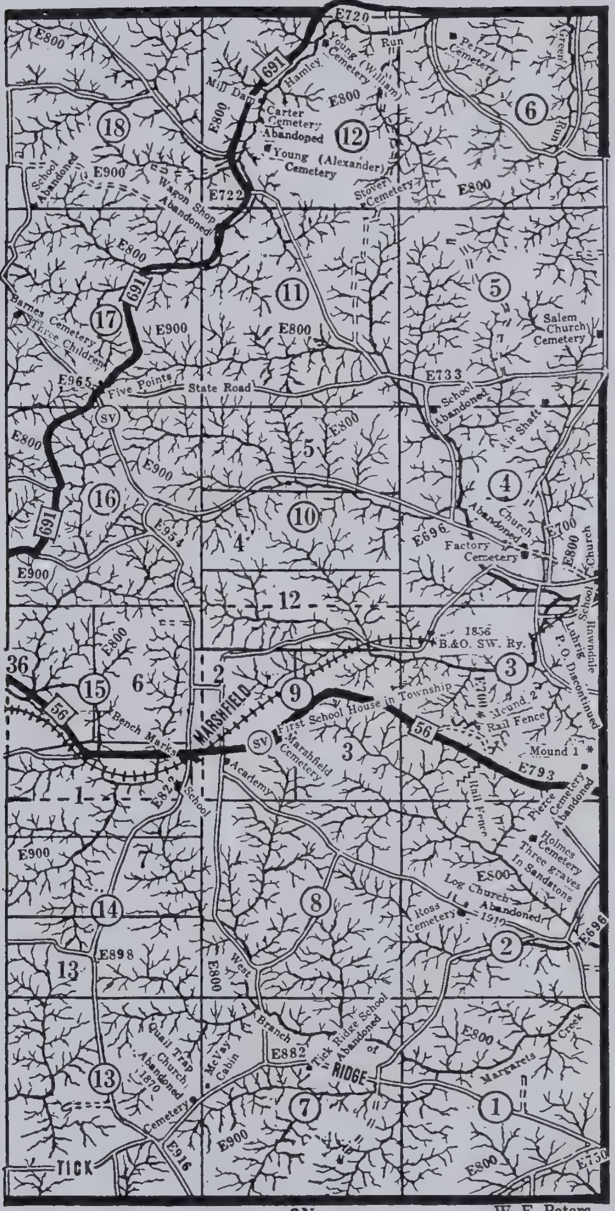


W. E. Peters

IN

RANGE 15

TOWNSHIP



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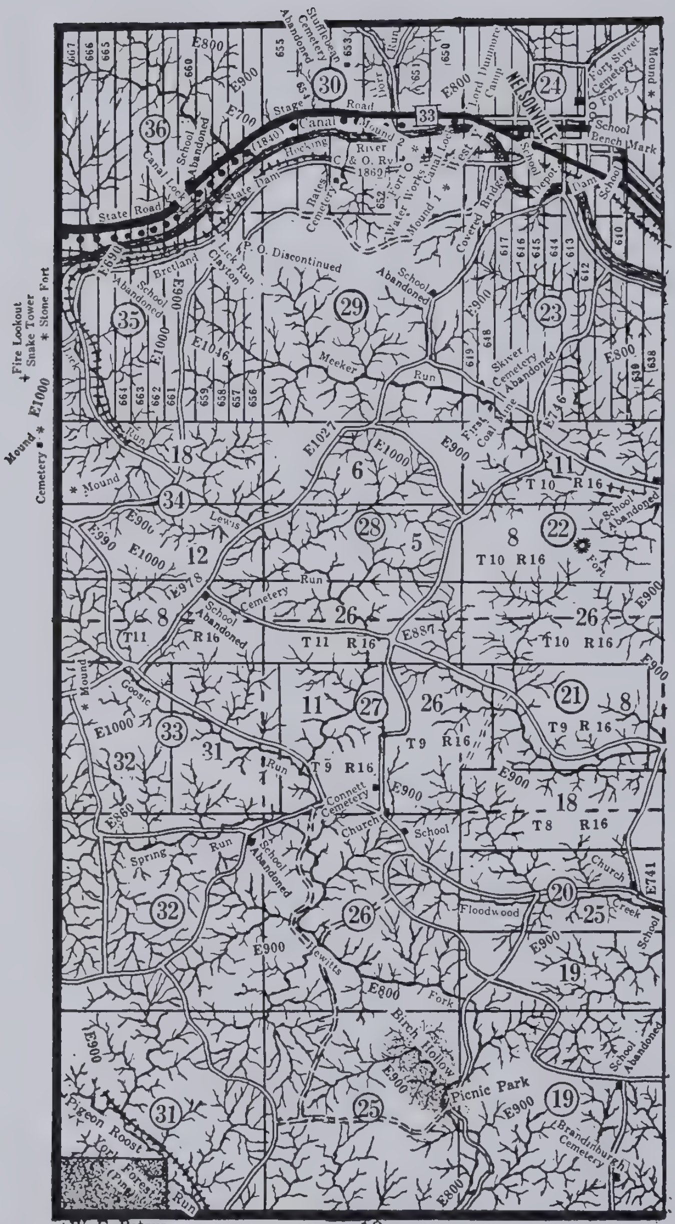
W. E. Peters

TOWN 12

YORK

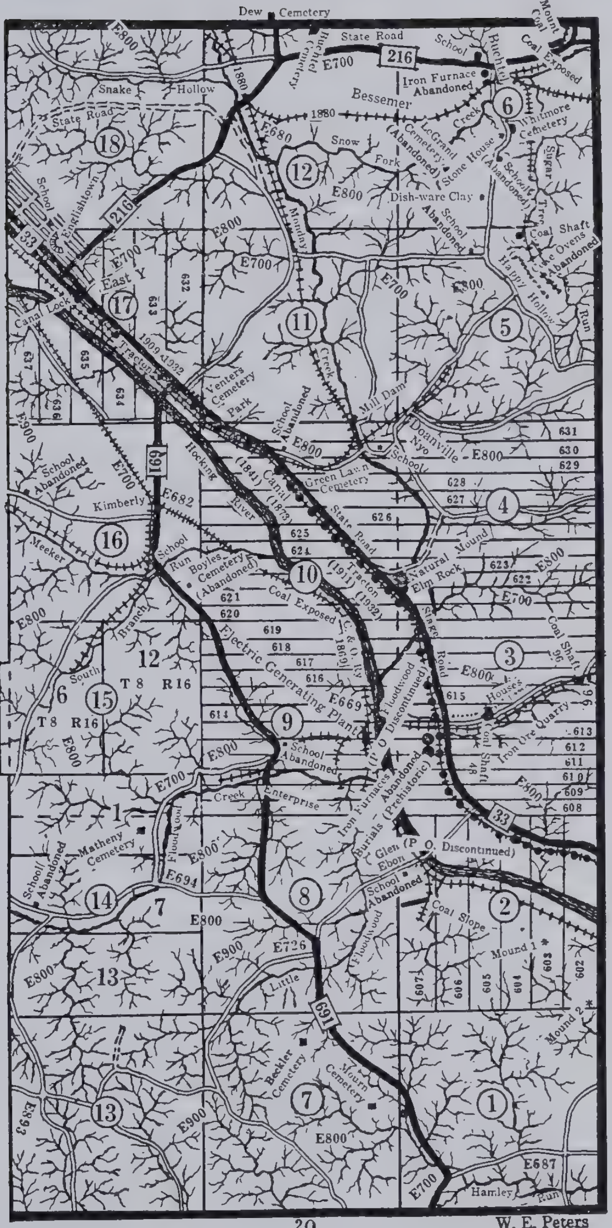


W. E. Peters

10

RANGE 15

TOWNSHIP



20

W. E. Peters

ACADEMIES. (7-v1-p107)

The means of education in Ohio, the first state in which a system of support of public schools was applied, was slow in developing. The support from "section 16" was not available till after 1817, when the rentals were but little. Land could be purchased of the Ohio Company for two-thirds of a dollar per acre, and few were disposed to pay much rental for land on which "home" improvements would be lost.

However, by about 1840, the common school system; the desire for "higher" education, and for co-education, had come to such a pass, that private individuals promoted and financed a system of "higher" education, termed an "Academy" (because of a school, so named by Plato, which he established near Athens, Greece, in a grove once owned by Academus, a Trojan war hero) or a "Seminary." Many such institutions soon sprang up over the state. And by reason, possibly, of the presence of the Ohio University, Athens County doubtless had a larger number of "Academies" and "Seminaries" according to population, than, perhaps, any other county in the state.

In 1841 the legislature (14-v39-p65) constituted E. G. Carpenter, Ebenezer Currier, A. B. Walker, Robert McCabe, H. H. Gilmore, Norman Root, Daniel Reed, F. Merrick, James J. Fuller, William Wall and their successors, a corporation by the name of "The Athens Female Academy," with succession for thirty years, to be void if not organized within five years. But as the trustees had no resources, and the tuition was not inviting, nothing was accomplished.

The first academy established in the county was in section 20, town 6, range 12, in 1841 by Amos Miller who first used his residence. Later he built a two story frame building, which is now a part of a nearby farm residence. A number of small cottages were built for those who wished to room and board themselves. Frequently more than one hundred students were in attendance. It ceased to operate in 1867 when the "Savannah Academy," established in 1865 in section 25, was so well patronized as to have more than 140 students the first year. The "Savannah Academy" however was destined to be of brief existence, and held its last session in the spring of 1872.

In the meantime, Mr. Miller established the "Miller Seminary" at Marshfield in section 9, town 11, range 15. Its attendance never exceeded twenty-five, and it ceased to function in 1870. The building burned the morning of February 4, 1875.

The "Amesville Academy" was organized November 25, 1852, by the citizens of the vicinity. It was incorporated soon thereafter, a building was erected and school began in 1854 with Prof. Jonathan Perkins Weethee in charge, who walked the distance of more than eight miles practically every day to and from his home in section 12, town 10, range 14. The academy was liberally sustained and of marked usefulness. It ceased to continue in 1902. The building, moved a few hundred feet away, burned the morning of February 3, 1932.

The first academy at Albany, (Sec. 2, Town 10, Range 15) eventually widely known as the "Atwood Institute," had its beginning in 1847 when Miss Lamira Lewis, who had moved there with her father from Oberlin, Ohio, began teaching, in her own home, a number of children, regardless of color or sex. The following year her father bought a lot nearby, erected a building especially for school purposes, and joined in teaching. The school, known as the "Lewis Institute," prospered, and a second story was soon added to the original building. Other people becoming interested in the school, a joint stock company was formed in 1851 with shares at twenty-five dollars each. Many students were provided with employment which enabled them to support themselves to some extent, and the school was named the "Albany Manual Labor Academy." So much interest in its success was manifested by the citizens of the community that solicitors readily secured funds sufficient to acquire some three hundred acres of land which provided support for many students.

In 1856 the name was changed to the "Albany Manual Labor University," and Professor S. M. Breslaw became its president. The year following, a large three story frame building, forty by one hundred feet in dimension was erected. The first, or lower floor was used by classes in which to recite, while the two upper floors were divided into rooms sufficient to accommodate seventy students who thus lodged and, usually, boarded themselves. (a) The average attendance was about eighty.

There were annually four terms or sessions of ten weeks each. Tuition was $3.00 per term for the "Preparatory Department" and $4.00 for the "Scientific and Collegiate." Good board could be had in private families for $1.40 per week; or board and room for $1.90.

Ten thousand dollars for the endowment of the "Professorship of Mathematics" was raised and put into effect the first Wednesday of April, 1860 which was the beginning of the spring term, while an "endowment of a Professorship by the Free Will Baptists" was also provided.

(a) Forty feet off one end of this building, is now (1942) standing near the railroad depot.

In the fall of 1862 the "Campbellite" or Christian Church, under the leadership of Rev. Thomas D. Garvin, took charge of the institution, changed its name to the "Franklin College" and dispensed with the manual labor requirements. The college, for a few years thereafter flourished as never before. It had a faculty consisting of Rev. Garvin, four professors and two women, one of the latter teaching painting and drawing and the other music, while the student body numbered almost two hundred. Franklin College, however, in the summer of 1865, was transferred to Wilmington, Clinton County, where more appropriate buildings were had and where it continued to function as a college till 1868 when it passed into the hands of the "Friends" denomination. It has since become the Wilmington College.

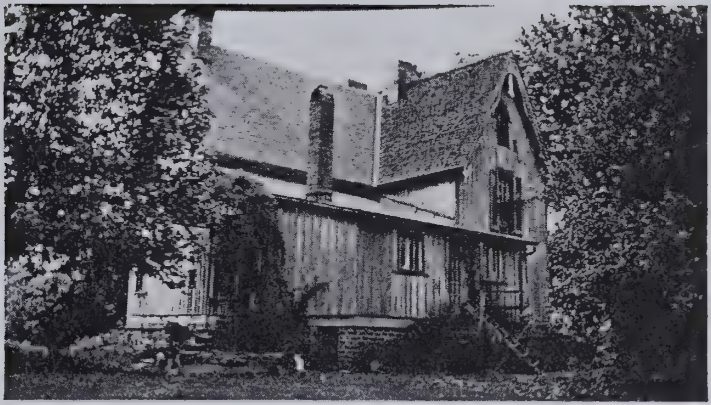
In 1866 the Free Will Baptist Church assumed control of the school at Albany and a marked change took place in its history when colored students were thereafter denied admission. About this time the name of the institution was changed to the "Atwood Institute" in honor of Mr. Nehemiah Atwood of Rio Grande who had donated $3,000.00 which, with $1,000.00 donated by Mr. John Brown; $500.00 by Mr. John T. Winn, and many substantial amounts by others, placed the college upon a sound financial basis and enabled it to obtain a creditable standing among educational institutions of that day.

The "Atwood Institute" continued to be well patronized till about 1880 when the endowments ceased and teachers and their pay became lacking, since when the attendance continued to be reduced until there were but twelve students in attendance, with Professor Clarence O. Clark in charge, by May of 1887, when the endeavor to maintain an academy at Albany ceased and became history. (4-p473; 6-608)

The Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, established in Section 21, Town 5, Range 11, about 1851, the "Coolville Male & Female Seminary" thorugh the liberality of the citizens who contributed funds sufficient to erect a two story frame, now owned by the Troy Grange. (15-v29-p594).

The church ceased using it as a conference school in 1854; and thereafter the building was used by various teachers to conduct select schools until 1872 when it was rented to the Coolville school board.

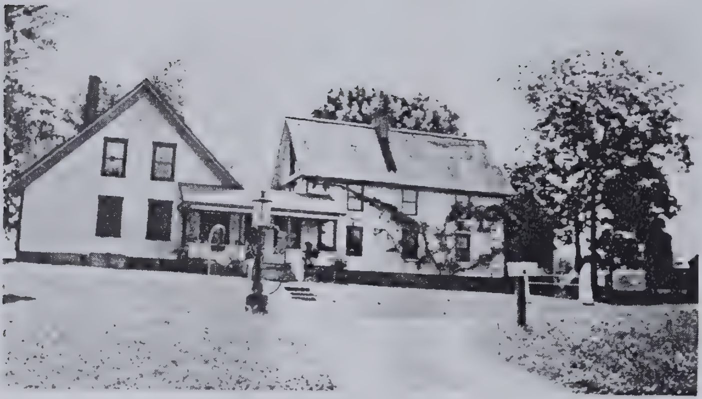
This "Seminary" had an average attendance of about forty-five. Among its teachers was "Mother Stewart" one of the leaders in the "Temperance Crusade," said to have been "the most remarkable movement against intemperance in the history of the world," inaugurated at Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1873.



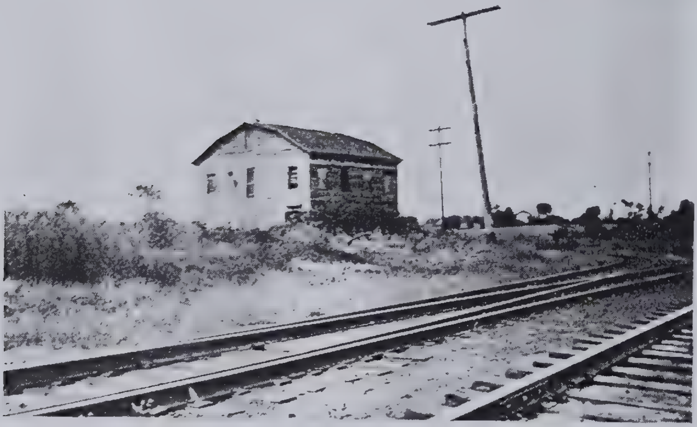
WEETHE COLLEGE. MOUNT AUBURN
Section 12, Town 10, Range 14

To DESTROY its RECORDS, is to DESTROY the THING ITSELF

If one KNOWS a thing, he KNOWS it, and that is ALL there is of it. If not, but KNOWS WHERE and HOW to FIND it, it is the SAME thing.



MILLER ACADEMY
Section 20, Town 6, Range 12



ATWOOD INSTITUTE BUILDING
Section 2, Town 10, Range 15

No person has a right to do as he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.

Ye cannot serve God and mammon. Matthew, 6/24.

The other academy at Albany, being for colored people exclusively, doubtless was the child of slavery, nursed in the lap of mother freedom, and helped many to obtain an education that prejudice denied the colored man elsewhere. For when slavery prevailed in "Dixie" the man in bondage longed for the freedom that invited the ancestors of his white master to this country. But the "Star Spangled Banner" that proclaimed freedom for his master, failed the slave the liberty the English flag assured him in Canada; and it was to that promised land of Canaan that he directed his footsteps as well as his hopes. But Canada and freedom were over a long, long road, beset with difficulties, by pursuit, recapture and return to punishment for the attempt.

The call, however, was too insistent and could not be resisted. And many successful flights rewarded those who dared to venture. Strewn along the roadway, fortunately, were many dependable and sympathizing friends who gladly gave the fleeing slaves help, food and protection from capture, piloting them at night from place to place on the way, and, during the day, secreting them in attics, in outbuildings and even in stacks of grain, hay or straw, sometimes built around a rail pen for that purpose, where they huddled, frequently with quaking hearts while their pursuing masters nearby were enquiring their whereabouts. These havens of rest, protection and safety were called "Stations" on a mythical "Underground Railroad," constituting the pathway to Canada and to liberty. And as the anti-slavery sentiment at Albany was unusually strong, that place soon became one of the most prominent and best patronized "stations" along the way to freedom, and one gratefully remembered ever after by many fleeing slaves.

Since colored people were denied admission to practically all schools attended by white people, the sentiment at Albany, where many slaves had found an abiding welcome, did not stop at aiding them to acquire freedom, but also constituted a fertile field in which to establish a school where such persons could acquire an education as well. So, in the fall of 1863 the colored people in and around Albany, largely among themselves by buying and selling stock at twenty-five dollars per share, raised a fund sufficient to establish the "Albany Enterprise Academy."

With donations from men of means, among which was a donation of three thousand dollars from Mr. Isaac Carleton of Syracuse, Ohio, where he and his brother had donated ten acres of land and had established the "Carleton Academy," and a loan of two thousand dollars from the Freedman's Bureau, of which six hundred were repaid when the school closed, land was acquired and a large three story frame building, known as the "Ladies Dormitory" and a very creditable two story brick "Chapel," were built.

COURSE OF STUDY.

1857-9

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Orthography,
Reading,
Writing,
Arithmetic,

Geography,
English Grammar,
Book Keeping,
History.

Latin and Greek commenced.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

CLASSICAL.

Latin,
Greek,
Algebra,
Ancient and Modern History,
Practical Lectures on Physiology and Hygiene.

SCIENTIFIC.

Algebra,
Ancient and Modern History,
Physiology and Hygiene,
Ancient Geography and Mythology.

SECOND YEAR.

Geometry,
Trigonometry,
Logic,
Rhetoric,
Latin,
Greek.

Geometry,
Logic,
Rhetoric,
Trigonometry,
Political Economy.

THIRD YEAR.

Surveying,
Navigation,
Latin and Greek (reviewed),
Natural Philosophy,
Chemistry,
Botany,
Geology,
Intellectual Philosophy.

Surveying,
Navigation,
Natural Philosophy,
Botany,
Chemistry,
Conic Sections,
Calculus,
Geology.

FOURTH YEAR.

Mental and Moral Philosphy,
Butler's Analogy,
Elements of Criticism,
Calculus,
Institutes of Civil Law,
Evidences of Christianity.

Mental Philosophy,
Moral Philosophy,
Butler's Analogy,
Elements of Criticism,
Institutes of Civil Law,
Evidences of Christianity,
Analytical Geometry,
Civil Engineering.

Text Books can be had at the Institution at Cincinnati prices.

The dormitory was occupied by the female students in which to room and board, while the male students roomed and boarded throughout the town. The lower floor of the chapel was used for the recitation of classes, while the upper floor was used as an auditorium in which to hold religious and other meetings.

Rev. Thomas J. Ferguson, a well educated and able colored man, was the principal teacher during the career of the academy, and much credit is due him for his efficient and untiring labor which contributed so much to aid his brethren in their attempt to establish themselves with equal justice and right among all mankind. The school was well patronized from the beginning, not only by the colored people of Albany and vicinity, but by many from distant states as well, particularly from the south which sent many former slaves and their children of whom many were well supplied with funds by their former rich masters. Frequently more than one hundred students were in attendance. Many attending this institution thereafter attained prominence in various activities. Among such was Mr. Edward C. Berry of Athens, who died, quite wealthy and full of honor, in March of 1931, after establishing and managing for many years the "Berry Hotel" which became of nation wide note.

The dormitory burned in 1885 when the "Albany Enterprise Academy" passed into history, leaving but the walls of the chapel standing, a silent and mute cenotaph to the successful endeavors of colored people to lift themselves out of bondage. In 1929 the walls of the top story of the chapel were removed and those of the lower floor converted into a residence. (4-p473; 6-p609)

Thus the "Enterprise Academy," at Albany, Ohio, became the first institution of higher education, exclusively for colored people, in the United States.

The "Pleasant Valley Seminary" in section 27, town 4, range 13, was opened to students in December of 1867 when a two-story frame building (30′x40′) had been erected at a cost of about $2,000.00, the voluntary contribution of the citizens. It was well patronized until its discontinuance about 1875.

In section 12, town 10, range 14, long known as "Mount Auburn" or "College Hill," there was established in 1865, the "Weethee College" by Jonathan Perkins Weethee who was an outstanding and leading educator of the county and did much to develop the mineral resources of the county.

He began teaching, at first in his residence, and, later also in a nearby two story frame building with an outside stairway to the second story.

In 1870, it had forty-five students, a large part of whom were from in and around Athens. And while the college was incorporated and authorized to issue degrees, it issued but one—To Mary Ellen Headley, wife of Samuel Lefever. It ended its career about 1879. (6-p764; 7-v1-p111)

ENTERPRISE ACADEMY CHAPEL
Section 2, Town 10, Range 15

COOLVILLE MALE & FEMALE SEMINARY
Section 21, Town 5, Range 11

AREA of ATHENS COUNTY: 487 square miles, or 311,680 acres with some overplus.

AREA of OHIO: 40,740 square miles.

AIRPORT. Section 4, Town 9, Range 14 of the Ohio River Survey.

ANCIENT CHANNELS.

Eons ago the north part of this hemisphere was covered with ice to an unknown depth. Heat generated to the south caused this ice to break loose from its moorings and travel to the south. Ohio was in the midst of its march.

Upon entering the state this juggernaut broke into parts, each seeking its own highway. One part headed somewhat southwest, came into Athens County through sections 15, 21, and 20, town 10, range 14. Another, evidently the more immense of the two, came in through sections 3 and 2, town 12, range 15; and sections 32, 31, and 25, town 10, range 14, endeavoring to continue to the southeast.

The hills to the south in sections 31 and 25 resisted its onslaught directly toward the southeast. Finding, however, a vulnerable place in the east side of section 25, it forced itself through a narrow passageway into sections 19 and 24. But within a mile or so, it met the hills in sections 23 and 17, where its further progress was blocked.

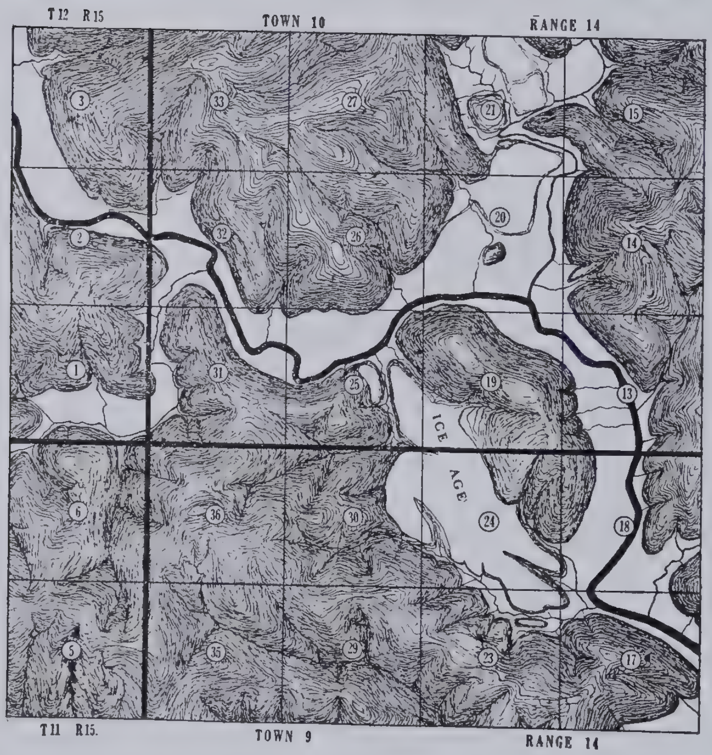
Its course in section 25 then was deflected to the northeast into section 20, where it met the part from the north. That from the northwest, evidently the stronger of the two, broke the barrier more directly to the east through the south side of section 20, where it met that from the north, both then moving more directly to the south—the source of heat:

Leaving in section 20, a "mound" of the "hill" that had intervened, the only witness to this titanic struggle of two great elements, land and water, dominated by gravity; and a CORPUS of the Ice Age in sections 23, 24, and 30 in town 9 and in sections 19 and 25 of town 10, compared to which the pyramids and obelisks of Egypt, and the works of antiquity are youthful indeed. (7-v1-p5)

A puzzling phenomenon is that whenever it rains sufficient to cause water in the river to rise, that in the wells and, in some instances, in the cellars and to the tops of wells, on "The Plains," some fifty feet above the river, rises first.

The cause of this is that, the geological strata sloping to the south of east some thirty feet to the mile, the water falling on the hills to the west, gets into the underlying gravel bed under "The Plains," some fifty feet above the river, before enough gets into the river to cause it to rise.

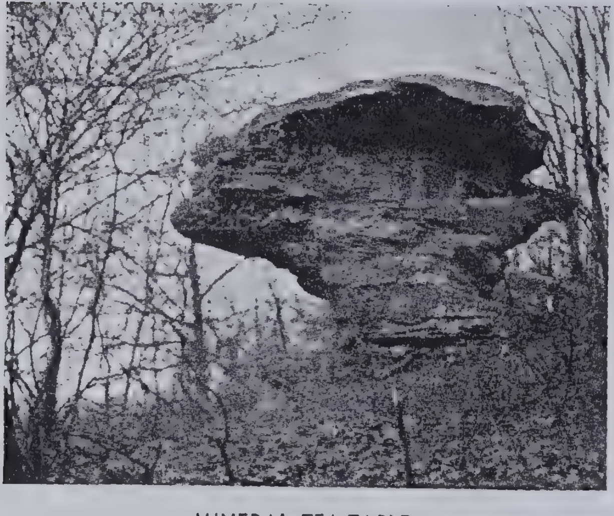
Practically all the materials on the Plains above the bed of the sand and gravel were brought from elsewhere by the avalanche of ice that came from the north.



ICE AGE

BEEBE TEA-TABLES
Section 3, Town 6, Range 12

Get the PICTURE. A PICTURE is worth a THOUSAND words. If one cannot CONCEIVE the picture he cannot PAINT it.



MINERAL TEA-TABLE
Section 27, Town 11, Range 15

ANOMALIES.

In the Garden cemetery in Sec. 2, Town 4, Range 13, lies Erastus Smith on whose sandstone monument is inscribed that he died Aug. Ɛ1st 1836

In the Humphrey cemetery in Sec. 20, Town 5, Range 11, lies Harvey J. Humphrey who died in 1ϱ28

Robert W. Jeffers died July 17, 1880, Aged 67 Y. 10 Mo. 11 D. While his wife, Catherine, died July 17, 1887. Aged 67 Y. 11 M. Both are buried in the Vanderhoof cemetery in Sec. 2, Town 5, Range 12.

In the Marshfield Cemetery in Sec. 9, Town 11, Range 15, lie two brothers: Eli Jackson and John Henry Jackson. The first was on the Union side in the Civil War and the latter on the Confederate. Living in Boone County, West Virginia, Mr. John H. Jackson was tied on a horse and forcibly inducted into service. He deserted at the first opportunity. Both graves are decorated alike.

In the Wolf's Plains cemetery in Sec. 24, Town 9, Range 14, is James G. E. Beard and his wife, Esther W., both of whom were born in 1830 and both died in 1915.

In the same cemetery, lies Florence C., aged 5; Mary, aged 7; and David, aged 2, children of Wm. & G. Picket, who died respectively, July 21, 24, and 25, 1849.

Many years ago, a man dug, in the rain, a grave in the Snowden cemetery in Sec. 24, Town 8, Range 14, in which it was impossible to place the body of the deceased intended to be buried there, because of high water. In doing so he caught cold, died, and was himself buried in the grave.

In the Sand Rock Cemetery, in Sec. 25, Town 7, Range 12, lie the children of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Grosvenor: "Infant Son, Born & Diel July 14, 1865; Infant Dau. Born & Died Aug. 16, 1866; Infant Son. Born & Died Dec. 3, 1867; Infant Son. Born & Died Aug. 5, 1869.

Sherman Brewster, buried in the Old Torch Cemetery in Sec. 10, Town 5, Range 11, who died in 1868, was of the eighth generation from William Brewster of the Mayflower, 1620. While Alice Brewster, wife of C. G. Dye, buried in the New Torch Cemetery in Sec. 11, who died in 1927, was of the ninth generation.

In the State Street Cemetery lie James R. Cameron who died July 25, 1892, and his wife, Sarah P., who died July 25, 1902. Both were born in the same year—1838.

In the South Canaan Cemetery, in Sec. 1, Town 5, Range 13, lie the children of Nicholas and Barbara Stalder: Infant Son. Died Sept. 7, 1844; Infant Daughter. Died July 24, 1845; Infant Son. Died August 30, 1846.

In the Concord cemetery in Sec. 36, Town 6, Range 13, lies "Rachel Wilkins Bryson and her Twins. 1804-1831."

Nearby and also in the same cemetery lies John Wesley James, who died January 9, 1865, "from effects of starvation by the Rebels at Florence, S. C."

Leander Griffith was born July 4, 1836 and died December 25, 1901. The two most outstanding holidays. He is buried in the Bethel cemetery in Sec. 32, Town 5, Range 11.

Two brothers, J. Harley and W. Hadley Baker, buried in the Athens Cemetery in Sec. 15, Town 9, Range 14, died respectively Sept. 4th and 5th, 1876.

The earliest grave at which the inscription on the oldest monument is readable, is that of Susanna Anthony in the State Street Cemetery, in Sec. 16, Town 9, Range 14.

The grave at which the sandstone monument, erected in 1829, is best preserved, is that of Samuel Humphrey in the Bethel Cemetery, in Sec. 32, Town 5, Range 11, where the first burials, some ten or twelve, were north and south; the heads being to the north.

John Lady, a deserter of the Rebel Army at Atlanta, Ga., fled north and lived in a cabin in Section 22, Town 11, Range 15. He was court-marshalled and sentenced to death. An officer was dispatched to carry out the order, which he did, and Mr. Lady lies buried in the nearby Lowry Cemetery.

On the south side of Sec. 13, Town 6, Range 13, and about two hundred feet northeast of the Baron de Steiguer house in Section 18, Town 5, a frame church, 28 feet north and south, and 30 feet east and west, of the Swedenbourg denomination, was built about 1825. No floor ever was laid. No church services ever were held. Two funerals only, when boards were laid on stones for seats. It was torn down about 1835 and the lumber used in a store and other buildings, at the foot of the sandstone ledge about one hundred feet to the south.

The loose stone foundations at three of the corners and a number between, remain in place; while, by reason of the thinness of the grass and the dominence of the shaley clay, the outlines of the building, yet (1940) remain plainly to be seen.

APPLES, PEARS and PEACHES.

In 1885, Wallace Kincade, owning a farm in town 5, range 11 (Troy Township) visited a brother in Colorado. While there he traded his Troy Township farm for the "Fruit Ranch" of a nearby neighbor. In 1889, this Colorado "rancher" raised more apples in a neglected orchard on the Kincade farm than he ever had raised on his Colorado "Fruit Ranch". Besides, the fruit was of a better flavor; nearer the market; with less transportation charges, and more profit.

Thurman Knox, living in section 4, town 9, range 14, picked, in 1918, 29 bushels of pears off one tree, which he sold for $2.50 per bushel, or for $72.50. The next year (1919) he picked practically the same amount, but received but one dollar per bushel.

In 1899, Mrs. Cyrus Moore set out 500 Keiffer pear trees on her farm in fraction 6, section 15, town 4, range 13. (Lodi Township). Due to drouth, many died the first year, but those surviving bore some little fruit. Those that died were replaced in 1900. In 1940, when the trees were 15 to 18 inches in diameter, the orchard bore more than two thousand bushels which sold for from thirty cents to $1.50 per bushel. Some trees bore 25 bushels each. Its best year the orchard bore more than three thousand bushels. Its poorest, about five hundred bushels which sold for $1.50 per bushel.

Orestus L. Fulton, living in section 24, town 4, range 13 (Lodi Township) had several peach trees so badly frozen he felt they would die, and began cutting them down. However, he did not cut all, and in the spring they showed so much life that he trimmed them and gave them care. The next year they bore considerable fruit, and thereafter and since they have borne the most perfect and fine Alberta peaches possible. They are outstanding in size, color and flavor.

In 1895, Frederick L. Junod had an orchard of ten thousand peach trees on "Peach Ridge" in section 6, town 9, range 14, and sold the crop therefrom for one dollar per tree, on the ground. Ten thousand dollars.

TEA-TABLES,

"Standing Rocks" or "Devil's Tea-Tables" on the tops of high hills, and around which the most soluable matter has been removed by the elements, may be found in (7-P8)

Range 12, Town 6, Section 3. Range 12, Town 8, Section 9. Range 15, Town 11, Section 27.

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY. Elevations: Mean Sea Level at Sandy Hook, New York.

ROME BEAUTY APPLE. By Clarence L. Colmer.

One day in the fall of 1825, Laura Ann, the nine year old daughter of Judge Elijah Hatch whose cabin was about twenty chains east and about ten chains south of the northwest corner of fraction 3, section 9, town 6, range 12 of the Ohio River Survey, came in with an apple and said to her father, "Pa, see what a beauty." Whereupon her father replied: "Yes, and it's a Rome Beauty." (Meaning Rome Township)

Daniel Stewart, a soldier of the Revolution, settled, in 1802, on fraction 1, sections 14-15, town 6, range 12; being a part of one of two shares in the Ohio Company's purchase, he had acquired. And, "as early as 1810, he had an orchard of three thousand bearing fruit trees — two thousand peach, and one thousand apple trees — at that time probably the largest orchard in the state." (4-p511)

Extensive orchards were set out on the land down on the north side of the river, to and including that on which Judge Hatch acquired in 1812. And it was from a "seedling." From a "volunteer." From a "sprout" from the trees Judge Hatch had set out, that Laura Ann had plucked the "Beauty."

This "seedling." This "volunteer." This "sprout" doubtless came into existence about 1820 and produced a fruit that first ripened in 1825. It was created through the unknown activity of nature, and became a fruit that was not kin, exclusively, to any one tree. Thus becoming, in that vicinity, the sire of that strain of apple: The "Rome Beauty."

"Everything in Nature contains all the powers of Nature. Everything is made of one hidden stuff."

—Emerson. Compensation.

Trees and plants have one purpose: That is to bear flowers, fruit and to produce seed. That is nature's plan. The brilliant flowers attract bees which carry pollen from one flower to another, to fertilize them. Without bees there would be no fruit.

Some fruit trees are unfertile and must be planted with fertile trees. Fruit trees are seedlings. That is they have come from seed. Or, they may have been grafted, or budded. If seedlings, there will be many different varieties. One seedling will be like unto the parent tree, while the ninety and nine be unlike the parent tree. If grafted or budded they will be like the parent wood. Some times a grafted fruit tree will put forth a limb or branch which may produce an outstanding kind of fruit. Then there is what is known as the "Bud-Sport," bearing an improved fruit as to color and size. Nursery-men call grafting, "Material wood."

Betsey Hatch, the oldest child of Judge Hatch, often remarked to her grandson, Theodore Frost, that "the nurserymen had little respect for the tree and less for her father, by robbing the tree of nearly all its branches."

This unknown and not understandable conduct of nature (because it has no syntax) doubtless has come to pass elsewhere, also, in the ages past, so that no one community, it is not likely, can claim to have been "The First."

DOWN THE HOCKING VALLEY FROM MOUNT NEBO TRAIL
From Section 10, Town 9, Range 14.
Athens at the Left.

ATHENS
From Section 7, Town 9, Range 14

APPLESEED, JOHNNY.

Johnny Appleseed (John Chapman) planted many trees in Athens County. The last one to die was located in Section 17, Town 10, Range 14.

In passing through the county, he stopped often at the log cabin of Abraham Pugsley, southeast and just across a small run from where the last tree he planted, was located. (28—v1—p260; v2 — p484)

ATHENS CITY HALL

was contracted to be built, July 1, 1874, by Henry O'Bleness for $24,636.00. It was opened to public use June 5, 1875 with an address by Archibald B. Walker. This address is to be found in 6, page 238.

ATHENS CITY SCHOOLS. (7-P247, 256)

ATHENS COUNTY

is all entirely within the Ohio Company's purchase. (7-P76). It first was under the rule of France until the conclusion of the French and Indian war in 1763 (7-P39) when that nation ceded all east of the Mississippi River to England. The territory northwest of the River Ohio then was attached to Virginia, thereby becoming "Crown Lands."

All this territory was included, in 1770, in Botetourt County—a "Crown County." In 1778, after Virginia Colonists had assumed possession, it was included in Illinois County — a "Colonial County," with Col. John Todd as "County Lieutenant" and head-quarters at Vincennes, Indiana. (5)

Upon settlement at Marietta in 1788, all territory east of the Scioto and the Cuyahoga rivers was proclaimed Washington County — a "Proclamation County," by Governor St. Clair. Athens County was "Established" in 1805 (5-P44,47) from Washington, by the Legislature, and included much more territory than now. From time to time thereafter, various parts of the county were assigned to other counties, till 1850, when it was reduced to its present limits. (5; 7-P343)

And, inasmuch as Virginia, being the original proprietor of "All lands . . . extending from . . . Cape Comfort, all along the Sea Coast" . . . two hundred miles each way, north and south, "all the . . . land lying, from sea to sea, and northwest," granted the territory "lying, and being to the northwest of the river Ohio," to Ohio, the boundary of the latter state extends only to low water-mark on the Ohio side (U. S. Supreme Court, 1820. 5 Wheaton, page 375).

The territory of Ohio is NOT subdivided into 88 counties. Instead, it is subdivided into smaller TRACTS OF LAND. Into about 8 general subdivisions, and each respectively into various subdivisions to meet the expediency, needs and purposes of those who first acquired the land from the government.

Obviously it would be impracticable as well as impossible for each and every person in the state to meet (personally) at one common point and endeavor to transact their common, personal-government business. Such as paying taxes; recording instruments for the conveyance and incumbrance of their property and general affairs; recording births, marriages and deaths; contracting and being contracted with; suing and being sued; settling estate, etc. And to do so at one place, in person, would bring together an inextricable mass of helpless human beings.

The people of the state, therefore, were divided into groups for accounting and for business, suggested by their proximity; their convenience of assembly; their similarity of resources and their possibility of transacting business. For evidently the people of, say Athens County where useful geological materials are on the surface, with varied topography, and rich in fauna and flora, could not co-operate with those of, say Williams County, where there is a dearth of these basic resources and factors.

People in the Arctics cannot analyze and consider the fauna and flora of the Tropics.

So the groups of people thus assembled, were defined and qualified by the tracts of land on which they respectively reside; and these respective tracts of land are colored differently on maps to distinguish one group from another.

ATHENS COUNTY OFFICIALS. (3-P6,7; 4-P158; 7-P289).

ATHLETIC FIELD

in Sec. 9, T. 9, R. 14, owned by the Ohio University, includes a tennis court; a foot-ball park and a stadium seating 14,000.

ATHENS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

in Sec. 15, T. 9, R.14, was begun in 1869 and completed for the reception of patients in January of 1874. $621,000.00 were appropriated for its construction. Since then the original building has been enlarged by several additions; many cottages added and the original acreage of 141.67 increased to more than one thousand, accommodating more than 1800 patients. (4-p208; 8-284; 7-v2-p390)

ATHENS STATE HOSPITAL. (4-p208; 7-v2-p390)

SUPERINTENDENTS:

1872. Richard Gundry.
Columbus, Ohio.
1877. Henry C. Rutter.
Bellefontaine, Ohio.
1879. W. J. Wright,
Acting. Logan, Ohio.
1880. Henry C. Rutter.
Bellefontaine, Ohio
1890. Wm. P. Crumbacker.
Cambridge, Ohio.
1896. Estel H. Rorick.
Wauseon, Ohio.
1906. James T. Hanson.
Gallipolis, Ohio.
1909. Ora O. Fordyce.
West Virginia.
1919. John H. Berry.
Highland Co., Ohio.
1932. Charles H. Creed.
Lancaster, Ohio.
1876. William Blackstone.
Acting. Athens, Ohio.
1878. P. H. Clark.
Middleport, Ohio.
1879. William H. Holden.
Zanesville, Ohio.
1881. Alonzo B. Richardson.
Portsmouth, Ohio.
1892. Charles O. Dunlap.
McArthur, Ohio.
1905. Milo Wilson.
Hancock Co., Ohio.
1908. Estel H. Rorick.
Wauseon, Ohio.
1919. Andrew F. Holmes.
Acting. Albany, Ohio.
1932. Freeman A. Osborn.
Acting. Meigs Co., O.

NORTHWEST FROM BIG SAND RIDGE SCHOOL HOUSE
ON MOUNT NEBO TRAIL
From North side of Section 9, Town 10, Range 14.

As he thinketh in his heart, so is he.
Proverbs, 23 - 7.

LOCATION OF ATHENS

Tradition is that a jug of whiskey determined the location of the City of Athens upon its present site rather than upon the "Plains," a beautiful and elevated plateau, an ideal location for a city, some three miles to the north. Just how or in what manner whiskey, or any particular jug of whiskey, was so used, tradition has not passed down, but when it is understood that the location of Athens was the culmination of a chain of circumstances and facts of which many originated with the Continental Congress in New York, or with the members of the Ohio Company in the New England states many years before Athens itself was located, the force of such tradition will be materially modified.

In the original contract made in 1787 with the Colonial government for the purchase of the land in southeastern Ohio by the Ohio Company of Associates, it was provided that "not more than two complete townships be given perpetually for the purpose of an University, to be laid off by the purchasers as near the center as may be." After the boundary of the purchase of 750,000 acres had been determined by the surveyors it became the duty of the directors of the Ohio Company to select two townships for the purpose of a university "as near the center" of this tract as possible. So, in 1795, when the reconnoitering committee reported townships eight and nine (now the civil townships of Alexander and Athens respectively) in the fourteenth range to be "the most central in the Ohio Company's purchase," the directors of that company, in compliance with its original contract with the government, were obliged to set those townships aside for the support of a university, and did so on the 16th day of December of that year.

After the Greenville treaty in 1795, settlements began to be made in the interior of the state. Among the earliest was that made at Chillicothe to which travel was made on foot and by packhorses from Marietta (then the original port of entry into Ohio), by the way of Athens which was then the most direct and practical route possible. Striking the Hocking River a few miles east of Athens, these pioneers wended their way westwardly along that river until they reached the abrupt bend nearby and surrounding the present City of Athens. They crossed this bend through the gap since occupied by the old cemetery, and proceeded westward, crossing the Hocking River a short distance above the mouth of Margarets Creek, and thence on to Chillicothe by the way of McArthur. In due time wagons and other vehicles followed over this trail which eventually became quite an important roadway along which the early settlers built their huts. Three or four were thus early built where this trail crossed the river near Margarets Creek and was called Elizabethtown, and around which Athens for a short time seemed destined to be located A few huts were soon also built along the trail passing over the gap on which Athens has since been built and was called Middletown, because it was about midway between Marietta and Chillicothe, until 1800 when the name of Athens was adopted by the territorial legislature. This trail through Athens eventually became State Street and to its origin is to be credited its very crooked and irregular course through the city.

Therefore, when it is noted that the "Plains" is partly in Dover township and outside of the townships thus set aside for the support of a university, quite to one side of their common center and a considerable distance from the main traveled roadway between Marietta and Chillicothe, as well as also inconvenient to the river then used by flatboats, it readily may be understood why the location of the City of Athens upon the "Plains" could not have been considered.

Consequently in 1800, when legislation became possible, the legislature appointed a committee consisting of Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Ives Gilman and Jonathan Stone to locate a town in the most suitable place within the two townships thus selected for the support of a university. This they naturally did as near as possible where the important roadway crossed the river, and the point of land within the bend of the river over which such thoroughfare ran and on which Athens is now located, doubtless appealed to this committee as the most desirable place for a city within these two townships and the nearest suitable place to their center, for the location of the college.

'Tis education (discipline) forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.
Pope.

HOW ONE GRAIN OF BARLEY GREW

"One barley corn" payable yearly on the first day of January each and every year from and after 1824 was to have been paid by the commissioners of Athens County to the Trustees of the Ohio University as an annual rental for the lease of inlot No. 37 which lies on the west side of South Court street between the two alleys immediately south of the court house in the City of Athens.

By special act of the legislature in 1811, the trustees of the Ohio University were "authorized and directed to lease to the commissioners of the county of Athens, for the time being, inlots number thirty-five and thirty-seven, on which the court house and jail now stand" . . . "on a nominal rent for ninety-nine years, renewable forever." No lease of either lot, however, was made till 1824, when, desiring to sell lot No. 37, called the "jail lot," the lease thereby provided for was executed. And that the rent exacted might be "nominal," "one barley corn" per annum was required to be paid by the terms of the lease issued which is of record on page 402 of deed book 104 in the office of the recorder of the county. No record, however, is found of any lease ever having been made for lot No. 35 now occupied by the court house, the sheriff's residence and jail, and, of course no deed has ever been made for it.

By another special act, the legislature in 1825 authorized the county commissioners to sell and convey lot No. 37, based upon such annual rent as "should be agreed upon between the commissioners of said county of Athens, and the trustees of the Ohio University," and "forthwith pay over the avails thereof to the county treasurer of said county of Athens." An annual rent of three dollars was agreed upon, and in May of 1825, the commissioners sold the entire lot "at public vendue" for $747.00. And since the land, being one hundred and thirty-two feet along Court street, is now, 1930, worth, exclusive of improvements, about one thousand dollars per front foot, one can readily realize what one hundred years have brought to pass, and may well wonder "what will the harvest be" one hundred years hence.

The term, "one barley corn," doubtless seems a strange consideration to those of the present day who reckon values in terms of dollars. However, it always has been considered that to make a good conveyance of an interest in real estate, there should be a consideration, "good or valuable," mentioned in the instrument of conveyance. A "good" consideration may be one void of monetary value, and usually is based upon relationship, blood or marriage, between the parties. Thus "love and affection" may be used as the expressed consideration for the conveyance of real estate to and from the wife, husband, son, daughter or other relatives of the grantor. But in deals between other parties, the consideration is presumed to be based upon a moneyed valuation, and, in many instances, the actual amount of the consideration paid is mentioned in the instrument. In some deals, however, where exchanges of property are made, or when it is desired to prevent embarrassment in future deals, and, therefore, to avoid revealing the amount actually paid, the term "one dollar and other good and valuable considerations" is used.

As these initial payments, when used in deeds, were final and conclusive, little difficulty was had in complying with the requirement that a consideration be mentioned in such instruments, but in leases, requiring annual payments to be made over a period of successive years, a fictitious term was desired to represent the valuable consideration to be paid each time. And as one grain of barley, or as it was anciently termed "one barley corn," was of about as little value as any thing could be, yet possessing intrinsic worth and easily obtained, that term was adopted in early times to represent such "nominal" consideration.

THE PLAINS
Section 24, Town 9, Range 14.

BENCH MARKS (35-E-6)

NOTE: Elevations are based on Mean Sea Level at Sandy Hook, New York. Elevations marked with an interrogation point, thus: 920? were not "touched upon by lines of spirit leveling whereby accurate figures of elevation would not be made available for them."

Sea level is determined by careful observations made by specially prepared instruments over a period of time. Since the level of the sea changes constantly, a period of 19 years is taken to constitute a full tidal cycle, therefore, observations over this period may be taken to give accurately mean sea level at any place.

It is said that Sea level is not level in the equatorial region of the Pacific Ocean — on the Australian side it is two feet higher than on the American side.

"The bench mark elevations printed on the maps of the Topographic Survey are merely for purposes of identification, and may be a foot or so in error as evidenced by the figures of the table." (Ohio Topographic Survey, 1910, page 89)

RANGE 11, TOWN 5.

Sec. 21. Aluminum Tablet 4 inches. In face of sandstone ledge in front of lot 22, Coolville. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Ohio. Elevation 694 (693.8000) feet above sea. Datum ADJ 1903. B. M."

Sec. 23. Aluminum Tablet. 4 inches in face of rock. West side of road, 100 Ft. south of run. 400 ft. south of R. R. station at Latrobe. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Ohio. Elevation 603 (602.416) feet above sea. Columbus datum ADJ 1903. B. M."

Sec. 24. Triangulation station. Aluminum tablet 4 inches on 7 inches by 7 inches marble post. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Ohio. Elevation (920?) feet above sea. Columbus 1903." Latitude, 39° 15′ 28.16″ Longitude, 81° 47′ 35.04″.

Sec. 31. Aluminum Tablet 4 inches. In S. W. foundation of school house. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Ohio. Elevation 791 feet above sea. Columbus datum ADJ 1903. B. M."

RANGE 12, TOWN 5.

Sec. 4. Triangulation Station. Bronze tablet 4 inches. On top of sandstone post 38 inches by 9 inches set 36 inches in ground on eastern edge of summit. About 4 feet lower and 200 feet east of highest point. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Ohio. Elevation 960? feet above sea." Latitude, 39° 14′ 17.07″. Longitude 81° 51′ 10.74″.

Sec. 5. Deep Hollow Schoolhouse, 0.3 mile west of; at wooden bridge over Jordan Run where road turns south, on southeast foundation, chiseled square. 649.54.

Sec. 24. Bronze Tablet 4 inches. On second course of stone from top in southwest abutment of bridge. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Ohio. Elevation 738 feet (737.864) above sea. Columbus datum 1903. B. M."

RANGE 12, TOWN 6.

Sec. 25. Bronze Tablet 4 inches. In S. W. foundation of the Rickey house on lot No. 19, Guysville. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Ohio. Elevation 652 (652.154) feet above sea. Columbus datum ADJ 1903. B. M."

RANGE 12, TOWN 7.

Sec. 8. Triangulation Station. Bronze Tablet on sandstone post 44 inches by 8 inches by 8 inches set 40 inches in ground. North of road. About 60 yards east of brick house. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Ohio. Elevation (996?) feet above sea. ADJ. B. M."

RANGE 13, TOWN 4.

Sec. 13. Aluminum Tablet. 4 inches. "729 ADJ 1903" (Covered with dirt) (727.258) In face of sandstone ledge. West side of road. 200 feet east of house. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark."

Note: "729" and "727.258" are given in "Ohio Geological Survey, 1910," page 486.

Sec. 16. Aluminum Tablet 4 inches in S. E. corner of foundation of school house. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Ohio. Elevation 745 (745.23) feet above sea. Columbus Datum 1903. B. M."

Sec. 24. Triangulation station. Bronze tablet, 4 inches on 11 by 11 sandstone post. "1025 Columbus, Ohio." (1024.1) "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark." Latitude, 39° 16′ 37.29″. Longitude 82° 01′ 18.47″.

RANGE 13, TOWN 5.

Sec. 16. Aluminum tablet 4 inches in Northwest foundation of church. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark, Ohio. Columbus datum, 1903. Elevation 676. (675.406). Moved in 1941 to front steps. Elevation 675.7138?

Sec. 36. Triangulation Station. Bronze Tablet 4 inches. Cemented in top of sandstone post 36 by 14 by 7. Set 34 inches in ground, 5.5 feet east of S. E. corner of a private cemetery on summit of knob. Elevation (999?) feet. Latitude 39° 22′ 15.58″. Longitude, 82° 03′ 50.06″.

RANGE 13, TOWN 6.

Sec. 3. Bronze Tablet 4 inches. In S. W. foundation of store building on Lot No. 30 in Amesville. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Ohio. Elevation above sea. 632. Correct elevation 631. 057 feet. Columbus datum. 1903. B. M."

Sec. 13. Cross on southeast stone abutment of iron bridge. Elevation 650.37.

RANGE 13, TOWN 7.

Sec. 34. On top of the 4 inch cap of iron post one foot above ground, surrounded with 9 inches of cement and one foot south of the southeast corner of Masonic temple, in Bishopville, appears the following: "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Ohio. Elevation above sea, 830.27 feet. Datum Sta. No. 4, 1907." Latitude 39° 30′ 47.2″. Longitude, 82° 02′ 58.6″.

RANGE 14. TOWN 8.

Sec. 10. Bronze Tablet. 4 inches. "955. Columbus." (954.837) In northeast corner of sandstone foundation of Pleasanton M. E. Church. (1851) "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark."

Sec. 28. Bronze Tablet. 4 inches. "730 Columbus" (730.005) In southwest sandstone foundation of E. B. Armstrong house. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark."

BENCH MARK ON COURT HOUSE
Section 9. Town 9. Range 14

Range 14, Town 9.

Sec. 7. Farm lot 33. Triangulation Station. Aluminum tablet 4 inches on marble 7 inches by 7 inches. Elevation 1020?. Latitude, 39° 17′ 26.25″. Longitude, 82° 05′ 41.78″.

Sec. 9. Aluminum Tablet. 4 inches. "723 Feet. Datum. Columbus, 1908." (722.753) "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark." On northeast corner of stone foundation of Courthouse. Latitude, 39° 20′. Longitude, 82° 06′.

Sec. 10. Old reservoir. Base, 852. Overflow or spillway, 867.5.

Sec. 11. New reservoir. Base, 980. Overflow or spillway, 992.

Sec. 16. Out Lot 65 in Athens. 1 3-4 by 2 1-4 rectangle cut in top of curb in front of pump house. Marked (cut) "T. B. M. S.

Elevation, 644.59. Floor of Pump House, 645.

Range 14, Town 10.

Sec. 5. Hole in second sandstone from top of northeast corner of foundation of school house. Elevation, 809 feet.

Sec. 9. Triangulation Station. (Mount Nebo) Marble post, 6 by 6. (Was) marked U. S. C. & G. S. Elevation, 1058 feet. Latitude 39° 24′ 29.53″. Longitude, 82° 05′ 13.90″.

Sec. 20. Aluminum tablet. 4 inches. Elevation, 680 feet. (679.637) In southwest foundation of Christian Church. Lot 23 Chauncey. "U. S. Geological Survey. Columbus Datum. 250 dollars for disturbing this mark."

RANGE 14, TOWN 11.

Sec. 6. Top of rail in front of railroad station at Burr Oak. Elevation, 698.4.

Sec. 9. Aluminum tablet. Stamped "682" in N. E. corner county bridge on Allen St., Glouster. Also a two inch square, and B. M. cut on top of abutment.

Sec. 11. Aluminum tablet, 4 inches (broken in two) on top of a sandstone, 12 by 18 by 48. A part of a railroad turn table foundation. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Elevation above the sea, 699 feet. (698.990) Datum B. M."

Sec. 32. Bronze tablet 4 inches. Near N. E. corner of section. In face of sandstone ledge, S. 20° E. 66 feet from a cross cut in top of south end of S. E. banister of cement bridge. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Elevation above sea, 723. (723.400) Datum, 1908. Columbus. B. M." Goose Run.

RANGE 15, TOWN 10.

Sec. 2. Aluminum Tablet. 4 inches. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Ohio. Elevation above sea 773. (773.628) ADJ. Datum, 1903. B. M." On top of stone window sill in building in southeast corner of Lot 24. Albany.

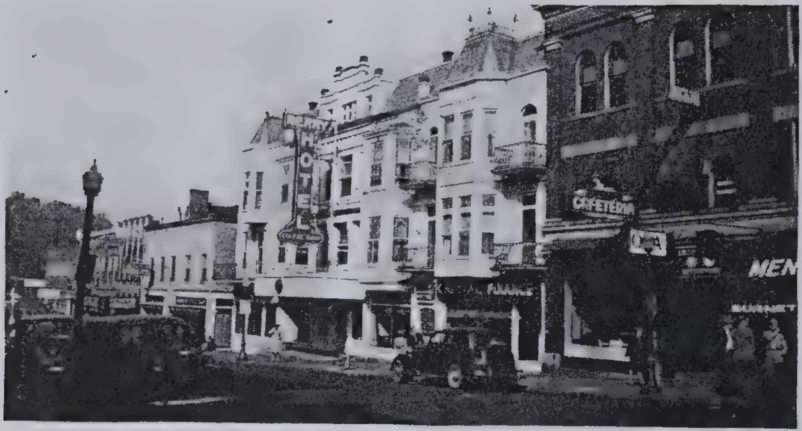
Sec. 26. Aluminum Tablet. 4 inches. In west front foundation of Weaver Chapel (1886) U. B. Church. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Ohio. Elevation 776 (775.917) feet above sea. ADJ. 1903."

RANGE 15, TOWN 11.

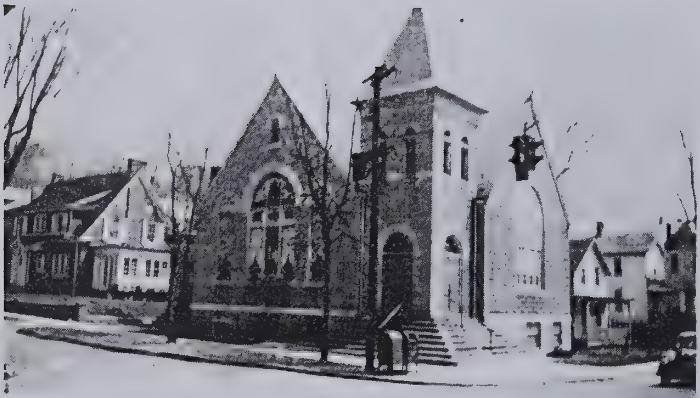
Sec. 15. Aluminum Tablet. 4 inches. In face of sandstone ledge. North side of railroad. 155 feet west of middle of highway. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark." Ohio. Elevation above sea, 822 (821.77).

RANGE 15, TOWN 12.

Sec. 24. Bronze tablet. 4 inches on Fort Street foundation of Central School building, on lot 48, Nelsonville. "U. S. Geological Survey. 250 dollars fine for disturbing this mark. Elevation above sea, 693 feet. (693.336) Datum. 1903. B. M."



THE HOTEL A COLORED MAN BUILT
Edward C. Berry, Athens, Ohio
Mr. Berry sold it in 1923 for $100,000.00.
Inlot 16. 18-22 North Court St.



THE CHURCH THE COLORED MAN BUILT
Edward C. Berry
N. E. Intersection of Congress and Carpenter Streets.
S. W. corner of out-lot 165.
Also his residence.

BRIDGES.

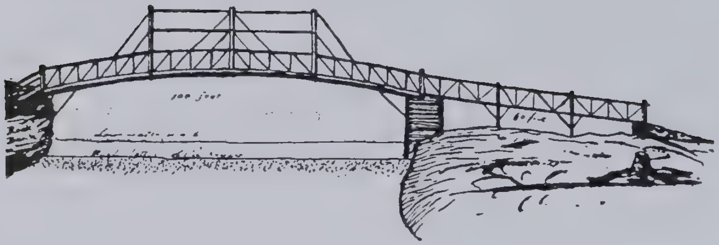
RANGE 14, TOWN 9.

Sec. 9. The "South Bridge" was completed, July 23, 1932, at a cost of $133,379.80. It is 334 feet long, over all. Required 37,000 cubic yards of concrete and nearly a million pounds of steel. (7-v2-p314).

RANGE 14, TOWN 10.

Sec. 16. The oldest bridge in Athens County, is at Millfield. It is part of the first "South Bridge," in Athens, built in 1839. It was moved to its present location in 1875. (7-v2-p314).

NATURAL BRIDGE
Section 33. Town 6. Range 11



FIRST BRIDGE across the Hocking River at Nelsonville.

Lot 644, Section 24, Town 12, Range 15.

In 1827, $442.50 were subscribed for the building of the bridge to be paid for:

"In money; in cash; in labor; in work; in labor & grain &c; in labor, grain or porke; in labor, grain or meat; in some of the within articles; in lumber; in lumber or work; in work or produce; in whiskey; in corn; in some kind of produce when the bridge is completed; in leather; in produce; Robert Callis furnish all the studding & railing; in blacksmith work; four bushels of corn; in cloth drapery; $1.00 payable in the spring of 1828; $5.00 in corn on the last day of December, 1827; $1.50 in wheat and corn" etc.

Built in 1828. Fell down in 1829. Advertisement herewith was published in the "Marietta Minerva" a newspaper published in Marietta.

Confucius, the famous sage of China, said he could make anything of a young man he wanted to, but that he must begin with the young man's grandfather.

NELSONVILLE BRIDGE;

THE

Nelsonville Bridge Committee

Will continue to receive proposals until the 16th of June next—either in separate Jobs, or as a whole, according to a plan which will be shown, and every particular explained, by applying to JAMES KNIGHT, in Nelsonville.

Every proposal to be made in writing, and sealed up, with a full description of materials, and accompanied with the names of two or more sufficient sureties for the completion of the work.

Proposals for a Stone Pier, Trustle, or Abutment, will require the time to be limited for its entire completion before the first day of September next.

Proposals for the Upper Timbers, and framing, together with the raising of the same, will be required to be limited to the first day of October next.

The Flooring of the Bridge will be subject to the future arrangement of the Committee, and also that of raising the road and securing the North End of the said Bridge.

The Committee will meet at an early day after the 16th of June next, and decide on the most favorable terms tendered, and give due notice to the proposers of the accepted terms, for them to come forward and enter into the necessary final arrangements.

DANL. NELSON,
JAMES KNIGHT,
ROBT. CALLIS,
C. L. FISK,
JOSEPH ROBBINS,
Committee of Arranpement.

Nelsonville, O. May 21, 1827.
7–3w.

NELSONVILLE BRIDGE

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed do hereby engage to pay when called on the amount herein named and according to the manner described, for the purpose of Building a Bridge over the Hockhocking River near to Coes Mill—and in default of which we subject ourselves to the liability of its being collected in the manner of a common debt of our voluntary contracting.

"If payment be made in Labour or produce the price will be as follows—

Labour, 50 cents Pr day each person to board himself
Wheat, 50 cents Pr. Bushel.
Whiskey, 25 cents Pr. Gallon—Pork $2.00 Pr. hundred.

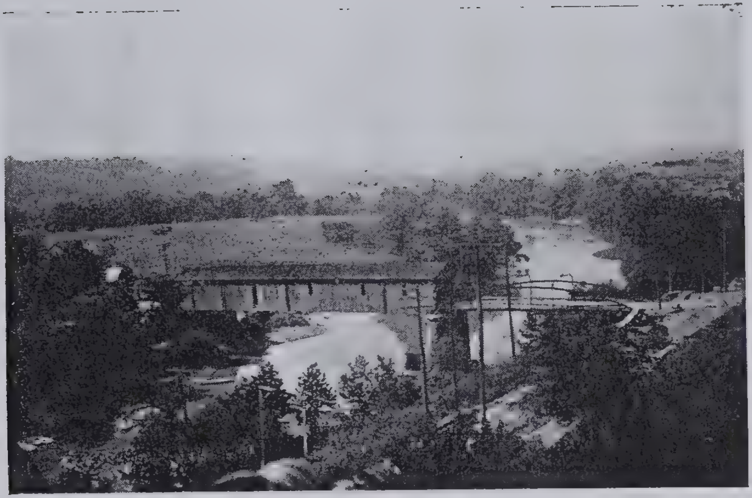
"Labour payments to be made by 10 days notice from a Contractor. Grain, Whiskey & Pork payments to be made by January 1st, 1828.

"When the full extent of Subscriptions required for the Erection of the Bridge is obtained, a committee of arrangement for the Plan of the Bridge shall be elected from the Subscribers of Five Persons who shall give public Notice of a Day for the letting out of the Building of the Bridge to the Lowest Bidders in as many Separate Jobs as it can be conveniently divided into consistently with the convenience of the Work and hastening of its completion.

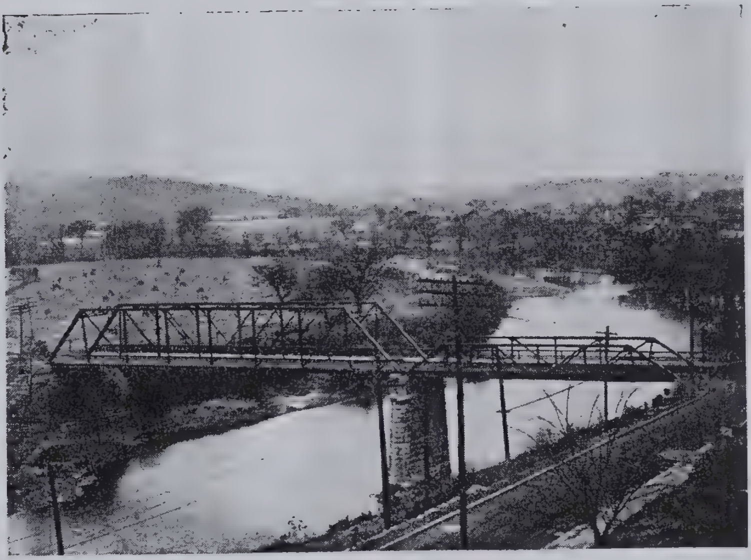
"The Committee shall appoint Two out of their number to have the entire Superintendence whilst on hand.

"Payments to contractors to be made by orders on the Subscribers signed by at least two of the Committee.

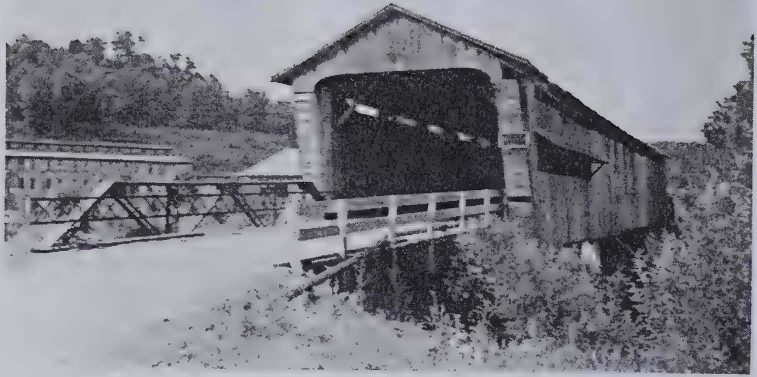
"Nelsonville, O.
January 24th, 1827."



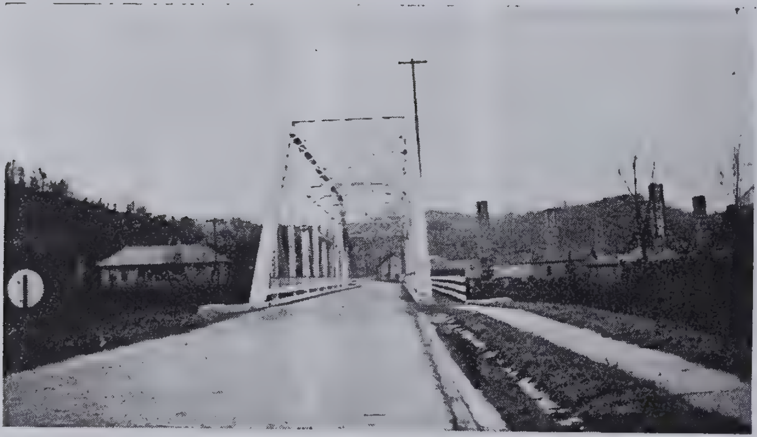
SOUTH BRIDGE. 1875



SOUTH BRIDGE. 1908

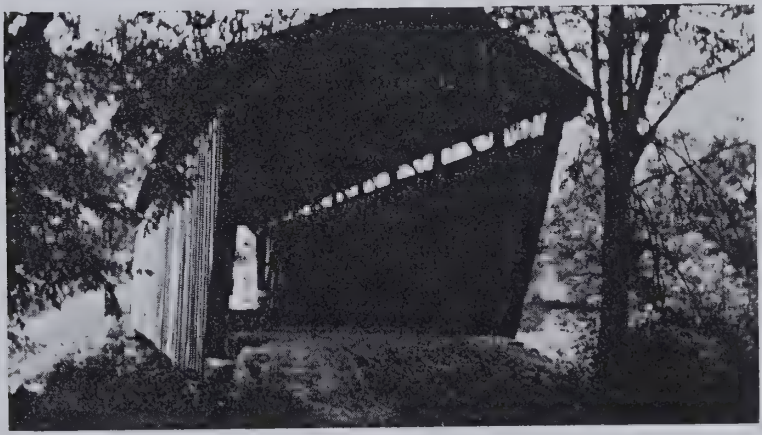


NELSONVILLE BRIDGE. 1940.
Range 15, Town 12, Section 24. Lot 647.
Built in 1873. Torn down, May, 1944.
Length, 140 Feet, plus two 5 foot Canopies.
Width inside, 18 Feet.
Superstructure cost $1,310.00.
Torn down in 1944

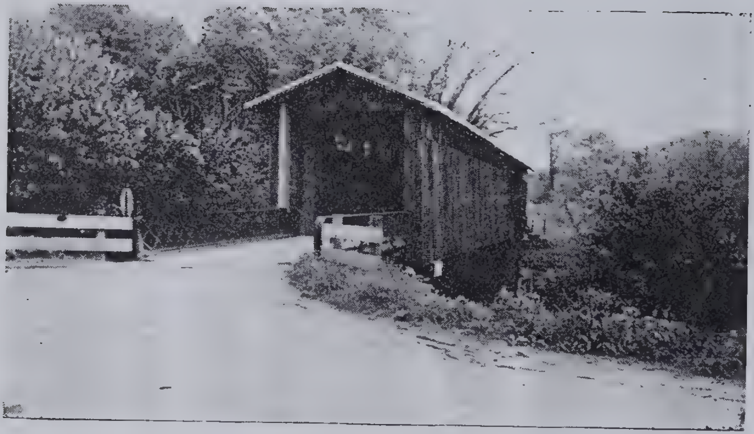


NELSONVILLE BRIDGE.
Lot 647, Section 24, Town 12, Range 15.
Built in 1944 by the Ohio Department of Highways.

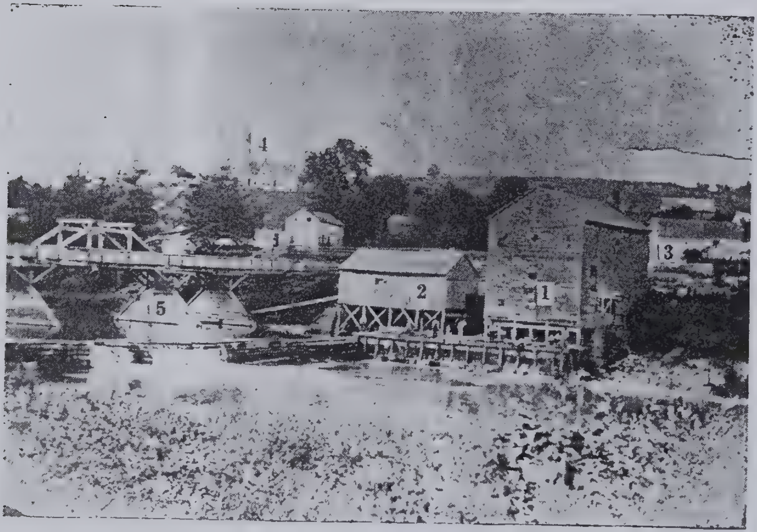
COOLVILLE BRIDGE and DAM
Range 11, Town 5, Section 21.



BLACKWOOD BRIDGE
Range 13, Town 4, Section 1.
Length, 63 feet. Canopies, 5 feet.
14 feet wide in clear. Built in 1881.



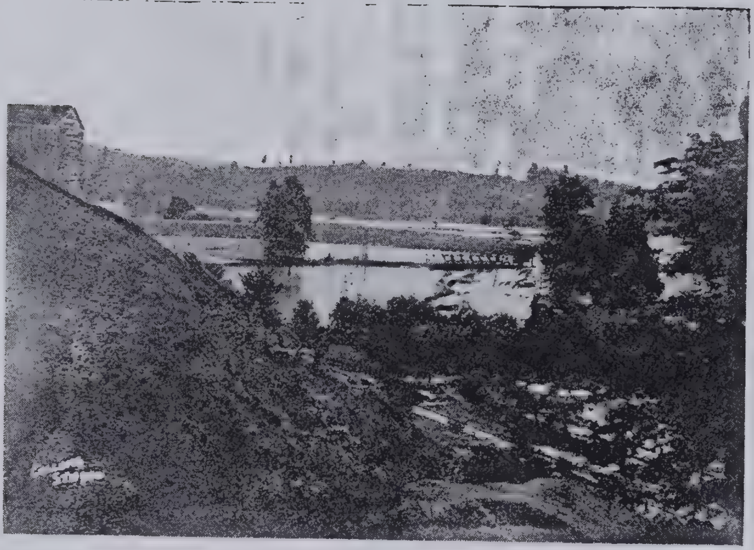
BIG RUN BRIDGE. 1943.
Range 12, Town 6, Section 18.
Built in 1875. Cost, $412.89.
Length, 96 feet. Canopies, 5 feet each.
Width, inside, 12 feet.
Heighth, in clear, 12 feet.



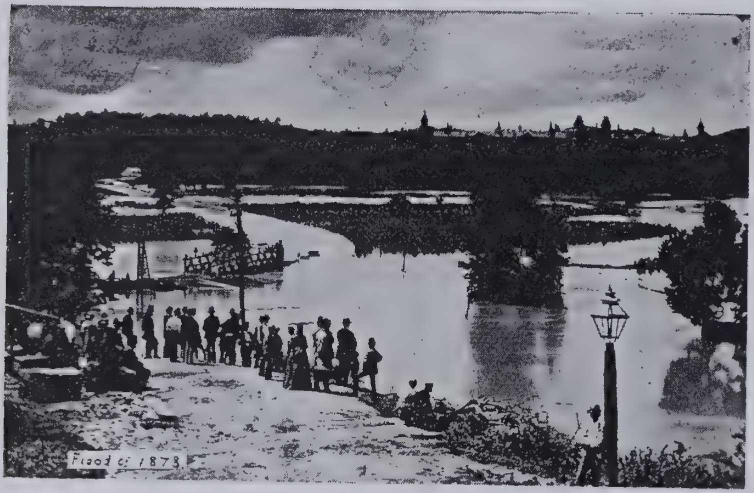
GUYSVILLE BRIDGE. 1869. (5)
Range 12, Town 6, Section 25.
Built in 1858 with funds supplied partly by the County and partly by Subscription
(1) Grist Mill. (2) Saw Mill. (3) Store, D. B. Stewart. (4) Residence of John Light.

KIDWELL BRIDGE. 1940.
Range 14, Town 10, Section 18.
Completed, December 1880.
Length, 95 feet. Superstructure cost $886.68.

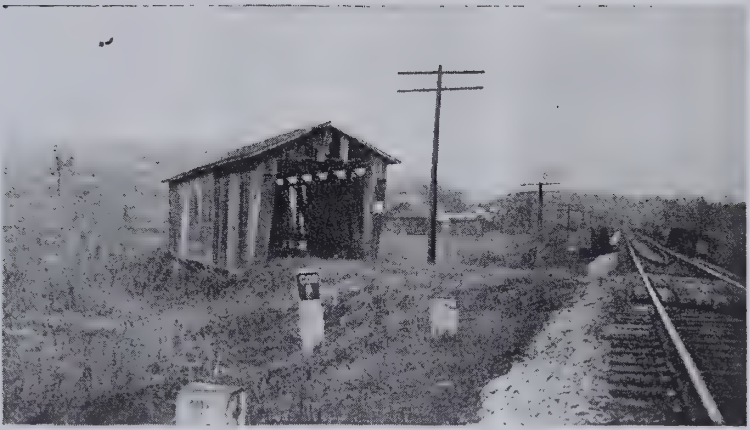
SOUTH BRIDGE, Athens.
Flood of March 14, 1907.



FLOOD OF 1873
Looking West from Lot 141

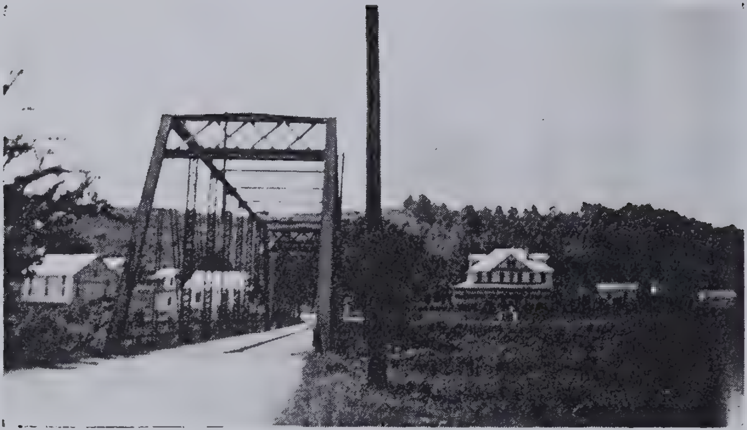


SOUTH BRIDGE. Flood of 1873.
Athens State Hospital in the distance.

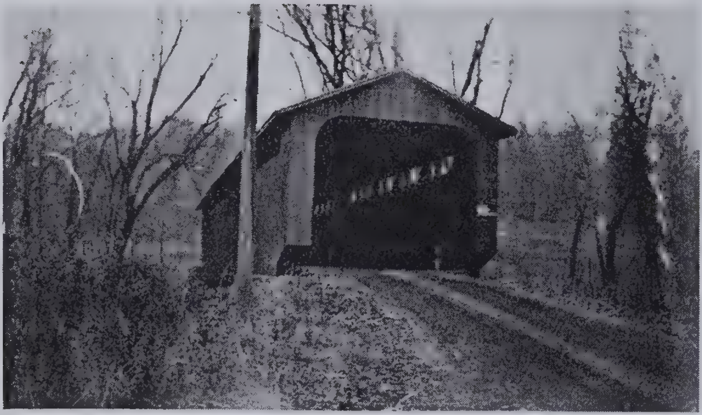


PALOS BRIDGE
Range 14, Town 11, Section 11

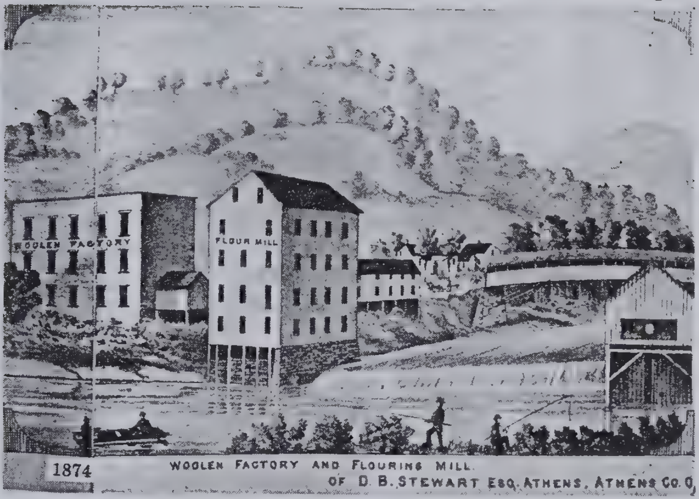
COOLVILLE BRIDGES, 1931
Range 11, Town 5, Section 21.

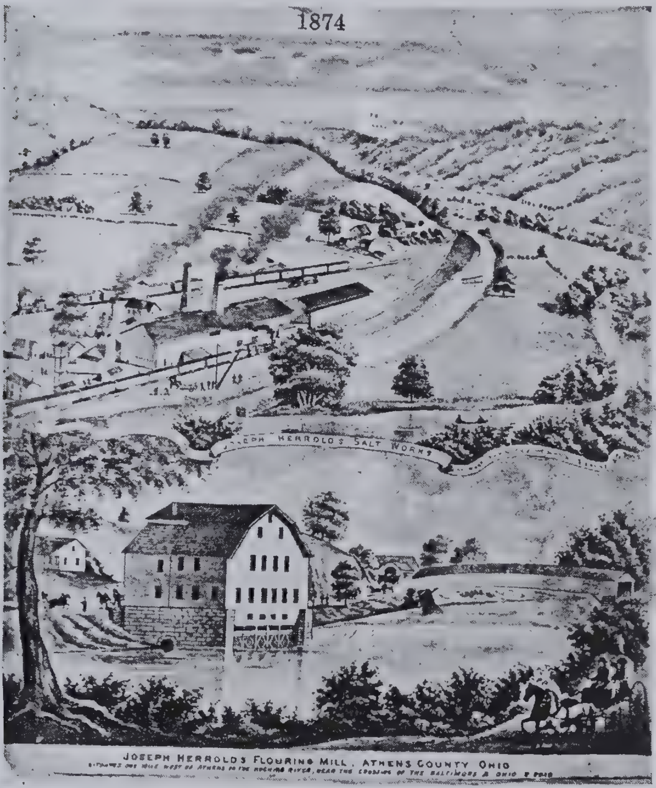


NELSONVILLE BRIDGE. 1944.
Range 15, Town 12, Section 24, Lot 644.
Double spans. Each 142 feet. Total 284 feet.
Width, in clear, 16 feet. Built in 1889.
Cost of superstructure, $3,339.68.

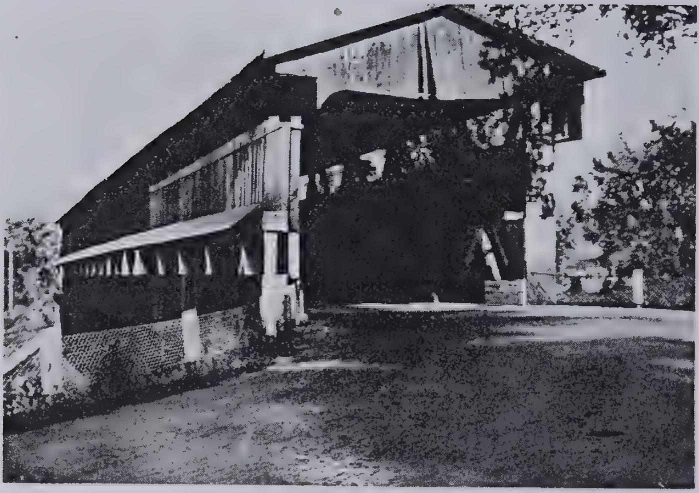


"SOUTH BRIDGE" 1839
Section 16, Town 10, Range 14

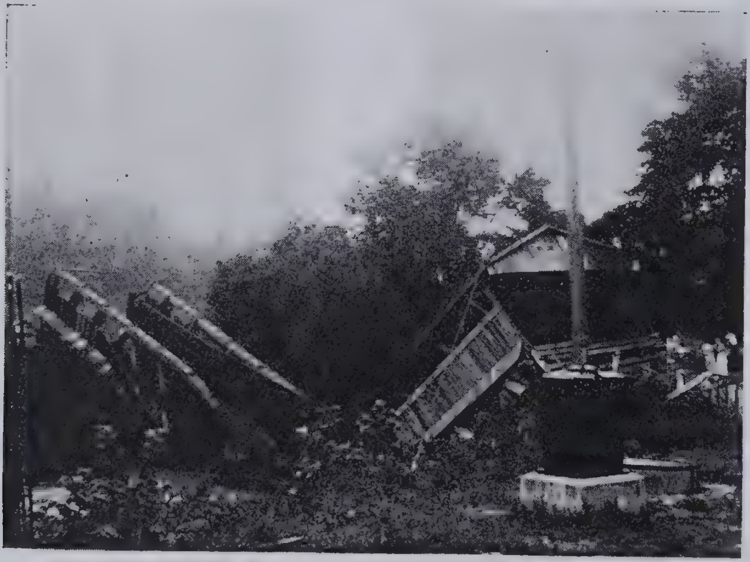

WOOLEN FACTORY
FLOUR MILL
1874
WOOLEN FACTORY AND FLOURING MILL
OF D. B. STEWART ESQ. ATHENS, ATHENS CO. O.


1874
JOSEPH HERROLDS SALT WORKS
JOSEPH HERROLDS FLOURING MILL, ATHENS COUNTY OHIO
SITUATED ONE MILE WEST OF ATHENS ON THE HOCKING RIVER, NEAR THE CROSSING OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

From a crayon drawing made in 1874.



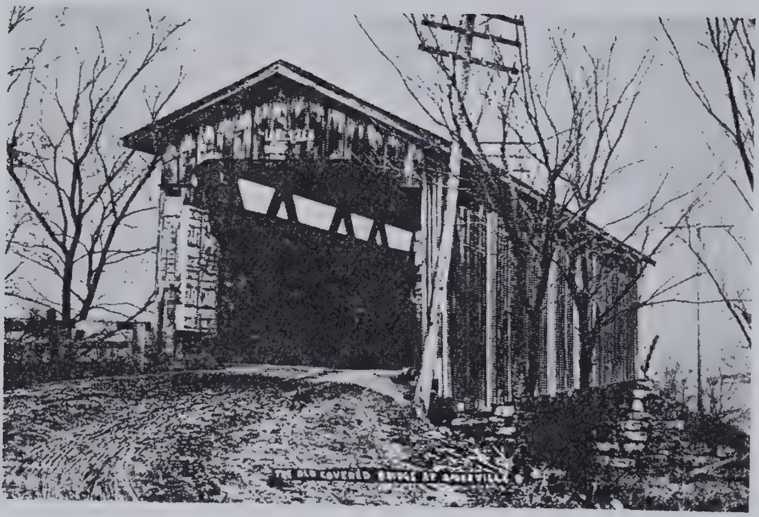
BEAUMONT BRIDGE. 1934.
Range 14, Town 10, Section 25.
Completed March, 1880.
Length 176½ feet on lower chord.
Superstructure cost $3,115.12.
Collapsed July 8, 1939, 10 P. M.



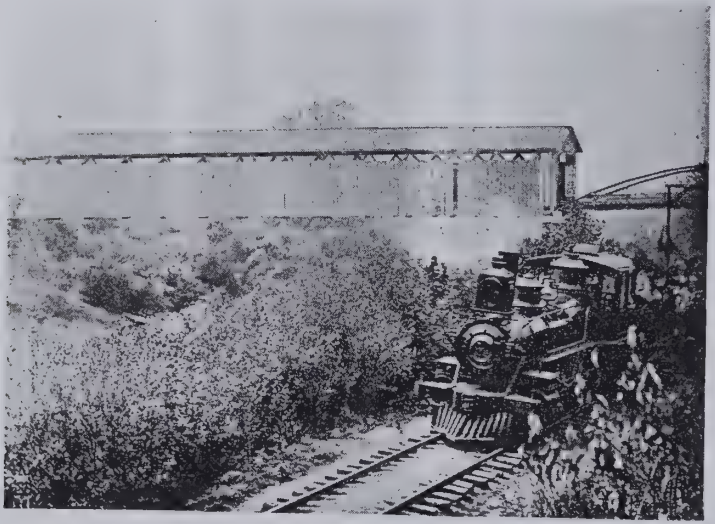
BEAUMONT BRIDGE.
Collapsed July 8, 1939, 10 P. M. soon after a truck load of seven horses had passed over.

BEAUMONT BRIDGE. (1939)
Length 172½ feet. 3 Spans, 57½ feet each.
Two Piers on Natural Rock Foundations.
24 foot Roadway. Cost, $14,368.21

SOUTH BRIDGE, ATHENS, OHIO
Opened to Traffic, 4 P.M., July 23, 1932.
Length: Over all, 334 ft., Abutments, 285 ft.
Width: Over all, 53 ft., Roadway, 36 ft.
Cost, $133,379.90
Paid for by the State of Ohio;
Athens County; The City of Athens
and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern
Railway Company.



AMESVILLE BRIDGE. 1908.
Range 13, Town 6, Section 3.
Built in 1860. Pine framing and shingles. Oak siding.
Cost. $150.00 by County and $50.00 by inhabitants of the vicinity.
Torn down in 1923.



LOCOMOTIVE OF 1878.

At the South Bridge.

THE BOUND BOY

In July of 1826, there appeared in the "Hamilton Advertiser" the following notice:

"ONE CENT REWARD."

"RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th inst., an indentured apprentice to the Shoe and Boot making business, by the name of James M'Quistin, 15 years old, sandy complexion, had on when he went away a wool hat, linen pantaloons, no coat. Any person who will return the above described boy, shall receive the above reward, but no thanks nor charges. All persons are forewarned from trusting or harboring him on my account."

(Signed) "Absalom Goodenough."

To the youth of Ohio today such an advertisement would seem strange indeed, but in 1826 conditions, provisions and possibilities for the young were quite different. Then, through necessity, an education for many consisted principally in training the young how to do material things; to put their efforts into pratcical application first, and then, afterwards, perchance, to learn the reason for results. And the young person who may then have acquired an understanding of the "Rule of the three R's": "Readin', Ritin' and Rithmetic," was considered well educated.

Today, however, the education of the young, quite properly and consistently, is reversed, and while yet in the plastic and easily moulded stage of growing and maturing youth, he is taught the cause, the reason, the why of things, intangible as well as tangible, and consequently is led to expect certain inexorable consequences from certain assumed causes. He is taught to originate; to conceive; to plan things or their combinations; to visualize them in their completeness, and thus, as it were, to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before.

The ambition of the young man in 1826, was to learn some trade and to become skilled in the making of some article used in the various activities of life, while the endeavor of the father was to enable his son to gratify that ambition.

At that time there were no large factories engaged in making the various articles desired, and those that were then to be had were made by hand by some one individual who often was engaged alone in doing so. And as such persons would complete the article from the raw material, it was necessary that he should understand each successive step, from the material in its original or natural state, to the completed article.

Neither was there to be had the helpful machinery of today to aid in their manufacture, but, instead, only the simplest of tools were available. Thus boots and shoes were made by hand from the leather as it left the tanner. The same was true of harness, and there were harness makers and saddlers. There were also coopers who made barrels. Millwrights who built mills in which grain was ground into flour or meal. Blacksmiths, gunsmiths, weavers, carpenters and joiners, cabinet-makers, tailors and many other independent trades or vocations at which individual persons engaged.

Many a person therefore created a business all his own, and, with pleasing and commendable pride, could refer to some article of his handiwork and say, "I made that myself," and thereby reap much satisfaction and pleasure for the credit thus his due, which in turn was an incentive to him to do still better; all in striking contrast with the possibility of the workman of today who stands by the punching machine, or the endless carrier belt, which do the thinking, if any is done, all day, day in and day out, year in and year out, in a monotonous activity that tends to drive one to an extreme of desperation that illy prepares him to fit well into the good citizenry of the country.

That he might become master of a trade upon arriving at manhood, instead of going to school, which in many instances was then quite impossible, the young man of a century ago, contracted his services, while yet a mere boy, to some one engaged in the trade he wished to learn. And as about fourteen years was an age at which it was deemed well to begin learning a trade, and the contract usually extended till he arrived at the age of twenty-one, the period of service quite consistently became seven years; a time corresponding with that of Jacob, who, when journeying "into the land of the people of the east", fell in love with Rachel, the younger of Laban's two daughters, while she was watering her father's sheep at the well, but who was not permitted to marry the daughter till he had served her father seven years. At the end of that time Laban required Jacob to marry Leah, the elder daughter because it was considered that the first born should be married before the younger; and Jacob served Laban "yet seven other years" for Rachel.

Being under age and, of course, unable to enter into a legal contract, the father of the young man did so for him, instead, and he thereby became a contracted "apprentice." But as the contract was usually written in duplicate, side by side on one sheet of paper, and then separated, or cut into two parts by an irregular, zigzag or "indented" line, thus making only those two pieces of paper joinable and thus provide against forgery, the contract was called, instead, an "Indenture," and the boy thus bound, became an "Indentured Apprentice."

If the boy had no parents thus to indenture him, the overseers of the poor of the township did so for him instead. Thus among the laws of the state enacted as early as 1806 was "An act concerning apprentices and servants" whereby the parents of any child, or the "overseers of the poor" which the approval of a justice of the peace, could bind or "put out" such child by indenture which should provide that the master to whom he was bound should "at least cause such child to be taught and instructed to read and write," and designate the trade to be learned; the time to be served, "as well as the money or property the child was to receive at the expiration of servise." If the boy was apprenticed to a farmer, it was also customary in many localities, to give the young man a horse, saddle and bridle at the expiration of his indentureship.

While serving his apprenticeship the master was liable for the proper support and care of the apprentice in a suitable and proper manner, and if he should fail to do so, or should ill-treat the apprentice, or if the latter should fail to perform his duty, or should otherwise misbehave himself, either could appeal to any justice of the peace within the township, and, if the justice should be unable to determine the matter, five disinterested freeholders were to be summoned to do so instead.

When the apprentice was away from his master, the latter was, of course, responsible to any one who should furnish him with food, clothing or other necessities, unless he had run away, as had young M'Quistin. In such cases, to avoid such liability, the master was required to advertise for his return, as had Mr. Goodenough. But, judging from the "One Cent Reward" offered for his return, with "No thanks nor charges," it is evident that Mr. Goodenough had had enough of James and wished to rid himself of the liability of his keep as well as also to be rid of the boy himself, that he advertised. Obviously James never returned to continue to learn the "Shoe and Boot-making Business," or that Mr. Goodenough ever had to pay the reward.

The law thus apprenticing young people is yet in force, with, of course, some modifications. Now an apprentice must be sent to a "Common school for at least twelve weeks in each school year," and, at the expiration of his term of service, be provided "with a new Bible and two good suits of clothes." However, this law has become so little used that it has little place upon the statute books.

Moreover, the more recent laws requiring all children to be kept in school almost to maturity and, in the meantime, not permitting them to engage in employment, has made it practically impossible to indenture a young person to learn a trade before he arrives at the school age limit; and he then has little aspiration to learn a trade without receiving wages while doing so, but hoping, it is feared, in too many instances, that his education will permit him to oversee some one else who has not been so successful in his studies, or, perhaps, who may be less ambitious to avoid manual labor.

BUCHTEL.

Section 6, Town 12, Range 15.

LOOKING WEST FROM MOUNT NEBO.

From Section 9, Town 10, Range 14.

OHIO CANALS

The map of Ohio shows a network of railroads crossing and recrossing the state in every direction; reaching into each of the eighty-eight counties and furnishing to all those transportation facilities without which the economic necessities of their inhabitants would be unbalanced. And so completely has this manner of transportation met all demands, and so conspicuous have these railroads become that their prominence has for many years over-shadowed another system of transportation, once as important comparatively as the railroads, and once even more highly appreciated.

These dim demarkations of this system of the past, winding their ways in parallel lines, ever keeping company and guiding the waters between, through villages, fields, thickets and woodlands, around hills and across valleys, little heeded by the traveler of today as he speeds by in a high-powered automobile, a Pullman coach or, perhaps, above in an airplane, are the cenotaphs of the canals of yesterday through which once coursed the arteries of trade and travel, giving birth to the commerce of today, and of which Ohio was once so justly proud. "For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more."

The canal system of Ohio did not, however, serve all parts of the state as completely as do the more efficient and adjustable railroads which soon quite entirely succeeded the more cumbersome canals. And although other trunk lines were a part of the originally contemplated plan of reaching ultimately the greatest number of people, but two main lines of canals were completed: The "Miami and Erie Canal," across the western part of the state from Cincinnati to Toledo, and the "Ohio Canal" across the middle part from Portsmouth to Cleveland.

And while these two main lines were being constructed by the state, several branch canals were also built, or begun, by private capital. Of these latter a number were purchased by the state, and, at the end of construction, about 1850, and before the period of abandonment began, there were in operation in Ohio substantially one thousand miles of canals. The Miami and Erie cost $6,800,000.00; the Ohio about $4,700,000.00; the Hocking about $1,000,000.00 and the Walhonding about $500,000.00; while the reservoirs and other expenditures made the aggregate cost of the completed system about $16,000,000.00. This amount, however, was reduced to about $13,000,000.00 by private gifts of money and land along the canals, and the donation by the federal government of 1,230,521 acres of land in the northwestern part of the state and which was sold for a minimum price of $2.50 per acre.

It should be noted that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Ohio was but a vast wilderness, while her 50,000 inhabitants were widely scattered, and by reason of lack of transportation, were unable to trade even among themselves. Little manufacturing and less mining were done, and the commercial commodities were limited to agricultural products and personal wants, which, aside from those produced along Lake Erie and the Ohio river, had practically no access to markets elsewhere than in the immediate vicinity of production. There was little to stimulate industrial activity and the development of the state was greatly retarded. However with the invention of the steamboat, and especially with the building of the canals in New York, new opportunities suggested themselves to the people of Ohio, and canals were cenceived to be necessary for the development of the resources of the state as well as to make life for the inhabitants more worth living.

So, from the time Ethan Allen Brown, known as the "Father of Ohio Canals," became governor in 1818, until the expiration of his term four years later, he was ever advocating the building of canals, and frequently in messages to the legislature urged action to that end. In 1822, a commission of seven was appointed to examine routes and cause surveys and estimates of cost to be made; and so on February 4, 1825, a "Red Letter Day" on which it may be said, was born the industrial supremacy of Ohio, the legislature passed the act which marked the beginning of the building of canals.

A matter promising to be so influential in the development of the resources of the state and of such substantial benefit to its people, was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant its beginning with due pomp and ceremony. Consequently great preparations were made to inaugurate their actual construction, and on July 4, 1825, on a section of the Ohio Canal in Licking County, about three miles southwest of Newark, Governor Clinton of New York, dug and placed in a wheelbarrow, the first shovelful of earth, while Governor Morrow of Ohio did so with the second, amid the shouts of a large number of people who were later addressed by Thomas Ewing, the orator of the day.

The part of the canal first to be completed was that from Akron to Cleveland two years later when July 4, 1827, the first boat operated upon any canal in Ohio made its initial trip between those cities, while in November of that year, three boats, crowded with people, were taken from Cincinnati to Middletown on the Miami and Erie Canal at the, then, remarkable speed of three miles an hour, including, of course, detentions at locks and other delays, and causing more interest throughout the state then, than the completion of an extensive railroad system would command today.

The construction of the canals gave noticeably new life to the progress of the state and was of pronounced and immediate benefit, particularly to the farmer. Before canals were built, wheat sold for twenty-five cents per bushel, corn at 12½ and oats at ten, while potatoes could hardly be sold at any price. Upon the completion of that part from Akron to Cleveland, wheat, corn and oats sold for three times as much as before, while potatoes commanded fifty cents, and when the system was completed wheat sold for one dollar per bushel.

At first, wages were thirty cents a day for dry working days, sunrise to sunset. The laborers also were boarded and lodged in "shanties," and each morning at sunrise, at ten o'clock, at four o'clock and at sunset, each were given a "Jigger of whiskey," being one and one-half fluid ounces. But as whiskey caused trouble among the laborers, it was soon discontinued. However, wages rose with the price of other things, and the canal proved a benefit to all.

Canals, it may be said, are not the handiwork of nature, but are the arrangement of nature's most wonderful element—earth—by the hand of mankind. Their construction dates back to the time whereof there remains no history nor any evidence other than their own almost obliterated anatomies. They are known to have existed in Egypt long before the Christian era, and, ages before, in China where they may be said to be as "old as the hills."

The inevitable rule that water will seek its level, required all canal construction to be horizontal and to that inexorable law of gravitation all else yielded. And, so where the surface of the earth failed in that and it was necessary to change from one level to another, or streams of water were encountered, the engineering or inventive skill of mankind was drawn upon. At first changes in levels were overcome by connecting them with sluices or runways over which water continued to flow and through which boats were drawn up or down stream by hand power. But as this was not only a waste of water from upper levels, it did not permit the use of large crafts. So locks, in which water itself raised or lowered boats, were devised in the fourteenth century, and thereafter the capacity and usefulness of canals were materially extended.

As progress was made down a valley the banks of the canal, to correspond with the level of the water between, necessarily became higher and higher until the possibility and cost of construction became prohibitive. When such became the case a lower level of some twelve or fifteen feet was adopted and the banks constructed onward until it became necessary to repeat the process, while the two levels would be connected by a lock in which boats could be raised or lowered from one level to the other. Where the surface of the country was quite level, considerable distances intervened between locks, but where there was much change in elevation, many locks had to be constructed, often within very short distances. On the Miami and Erie canal at Lockington in Shelby county, a few miles north of the city of Piqua, by reason of the considerable elevation of the canal above Loramie creek, there were built seven locks within a distance of less than one mile, as well as an extensive aqueduct over the creek itself.

The canals were required to be at least 26 feet wide at the bottom and 40 feet at the top water line, with a depth of four feet and a towpath 10 feet broad at the top. However in actual construction the canals were built with larger dimensions and the water line breadth, in many places, varied from 60 to 150 feet by reason of the varying adjacent topography.

Various means were resorted to in carrying the canal across streams. If the streams were small, as in most instances, arched culverts of stone were constructed, thus allowing the streams to pass underneath the canal. But where they were too large thus to be carried underneath, the water in the canal itself was carried across the stream instead in a wooden boxlike bridge of sufficient dimensions to include all boats, called an aqueduct, and through which the water in the canal maintained its level.

As canals suffer loss of water by evaporation, wastage and to lower levels, some means of replenishing the water so wasted was quite necessary that the high levels might be kept dependably supplied. This was accomplished by a system of storage whereby the heads of streams at the summits of the canals were dammed and the water stored in the basins or reservoirs thus formed. As the system of the state consisted of two main canals—the Miami and Erie, and the Ohio—these storage basins divided themselves into two general groups; one at the summit of each of the two canals. Thus there were the St. Mary's and Loramie reservoirs and the Indian Lake which supplied the former system, while Buckeye Lake and the Portage reservoirs supplied the latter.

Because of its tapping the coal fields, the Hocking canal, extending from Carroll down the Hocking Valley to Athens, was the most important branch connected with the canal system of the state. In the beginning this branch was a private enterprise, begun in 1826, to furnish an outlet to Lancaster, but, after doing much work, the promoters failed, and the state purchased it in 1838. The canal was completed to Lancaster in 1839, to Logan in 1840, and to Nelsonville in September of that year, whence the first boat load of coal was taken out of the valley, beginning the development of the Hocking Valley coal which dominated the market for that necessity for many years thereafter.

For the lack of appropriation of sufficient funds, which seriously embarrassed a number of contractors, only about one third of the aggregate amount of work, in detached parcels, was done in 1840, on the remaining division extending to Athens. An urgent appeal for funds was addressed to the legislature by the board of public works which stressed the importance of the early completion of the entire Hocking branch because of its value as a feeder to the whole canal system of the state.

But notwithstanding such appeal, comparatively little work was done during 1841, and, by the end of that year, the canal was completed and navigable only to Monday Creek, four miles farther than the year before, or forty-four miles from Carroll where it joined the Ohio Canal. Of the remaining eleven miles, extending into Athens, about three fourths of the work had been performed. "Several of the sections being entirely finished and others nearly done." And it was said that "not a single breach in the canal bed had been made for more than a year."

However, with the beginning of good weather in the spring of 1842, construction was pushed with vigor. "The aqueduct across Monday Creek having, by the praiseworthy exertions of the contractor, Colonel Hawkins, been completed" in July, an additional portion of four miles had been filled with water which extended navigation to within one mile of Chauncey, the center of the salt region, whence Ewing, Vinton and Company began shipping salt, coal and many other commodities needed in other communities, but which, for the want of transportation facilities, had remained where nature had placed them.

In the fall of 1842, "To complete the remaining portion of the canal extending to Athens, a distance of seven miles," it was estimated, "The following work would be required: "The framing and raising of the gates for two locks; the construction of a small stone culvert; the erection of the cribs for the tumble (the apron over which the water would fall) and abutments of the dam across Hocking at Chauncey." At the end of 1843, it was reported by the board of public works that "The lower seven miles of this work remaining unfinished at the date of the last annual report of the Board, was not entirely completed and prepared for navigation until near the first of September."

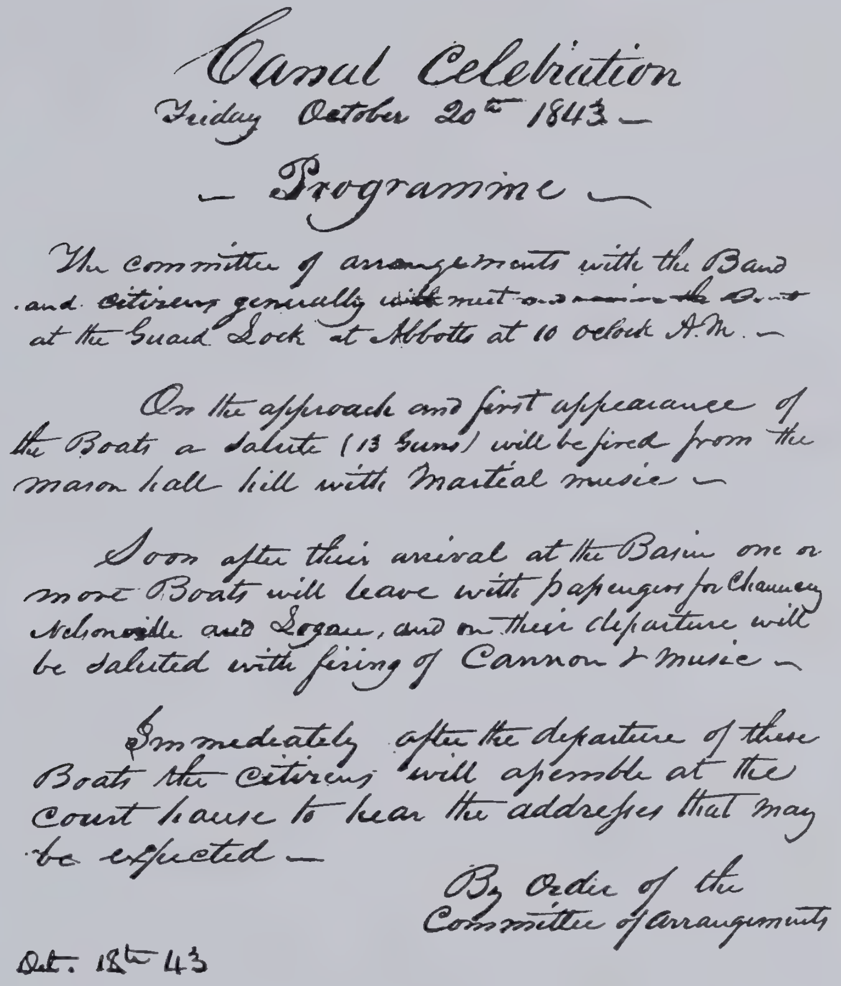
On account of the newness of the construction, however, the canal could not be depended upon to hold water till about the first of October, when the citizens of Athens, who, for the first time, were thus enabled to open and carry on trade with people elsewhere, endeavored to express their appreciation of the value of the canal to them. So, under date of October 18, 1843, hand written bills, about eight by eleven inches, were circulated, announcing the "Programme" of the "Canal Celebration" to be held Friday, October 20th, 1843. On that date "The Committee of Arrangements with a band and citizens generally, met at ten o'clock, and received the boats at the "Guard Lock as Abbott's (Joel and John) on Farm Lots Nos. 62 and 63, immediately north of and adjoining the Hocking River, near where the canal crossed Out-Lot No. 51, and on into the town of Athens, ending with the "Basin" on Inlot No. 593.

"On the approach and first appearance of the Boats" martial music was played and a salute of thirteen guns fired from "Mason Hall Hill," located on Inlots Nos. 49 and 200, and in later years known as the "School House Hill."

"Soon after their arrival at the Basin one or more Boats" left "with passengers for Chauncey, Nelsonville and Logan." Their departure was "Saluted with firing of cannon and music." Immediately after their departure, the citizens assembled at the Court House and heard addresses.

In building the Hocking Canal, unusual conditions were encountered. In addition to connecting the various levels with locks, it was necessary also to carry the canal over Monday Creek and the Hocking River, both too wide and turbulent to be conducted underneath the canal. In many places the bed of the river was usurped by the canal and new channels were made for the river itself.

As the upper levels along the Hocking river were completed, the water was turned into them to the next lock, and so on, thus following construction, until Athens was reached. Small streams were carried underneath through culverts until Monday Creek was reached, where, over that stream, was built, on abutments of stone, a wooden aqueduct, or "trough," through which the water in the canal was carried. But as the Hocking River at Chauncey was too wide thus to span with an aqueduct, a dam was built in the river a few hundred feet down the stream, below the desired place of crossing, thus keeping the water in the river above, at a sufficient depth to float boats which were lowered into and raised out of the river through locks on either side.



Canal Celebration
Friday October 20th 1843 —

— Programme —

The committee of arrangements with the Band and citizens generally ~~will~~ meet ~~[illegible]~~ at the Guard Lock at Abbotts at 10 oclock A.M. —

On the approach and first appearance of the Boats a salute (13 Guns) will be fired from the mason hall hill with Marteal music —

Soon after their arival at the Basin one or more Boats will leave with paſsengers for Chauncey Nelsonville and Logan, and on their departure will be saluted with firing of Cannon & music —

Immediately after the departure of these Boats the citizens will aſsemble at the Court house to hear the addreſses that may be expected —

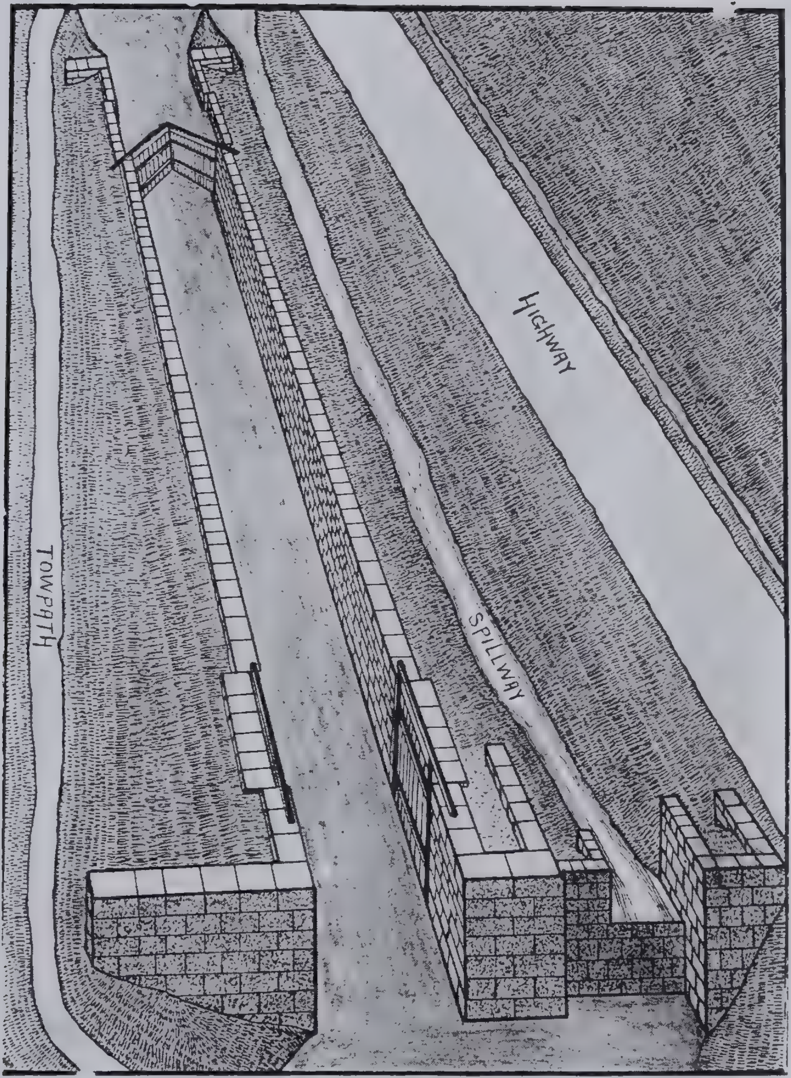
By Order of the
Committee of arrangements

Oct. 18th 43

CANAL CELEBRATION IN ATHENS.

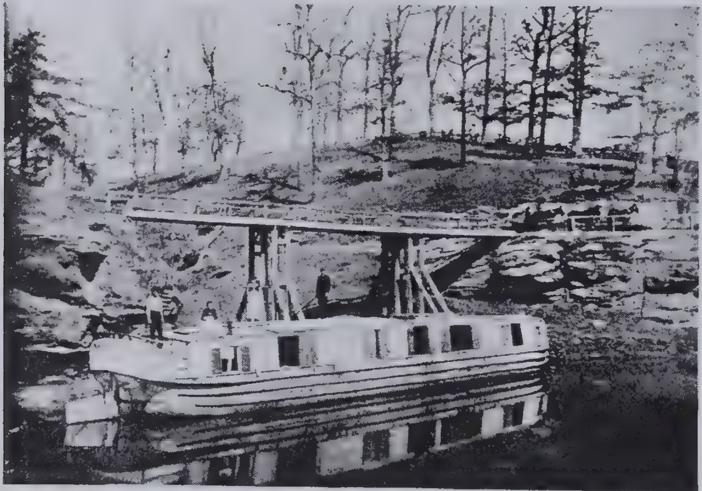
> *"In one word, all these facts in their natural connection proclaim aloud the One God Whom man may know, adore, and love."*
>
> —Essay on Classification, by L. AGASSIZ

CANAL LOCK.
Range 16, Town 12, Section 5.
Length, 120 feet. Inside width, 15 feet.
Height Above Lower Water-level, 10 feet.



CANAL LOCK
Range 16, Town 12, Section 5.

By Louis Baus.



On the HOCKING CANAL near Sugar Grove.
The "MAGGIE CASE" of Logan.

Boats were not taken directly across the river near Athens, into the city, as at Chauncey, but, instead, they were "locked" into, or out of, the river a few hundred feet above where the Hocking Valley railroad crosses that stream, and thence were taken down the river about one half mile to a dam of sufficient height to raise the water in the river high enough to supply water to the part of the canal running into Athens, and through which boats were brought to the end of the canal at lots Nos. 180 and 181 in that city, and between the Ohio University heating plant and the Hocking river, for loading and unloading. And that the river should not be diverted through the canal, a lock was built near where the latter crossed State street. And while there was a "spill-way" to care for the surplus water that might pass into the canal from the river above, built about where the canal crossed the railroad, just south of State street, such surplus was, in effect, cared for by its use by a saw-mill located between the end, or "basin" of the canal, and the river, which, after being so used, was permitted to pass into the river below.

At the end of the canal in Athens was constructed a "Basin," or enlargement of the canal, of sufficient dimensions to permit boats to turn about that their prows might be headed forward for their return up the canal. This basin first constructed, not being large enough to care for the business needs, was enlarged, in April of 1854, to about ninety feet wide and about one hundred and forty feet long extending from the east end of the canal. There also was put on a weekly line of "Packets" (small, light boats which might be "Towed" at a gait exceeding a walk) to Lancaster where connections were made with other "Packets" on the Ohio Canal, or with stage coaches. On the basin, and next to the river, was a saw-mill. Immediately to the left, on the tow-path side of the basin and shown on the picture herewith, taken from the intersection of Union and High streets during the flood of 1873, was the "Woolen Mill" owned and operated by Joseph Herrold. Beyond, to the left and on the narrow bank between the river and canal, at the intersection of the latter with the basin, may be seen the "State Ware-House" in which were stored goods received, or to be shipped. Immediately to the right was sunk, in the sixties, a shaft about two hundred feet to the coal, and into which was driven but a few hundred feet an entry. In the foreground, to the right, is shown "Love's Foundry."

Sometimes goods were brought up the Hocking River on flatboats and transferred to the canal, or received from the canal. Judge Samuel B. Pruden, who, for a number of years operated extensive salt-works at "Harmony," on the south side of the river, some three miles east of Athens, shipped much salt in that manner. Barrels of salt were loaded at his "Works," and flat-boats which were "Poled" up the river to the dam at East Mill street, where they were hoisted with a derrick into flat-boats above the dam, which, in turn, were "Poled" on up the river to the ware-house on the canal bank, where another derrick transferred them to the "State ware-house," or, perhaps, from it to the flat-boat.

Canal boats were of three kinds. There was the "Packet," a small, light draught boat which could be drawn by one or two horses, often abreast, at a gait, if desired, faster than a walk. This type of boat was designed primarily for passenger service, small packages, mail, etc. But, in Ohio, at least, comparatively little use was made of them to carry passengers, while their connections with other mail routes were so unsatisfactory, that they were little used for that purpose.

The other two kinds differed only in their super-structure, or "housing," depending on the use to which they might be assigned. If the boat was to be used for hauling coal, wood and/or other freight not much affected by the weather, little "housing" was had. Just a small enclosed place, usually at the "stern" where two or three could seek shelter, and a place to carry their animals. Some times not even the latter. The other style of boat, used to haul goods needing protection from the weather, was quite fully "housed." Often with quarters in which a family could live.

When it was necessary to change from one "level" of the canal to another, "locks," built of stone, were used. Each lock had at each end, two "gates," each a little wider than half the width of the lock, so that when they were brought together, pointing *up* stream, they formed a V, against which the water pressed. At the bottom of each gate there was an opening which could be closed or opened easily. If, for instance, a boat was going *down* the canal, and the lower gates were closed, the water in the lock would be of the same level as that in the canal above, and the boat could pass readily into the lock. The upper gates then were closed, and the openings at the bottom of the gates at the lower end of the lock, would be opened, when the water *in* the lock, together with the boat, would drop to the level of the lower level of the canal, when the lower gates could easily be opened and the boat pass out into the lower level. A boat going up then could pass readily into the lock, and upon closing the lower gates and opening the "valves" in the upper gates, the lock would fill with water, raising it, together with the boat, to the upper level, into which, upon the upper gates being open, the boat could pass.

With the construction of railroads, which adapted themselves more readily to the necessities of transportation; their destruction by frequent floods, and being subject to political and avaricious influences, the canals soon ran the gamut of all things earthy. Passing through the three states of creation, use and destruction.

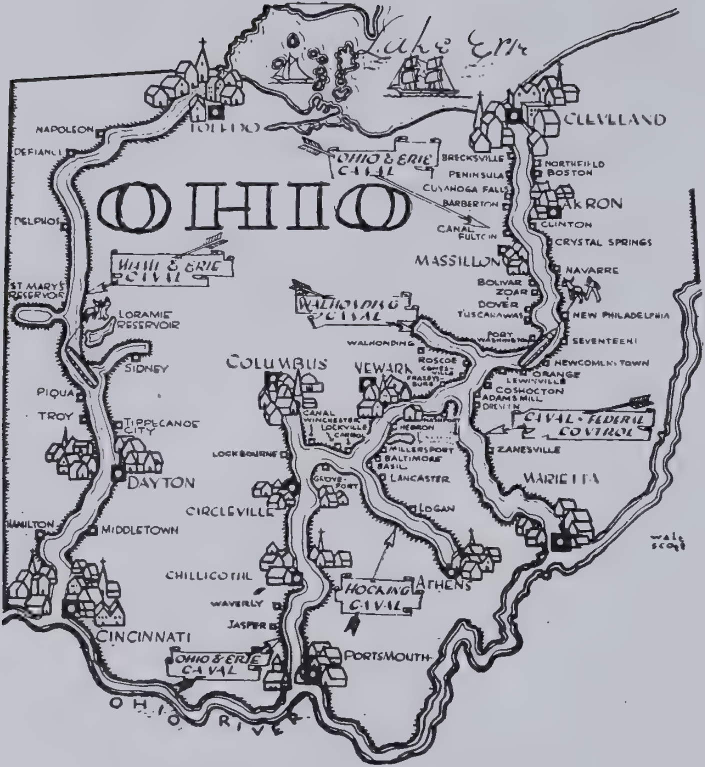
The Hocking Canal from Nelsonville to Athens was abandoned in 1874, while that above Nelsonville passed with the flood of Thursday, February 7, 1884. Thus, one by one, the several branches and many parts of the main canals throughout the state, were abandoned, until about 1900 when the entire canal system of the state ceased to function as a transportation system. And now, except in a few places where they yet are preserved for the power their water furnishes, the canals are but dimly outlined upon the face of the land they once served so well, and in many places they are but visions in the memory of the few living "Oldest inhabitants." The canals lived, served well their mission and are now almost obliterated pages of history.

By Louis Baus.

Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat:

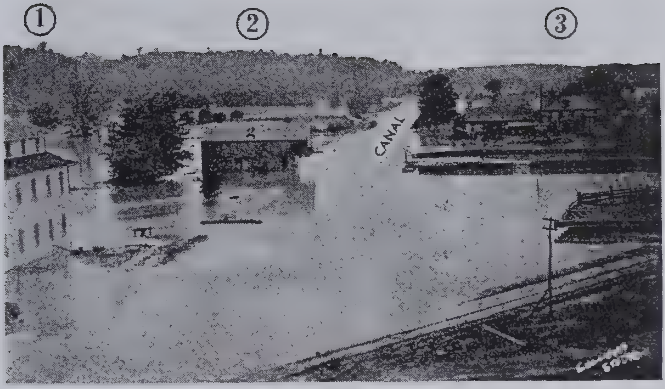
Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.

Matthew, 7/13-14.

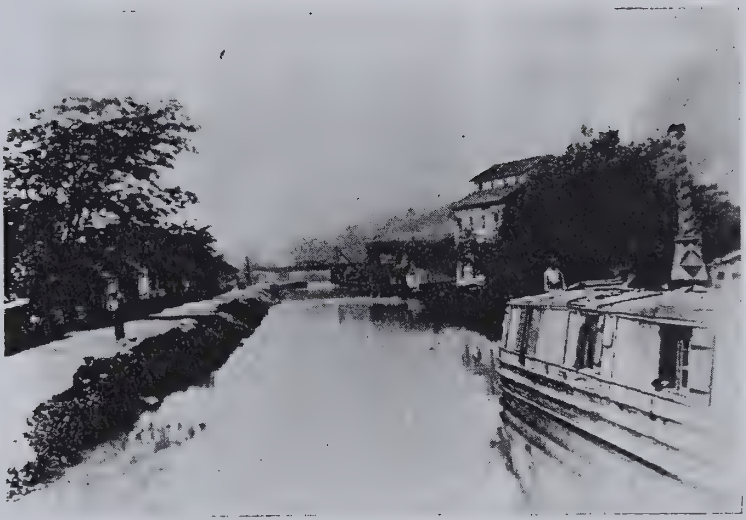


OHIO CANAL SYSTEM.

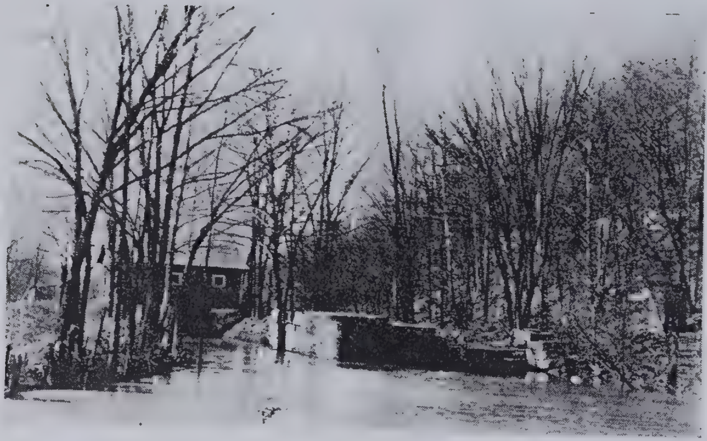
All things or all propositions cannot be told at once; nor the last thing or the last proposition told first. If they were, one would not know what was being talked about.



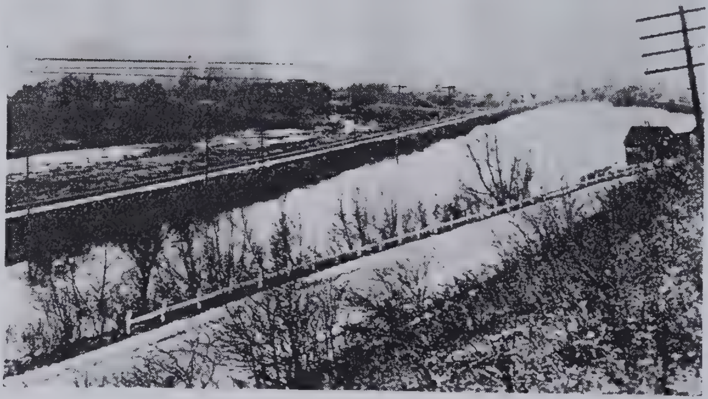
Flood of 1873.
Looking West from Lot 141
(1) Woolen Mill. Joseph Herrold.
(2) State Ware House.
(3) Love's Foundry



HOCKING CANAL in NELSONVILLE.
Range 15, Town 12, Section 24, Lot 644.
In distance: Steenrod Mill. Bridge to Brooks Coal Mines in Hocking County.



SHEEPSKIN LOCK. (7930)
Range 18, Town 13, Section 24.
Rockbridge, Hocking County, Ohio



WOLFE'S BASIN. (1930)
Range 16, Town 12, Sections 5-12.
Starr Township, Hocking County. Ohio

CIRCLEVILLE AQUEDUCT.

By LOUIS BAUS, Cleveland, Ohio.

The largest aqueduct of the Ohio canals was located over the Scioto River at Circleville, the eastern approach being entered through an adjacent lock, resmbling a covered bridge. This wooden structure was 425 feet long, and 20 feet wide. The trough was 15 feet wide, allowing 5 feet for the planked towpath, and carried a depth of 4 feet of water.

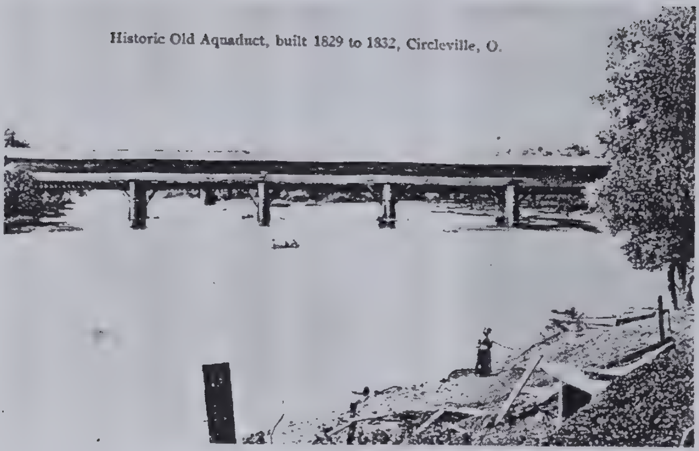
The aqueduct cost $30,000.00. Work was begun on May 28, 1828 by contractor Lowery under the supervision of chief engineer, P. N. White. Timber was floated up the river from Portsmouth, Ohio, and the opening was held on September 19, 1831. The first boat to pass through was the Governor Brown, a Circleville product.

After its abandonment in 1911, sports of the town made it their headquarters for games of chance. The aqueduct was destroyed by fire on the night of April 27, 1915. The fire was of incendiary origin and it was said that a woman, incensed because her son had lost his all in the games, took a can of kerosene to the bridge and set it afire. After spanning the river for 85 years it was twice set afire, but the attempts to destroy it were unsuccessful.

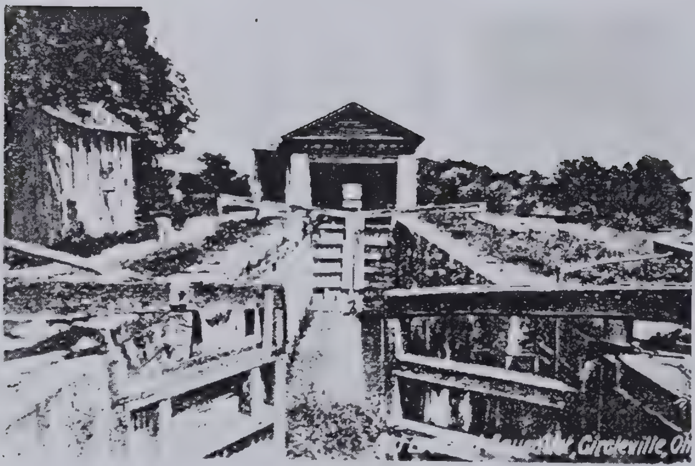
However at 12:30 P. M. on Tuesday, April 27, 1915, driftwood and cornstalks which had been set afire were extinguished by the fire department. Later about 5:30 the fire again broke out for the third time and proved successful. William Stetlemire discovered the fire in the third arch of the west end. The flames spread rapidly and the mass crashed into the Scioto River.

During the winter the frozen waters seeping through the cracks formed a miniature Niagara, and people from many distances came to view the sight.

NOTE: The Circleville aqueduct was located in Section 19, Town 11, Range 21 of the Worthington Survey of the Ohio River Survey; and in Survey No. 450 (Warrant No. 438) of the Virginia Military Survey.



By Louis Baus.



By Louis Baus.

By Louis Baus.

By Louis Baus.

ON THE OHIO CANAL IN AKRON.
1885. By Louis Baus.

AT THE FOOT OF MOUND STREET
on the Columbus Branch of the Ohio Canal.
1885. By Louis Baus.

CEMETERY. (1-E 3; 20-E 3; 30-E 3)

At first native sandstone was used for grave markers. Then Waverly sandstone from Pike County, Ohio; followed by marble, granite, cement and metal.

Alexander Union, R.14, T.8, S.29.
(15-v11-p347; v-61-p247).
First burial. Old.
Rev. War: Abraham Gabriel, Ziba Lindley. (All, 27).

Amesville, S.2, T.6, R.13.

Amesville, (Incorporated) R.13, T.6, S.2.
First burial:
Rev. War: Job Phillips, Joshua Wyatt.
1846 War: Edmond Wheeler. (All, 27).

Angell, S.29, T.4, R.13.
First burial: 1847.

Asbury, S.35, T.5, R.12.
First Burial: 1861.

Athens Hospital, (New) R.14, T.9, S.14.

Athens Hospital, (Old) R.14, T.9, S.15.

Athens, R.14, T.9, S.16.
(Incorporated; 4-p229)
First burial: 1865.
Rev. War: Samuel Brown.
1846 War: William H. Potter, R. de Steiguer.
Reburial of Dr. Samuel Barnes. (All, 27)

Augustine, R.14, T.10, S.7.
First burial: 1842.
1812 War: Perley French Pike.

Baker-Bendure, R.14, T.8, S.9.
(Abandoned)

Barnes, R.15, T.11, S.17.
(Abandoned)

Ballinger, R.14, T.8, S.6.
(Abandoned)

Barnhill, R.12, T.5, S.32.

Bates, R.14, T.8, S.5.
First burial: 1843.

Bates, S.30, T.12, R.15.

Antioch, R.11, T.6, S.2.

Baptist Church and, Sec.2, T.5, R.12.

Bassett, S.12, T.8, R.14.
First burial, 1844.

Bean, S.25, T.6, R.12.

Bean, R.13, T.5, S.8.

Beasley, S.4, T.6, R.13.
First burial: 1885.

Beckler, R.15, T.12, S.7.
First burial: 1869.

Bendure, R.14, T.8, S.9.
(See Baker-Bendure).

Bennett, R.13, T.6, S.25.

Bethany Church and, Sec. 7, T.6, R.12. (15-v142-p434).

Bethel, R.11, T.5, S.32.
First burial: 1805.
1812 War: Jonas Smith, Asher Waterman. (All, 27).

Bethel, R.13, T.6, S.19.
(15-v18-p579).
First burial, 1852.

Bethel Ridge, R.14, T.11, S.32.
First burial: 1862.

Bishop, S.4, T.4, R.13.
First burial: 1825.

Bishopville, S.4, T.11, R.14.
First burial, 1852.

Blake, R.14, T.8, S.32.
First burial, 1842.
(Abandoned)

Blake, S.33, T.8, R.14.
(Abandoned)

Boardman, R.13, T.6, S.12.
(Abandoned)

Bolin, S.13, T.8, R.14.
First burial: 1835.
Rev. War: Joseph Hudnall, Thomas Hudnall.
1846 War: Samuel Bolin.

Border, R.13, T.6, S.20.
First Burial: 1845.

Border, S.9, T.10, R.14.
(Abandoned).

Boudinot, R.14, T.10, S.17.
First burial: 1812.
Rev. War: Solomon Tuttle. (27).
(Abandoned)

Boyles, R.15, T.12, S.16.
First burial: 1821 ?
(Abandoned)

Brandinburgh, R.15, T.12, S.19.
First burial: 1836.

Broadwell, S.7, T.7, R.12.
First burial: 1825 ?
1812 War: George Driggs, Joseph Roberts, Jonas P. Tracy, John Wickham.

Brooks, R.12, T.6, S.16.
(Abandoned)

Brooks, R.14, T.8, S.13.
First burial, 1870 ?

Brooks, S.23, T.11, R.15.
(15-v34-p291).

Brown, Wm. G., R.13, T.5, S.25.
(Abandoned).

Brown, R.14, T.10, S.9.
First burial: 1883.

Buck, S.36, T.5, R.12.
First burial: 1884.

Burson, S.27, T.4, R.13.
First burial: 1870.

Calvary, S.8, T.11, R.14.
First buriel, 1894.

Canaanville, R.13, T.5, S.16.
First burial: 1838.
Rev. War: Jacob Jordan.

Carthage Township Church and, Sec.23, T.5, R.12.
First burial: 1845.

Carter, S.12, T.11, R.15.
(Abandoned).

Cass, S.28, T.10, R.14.
First burial: 1857.
(Abandoned).

Cassels, R.15, T.10, S.1.
First burial: 1889.
(Abandoned).

Center Stake, Sec.21, T.8, R.14.
(Abandoned).
First burial: Old.
Rev. War: Samuel Dunlap, John Logan, Sr., Abijah Stow.

Chase Church and, R.14, T.8, S.7.
First burial: 1838.
1846 War: Benjamin Bolin.

Chauncey, S.26, T.10, R.14.
(Abandoned).

Circle Hill, S.26, T.10, R.14
Rev. War: Samuel Mansfield. (27).

Clarks Chapel, R.13, T.5, S.32-33.
1812 War: John Rogers.
Elijah Snow.

Concord, (Old) R. 13, T.6, Sec. 36.
(Abandoned)

Concord Church and, Sec.36, T.6, R.13.
First burial: 1843.
Rev. War: Jonathan Swett.
1812 War: Israel Linscott, Reuben Sayres, George Wolfe.

Cole, S.34, T.6, R.12.
First burial: 1844.
(Abandoned).

Connett, S.27, T.12, R.15.
First burial: 1845.

Cook, S.19, T.6, R.12.
First burial: 1850.

Cooley, R.11, T.5, S.21.
First burial: 1847.

Cooley Burying Grounds. Also called Glazier and Old Brick. Sec.22, T.5, R.12.
First burial: 1808.
Rev. War: Ebenezer Buckingham, David Dailey.

Coolville, (Old) R.11, T.5, S.21.
First burial: 1824.
Rev. War: Asahel Cooley.

Coolville, (New) R.11, T.5, S.27.
First burial: 1837.

Copeland, S.30, T.6, R.12.
First buriel, 1853.

Creamer, R.13, T.4, Sec.21.
First burial, 1846.

Creamer, S.27, T.4, R.13.

Crippen, (James), R.12, T.6, S.3.
First burial: 1848.
1812 War: James Crippen.

Crippen, (Artemus), R.12, T.6, S.9.
First burial: 1875.

Cross Roads Church and, Sec. 32, T.8, R.14.

Cuckler, S.1, T.9, R.14.
First burial: 1846.

Curtis, R.14, T.10, S.9. See Mount Nebo.

Cutler, R.13, T.6, S.10.
First burial: 1805.
Rev. War: Jason Rice, Nabby Lee Ames, Susan Kasler, wife of a Hessian soldier.

Dailey, R.15, T.10, S.7.
First burial: 1849.
(Abandoned).

Davis, R.12, T.6, S.18.
First burial: 1866.

Davis, R.14, T.9, S.24.
First burial: 1826.

Davis, R.14, T.11, S.18.
First burial: 1841.

Dew, S.7, T.13, R.15.
First burial, 1832.
Rev. War: Elizabeth Zane Dew.
1812 War: William Bird.

Doan, S.3, T.6, R.12.
First burial: 1848.

Dobson, R.14, T.9, S.8.
(Abandoned).

Douglas, R.11, T.5, S.22.
First burial: 1874.

Douglass, R.14, T.8, S.4.
(Abandoned).

Dye, R.12, T.5, S.6.
First burial: 1838?

Factory, R.15, T.11, S.4.
First burial: 1849.

Fagan, R.13, T.5, Sec.32.
First burial, 1859.
(Abandoned)

Fairview Church and, R.12, T.5, S.5.
First burial, 1881.

Federal Valley Church and, Sec.11, T.6, R.13. (15-v114-465)
First burial, 1909.

Fellowship Church and, Sec.25, T.5, R.13.
(Abandoned).

Fort Street, S.24, T.12, R.15.
First burial: 1835.

Frame, R.11, T.5, S.21.

Friday, S.24, T.9, R.14.
(See Davis Cemetery).

Frost, R.11, T.5, S.29.
First burial: 1821.
Rev. War: Ebenezer Barrows.

Frost, R.11, T.6, S.33.
First burial: 1830?

Frost, S.2, T.6, R.12.
First burial: 1836?
1812 War: Heman Frost.

Frost, R.12, T.6, S.20.
First burial: 1884.

Fulton (See Gibbs).

Garden, S.2, T.4, R.13.
First burial: 1826.

Gardner, R.13, T.6, S.5.
First burial: 1817?

Gates, S.33, T.4, R.13.
First burial: 1843.

Gibbs, S.26, T.9, R.14.
First burial: 1836.
Rev. War: Galeb Gibbs, ----Fulton.

Gift, R.14, T.11, Sec.14.
First burial, 1863.
(Abandoned)

Gillett, S.5, T.9, R.14.
First burial: 1862.

Glazier, See Cooley Burying Grounds.

Glouster, R.14, T.11, S.4. (15-v88-p531).
First burial: 1901.

Graham Chapel, R.13, T.4, S. 24.
First burial: 1867.
1812 War: Gabriel Graham.

Gray, R.11, T.5, S.27.
First burial: 1863.

Greathouse, R.15, T.10, S.7.
First burial: 1839.
(Abandoned).

Green Lawn, Sec.10, T.12, R.15. Incorporated.
First burial: 1890.
1846 War: Alfred H. Carnes, James Kelly, A. L. Larison, Isaiah Moore, George Rice, John Riley.

Haga Church and, R.12, T.6, S.10-11.
First burial: 1860.
1812 War: Barnet B. Sutton.
1846 War: John Blair.

Haines, S.34, T.9, R.14.
First burial: 1847.

Haning, R.13, T.4, S.32.
First burial: 1838.
1812 War: James Haning.

Haning, R.14, T.8, S.19.
First burial: 1834.
1812 War: John Jones.

Haning, R.14, T.9, S.6, (15-v36-p306; v53-6430).
1812 War: Moses Haning. (27).

Hague, R.12, T-7, S.29.
First burial: 1833.

Hatch, S.4, T.6, R.12.
First burial: 1852.

Hebardsville (M. E.) Church and, Sec. 34, T.8, R.14. Church moved into Hebardsville in 1878 and still in use. (15-v9-p543; 16-v1-1)
First burial: 1854.

Hedgepath, R.12, T.6, S.11.
First burial: 1896.
(Abandoned).

Henry, S.9, T.5, R.13.
First burial: 1823.

Henry, R.13, T.6, S.3.
First burial: 1851.

Hewitt, S.22, T.11, R.15.
First burial: 1847.
1812 War: Timothy Goodrich.

Hewitt, S.27, T.11, R.15.
(Abandoned).

Higgins, S.19, T.9, R.14.
First burial: 1870.
1846 War: Michael Higgins.

Hill Top, R.14, T.10, S.10.

Hockingport, (Old) R.11, T.5, S.7.
1812 War: Peter Beebe, Jesse G. Stone.

Hockingport (New) R.11, T.5, S.7.
First burial: 1917.

Hoisington, R.13, T.6, S.15.
First burial: 1853.

Holmes, Sec. 2, T. 11, R. 15. Three graves. Dug in sandstone.
First burial: 1855.

Hooper Ridge Church and, S.23 T.6, R.13.
First burial: 1836.

Howson, S.27, T.11, R.15.

Hudnall, R.14, T.8, Sec.13.
First burial, 1847.

Humphrey, R.11, T.5, S.20.
First burial: 1823.

Hunter, R.14, T.9, S.6.
First burial: 1883.

Infirmary, R.14, T.10, S.14.

Ireland Church and, R.11, T.5, S.18. (15-v61-p247).
First burial: 1888.

Jack, R.14, T.8, S.13.
First burial: 1861.

Jeffers, S.34, T.4, R.13.
First burial: 1870.

Jones (Timothy), R.12, T.6, S.11. (4-p508).
First burial: 1814.

Jones (Rev. T. F.), R.12, T.6, S.12.
First burial: 1883.
Marble Tablet on Tea-Table.

Johnson, R.12, T.5, S.29.
First burial: 1850.

Johnson, R.14, T.11, S.21.
First burial: 1855.

Judd, R.15, T.11, S.34.
(Abandoned).

Kelley, R.12, T.5, S.33.
First burial: 1880.

Kelley, S.29, T.4, R.13.
(Abandoned).

Kilvert, R.12, T.6, S.17.
First burial: 1843.

Koons, R.14, T.10, S.10.
First burial: 1850.

Landon, R.11, T.5, S.13.
First burial: 1854.

Lefever, R.14, T.11, S.3. (15-v19-p379).
First burial: 1854.

LeGrande, R.15, T.12, S.6.
First burial about 1920.
(Abandoned).

Lindley, S.35, T.8, R.14.
First burial: Old.
(Abandoned).

Linscott, R.13, T.6, S.6.
First burial: 1842.

Lottridge, R.12, T.5, S.9.
First burial: 1838.

Love, R.13, T.4, S.29.
First burial: 1852.
(Abandoned).

Lowry, R.15, T.11, S.22.
First burial: 1854.

Mansfield, R.13, T.5, S.14.
First burial: 1877.

Mansfield, S.25, T.5, R.13.
First burial: 1853.
1812 War: Aaron Hull.

Mansfield, S.34, T.5, R.13.
First burial: 1843.

Maplewood, R.14, T.11, Sec.4.

Marshfield, S.9, T.11, R.15.
1812 War: Samuel Allison, John Boileau, John Mintun.

Martin, R.15, T.10, S.13.
First burial: 1832.

Matheny, R.14, T.9, S.11.
First burial: 1843.

Matheny, R.15, T.12, S.14.
First burial: 1845.

McAboy, R.13, T.4, S.25.
(Abandoned).

McClelland, R.14, T.11, Sec.26.
First burial, 1851.
(Abandoned)

McDonald, R.14, T.11, S.5. (12-v7-p121).
(Abandoned).

McDougall, S.27, T.6, R.13.
First burial: 1832.

Miller, R.14, T.8, S.17.
First burial: 1850.

Minear, R.15, T.10, S.16.
First burial: 1818.
1812 War: Jacob Lentner.

Moss, R.12, T.6, S.24.
First burial: 1854.

Mound Hill Church and, S.11, T.6, R.13.
First burial: 1851.

Mount Calvary, R.14, T.9, S.10-16. (15-v65-395).
First burial, 1868.

Mount Herman Church and, Sec. 17, T.7, R.12.
First burial: 1841.

Mount Nebo, R.14, T.10, S.9.

Mourn, S.7, T.12, R.15.
1861 War soldiers.

Newton, R.14, T.11, S.11.
(Abandoned).

Nelsonville, R.15, T.12, S.24.
First burial: Old.

New England, R.12, T.6, S.34.
First burial: 1868.
1812 War: Jonathan Lewis.

Noble, R.11, T.5, S.31.
First burial: 1821.

Nye, S.21, T.10, R.14.
First burial: 1815.
Rev. War: Nehemiah Davis; Azel Johnson, Jr.; Thomas Mansfield; Samuel Nash.
1812 War: Varnum G. Wells.
1846 War: Joseph Ettien; Calvin Mingus.

Old Brick, See Cooley Burying Grounds.

Orange Christian Church and, R.12, T.5, S.19.
First burial: 1827.

Orm, R.13, T.6, S.25. (15-v5-p396).
(Abandoned).

Owen, R.13, T.6, S.18.
First burial: 1820.

Pendergrass, R.14, T.8, S.20.
First burial: 1847.

Perry, R.12, T.6, S.32.
First burial: 1825.

Perry, S.6, T.11, R.15.
First burial: 1849.

Pierce, R.15, T.11, S.3.
First burial: 1842.
(Abandoned).

Pilcher, R.13, T.5, S.9.
First burial: 1853.

Pilcher, R.13, T.5, S.28.
First burial: 1869.
1812 War: Elijah Pilcher.

Pioneer, S.16, T.6, R.12.
First burial:
Rev. War: Elijah Hatch, Sr.; Nathaniel Sawyer; Joseph Wickham.
Being "School Land," the legislature, in 1850, authorized the sale of three acres to the Trustees of Rome Township "for the purpose of a common burying ground, meeting house and town hall." (14v48-p565).

Pine Hill, R.12, T.6, S.23.
First burial: 1872.

Pleasant Hill Church and, S.10, T.8, R.14.
First burial: 1851.
1846 War: Henry Dixon.

Pratts Fork Church and, R.13, T.4, S.13.
First burial: 1851.
1812 War: Calvin P. Dains; Samuel Force; John Sloan.

Pruden, S.34, T.5, R.13.
First burial: 1863.

Quail Trap Church and, S.13, T.11, R.15.
First burial: 1848.
The church was so-called because, being small, built with small logs, with a hipped roof, it resembled a quail trap. During the Civil War, the "Knights of the Golden Circle" met in it, secretly, at night, with no lights. They were spied on by Unionists. Building removed about 1870.

Reynolds, S.26, T.9, R.14.
First burial: 1845.

Rice, R.13, T.5, S.4.
First burial: 1861.

Rice, S.7, T.10, R.14.
First burial: 1829.
1812 War: Jonas Rice.

Richards ("Jimmy"), R.14, T.9, S.23.
First Burial: 1845.

Ross, S.2, T.11, R.15.
First burial: 1848.

Rowell, R.12, T.6, S.3.
First burial:

Russell, S.8, T.11, R.14.
First burial: 1846.

Ruth, S.7, T.5, R.11.
First burial: 1878.

Rutter, S.12, T.10, R.14.
(Abandoned).

Salem Church and, R.15, T.11, S.5. (15-v15-p18, 100; v32-p631; v33-p430).
First burial: 1858.

Sand Rock, R.12, T.7, S.25. (15-v24-p106).
First burial: 1856.

Sands, S.8, T.11, R.14.
First burial: 1841.

Sims, S.11, T.6, R.12.

Simms, R.14, T.9, S.12.
First burial: 1848.

Skeels, R.11, T.5, S.26.
First burial: 1861.

Skiver, R.15, T.12, Sec.23.
(Abandoned)

Slaughter, S.5, T.9, R.14.
First burial: 1863.

Smith, S.6, T.5, R.13.
First burial: 1839.

Snowden, R.14, T.8, S.24. Margaret Snowden. See Tablet. Mrs. Snowden's home yet standing, in S.7, T.9, R.14. (4-p119; 7-v1-p192).
First burial: Old.

State Street, R.14, T.9, S.16. (4-p257; 7-v1-p19; 14-v9-p53; v10-p96; 15v154-p94).
First burial: Sept. 11, 1799. Dr. Samuel Barnes. Removed to Athens Cemetery in 1865.
Rev. War: Isaac Barker; Hopson Beebe; Alvan Bingham; Silas Bingham; James Brice; Benjamin Brown; Nathaniel Burrell; Bazaliel Culver; Joseph Lyons; Samuel Risley; Daniel Stewart.
1812 War: Parker Carpenter; Jehiel Gregory; Nehemiah Gregory; Leonard Jewett; Abel Stedman.
1846 War: J. B. Abbott; Charles Barker; Alexander Francis; E. D. Hatch; John Lyons.

Rush, R.14, T.10, S.30.
First Burial: 1858.

Sterling, R.13, T.5, S.12. (15-v14-p425; v27-p266).
First burial: 1815.

de Steiguer, S.13, T.6, R.13.
First burial: Old.

Stewart, S.21, T.6, R.12.
First burial: 1848.

Stover, R.15, T.11, S.12.
First burial: 1928.

Stufflebean, R.15, T.12, S.30.
(Abandoned).

Swett, R.13, T.6, S.28.
First burial: 1825?
(Abandoned).

Tabler, R.12, T.6, S.23.
First burial: ?
(Abandoned).

Taylor Ridge, R.14, T.11, Sec. 13.
First burial, 1906.

Tippie, R.13, T.6, S.34.
Rev. War: Uriah Tippie.
First burial, 1847.
(Abandoned)

Thompson, R.12, T.6, S.25.
First burial: 1827.
(Abandoned).

Torch, (Old) R.11, T.5, S.10.
First burial: 1838.

Torch, (New) R.11, T.5, S.11. (15-v20-p287).
First burial: 1900.

Town House Church and, R.15, T.10, S.15.
First burial, 1842.

True, S.18, T.10, R.14.
First burial: 1833.
1812 War: Josiah True.

South Canaan, R.13, T.5, S.1.
First Burial: 1844.

Troy Baptist Church and, R.11, T.5, S.36.
First burial: 1839.
1812 ~~Rev.~~ War: William Carpenter; Jesse Derry; Horace Parsons.

Tucker, R.13, T.5, S.29.
First burial: 1887.

Union Church and, S.26, T.9, R.14. (15-v19-p154)
First burial: 1852.

Unknown, R.14, T.9, S.30.
(Abandoned).

Utah, S.35, T.10, R.14.
First burial: 1872.

Vanbibber, R.14, T.8, S.6.
(Abandoned).

Vanderhoof Church and, R.12, T.5, S.2.
First burial: 1830.
Rev. War: Cornelius Vanderhoof.

Vanfossen, R.16, T.12, S.4.
(Abandoned).

Venters, R.15, T.12, S.17.

Walnut Grove, R.14, T.11, S.30.
First burial: 1851.

Warrener, R.13, T.6, S.11.
(Abandoned).

Weatherby, R.11, T.5, S.19. (15-v67-p80; v73-p209).
First burial: 1863.

Weiss, R.13, T.5, S.24.
First burial: 1888.

White, S.22, T.9, R.14.
(Abandoned).

Whitmore, S.6, T.12, R.15.
First burial: 1841.
1846 War: Peter J. Brady.

Willinger, R.14, T.10, S.1.
(Abandoned).

Wilmarth, R.12, T.5, S.23.
(Abandoned).

Wines, R.14, T.8, S.33.
First burial, 1835.

Wolf's Plains, S.24, T.9, R.14.
First burial: 1822.
Rev. War: Mathew Dorr.
1812 War: John Coe.
1846 War: Christopher Herrold Armitage.

Wood, S.20, T.8, R.14.
First burial: 1847.

Wood, (Joshua) R.14, T.8, S.21.
First burial: 1810.
(Abandoned).

Woodard, S.26, T.11, R.15.
(Abandoned).

Woodyard, R.14, T.8, S.19.
First burial: 1838.

Wyer, R.12, T.6, S.7. (15-v58-p536; v115-p336).
First burial: 1875.

Young (Alexander), Sec. 12, T.11, R.15.
First burial: 1863.

Young (Lawrence), R.14, T.9, S.36).
(Abandoned).

Young (William), Sec. 12, T.11, R.15.
First burial: 1851.

Zion, S.8, T.4, R.13.
First burial: 1860.

Zion Church and, R.14, T.9, S.23. (15-v49-p441).
First burial: 1886.

CENTER STAKE.

Early in 1797, when "Middletown" (now Athens) first was settled, another group of pioneers established a settlement some few miles to the south, in Alexander Township, and thus divided honors with the town of Athens in establishing the first settlement of Athens County.

This latter group met in the southeast corner of Farm lot 2, in section 22, town 8, range 14, practically in the center of the township (which was not sub-divided into sections), where they built a "Town House" near where there were a number of never-failing springs of water to transact their common community business; to vote, etc. A roadway running north and south, immediately east of the "Town House" (now long since abandoned) soon was established. "We'll meet at Center Stake" was the watchword for gathering for the transaction of all business and social affairs. For a while, school and church, the Methodists being the pioneer church, were held in the "Town House." In 1837, an acre was acquired in the southeast corner of the lot from Elias Nicholson, by the "Trustees of Salem or Center Stake Meeting House" but it was not built upon.

Later on the lot was sold to the Board of Education of Alexander Township, and a school house built upon it instead. In 1882 it was sold to the "Trustees of the Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church." However, it was not used by the church but sold at once to the adjoining land owner. While the "Town House" was torn down and relocated beside the present highway, about one half mile to the west, where it now stands.

Doubtless one of the first cemeteries in that community, was that located on a commanding elevation some five hundred feet or so, to the south, on land then owned by Elias Nicholson whose grave was marked with a mulberry plank, shaped like a tombstone, and on which the inscription was well cut. Many other early settlers were buried there. Among them were Samuel Dunlap; John Logan, Sr., and Abijah Stowe, soldiers in the Revolutionary War. About 1890 all tombstones were removed and, it is understood, thrown into the nearby hollow, and the ground plowed over.

CHILDRENS HOME

was built, in 1881, in S. 4, T. 9, R. 14, as the result of the activity, in soliciting subscriptions to the amount of $13,031.61, of John Fowler, a Quaker, who spent four years in making the canvas. A list of the subscribers is framed and hangs in the office of the Home. It now consists of 195 acres of land. (3-p51).

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Verticle differences and distances between several points, or places, are vitally important factors in the transaction and the transportation of all business, governmental and private. It is gravity that must be neutralized, eased and reckoned with that the cost of transportation may be determined; and, if possible, considered. No calculations can be made as to charges for the "load" that must be lifted against gravity, for which public utilities may, or should, make or charge. And no laws or rules can be promulgated, used or considered without thus dealing with gravity.

For the purpose of having this data, and maps of the topography of the country, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey was established. Such survey, in Ohio, was begun about 1903; and that help might be had in making the survey, arrangements were made with the Ohio State University, at Columbus, to use the class in Engineering during summer vacation. And the member of the faculty in charge of that department (Professor C. E. Sherman) was designated "Inspector" by which title his name appears on all Ohio sheets, (16½ x 20) termed "Quadrangles."

The Subdivision of Land, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, are state functions, ("States Rights") and should be carried on, in each state, by a true, perfect, private corporation aggregate, with three trustees appointed, in the charter issued by the state, with power of a majority to fill vacancies.

Bench-marks (so-called) are used on which to stamp elevations above Mean Sea Level at Sandy Hook, New York; and "Triangulation Points" are used to determine horizontal measurements.

These Bench-marks and Triangulation Points should be on land owned or controlled by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Inc. of each respective state.

Few people know what these bench-marks and triangulation points are, or for what use. The legislature of the state should require children, in our common school system, be taught what they are, and what for; that bench-marks are for verticle measurements, and triangulation points for horizontal measurements. This data is all-controlling.

COAL

Production of, in Athens County:

Date	*Tons*	*Date*	*Tons*
1870	13,141	1871	262,000
1872	256,778	1873	1,225,000
1874	....	1875	329,503
1876	....	1877	....
1878	....	1879	....
1880	589,195	1881	....
1882	....	1883	832,515
1884	627,944	1885	....
1886	899,046	1887	1,083,543
1888	1,336,698	1889	1,466,328
1890	1,420,280	1891	1,374,320
1892	1,590,507	1893	1,632,851
1894	1,547,579	1895	1,435,744
1896	1,383,709	1897	1,299,454
1898	1,533,188	1899	1,761,775
1900	2,594,859	1901	3,066,533
1902	3,666,993	1903	3,905,904
1904	3,854,078	1905	3,848,440
1906	4,370,912	1907	4,753,044
1908	4,170,995	1909	4,354,074
1910	5,943,638	1911	4,532,595
1912	4,886,476	1913	5,239,631
1914	3,415,057	1915	2,536,793
1916	3,743,672	1917	6,313,619
1918	6,742,867	1919	5,181,643
1920	6,872,646	1921	4,154,994
1922	3,368,351	1923	4,444,351
1924	2,972,483	1925	2,502,126
1926	2,765,451	1927	1,229,575
1928	1,084,098	1929	2,875,220
1930	3,056,822	1931	2,698,595
1932	1,244,918	1933	2,093,732
1934	2,330,359	1935	2,368,358
1936	2,793,218	1937	2,918,258
1938	1,582,368	1939	1,649,151
1940	1,867,104	1941	2,031,070
1942	2,169,811		

NOTE: The production of 1873 included that of New Straitsville and Shawnee.

In 1871 the tonnage of coal shipped from Nelsonville, by rail, amounted to 188,000, and by canal, 74,000.

The production of 1883 included 723,500 tons of lump and 109,015 of slack.

The productions of 1893 and 1939 were practically the same.

Athens County was: Fourth in production in 1897; Third in 1898; First in 1899 to 1906; Second in 1906 to 1915; Fourth in 1916 to 1922; Third in 1922.

COAL

from the Hocking Valley was the first in Ohio, to seek the general market, when the canal was completed to Nelsonville. The first boat load left that City in September of 1840.

Coal first was mined on Meeker Run, in S.23, T.12, R.15, some two miles south of Nelsonville where it was first used for smithing. And that a monopoly might not be had, ten acres around the opening was acquired. (7-vl-p152; v2-p243; 3-p143).

Coal exposed, as left by nature, may be found in the "cut" for the railroad and highway in Section 6, Town 12, Range 15, where the various geological strata may be seen.

COKE OVENS

of the "Bee-Hive" type have been used to a limited extent in Athens County. The "No. 6" or "Great Vein" of coal, so extensive in the Hocking Valley, does not coke satisfactorily. The "No. 8," or "Pittsburgh" vein of coal on Federal Creek, in the eastern part of the county, however, cokes well. But, being high in sulphur(about 3%) the coke made from this coal can not be used for many purposes.

One hundred and twenty-eight such ovens were built in 1887, at Utley, in S. 20, T. 7, R. 12, where the coal first was crushed and washed. Quite a market was had for the product in Chicago. Operations ceased in 1892. (7-P149)

About 1893, 50 ovens were constructed at Lathrop in Sec. 28, T. 7, R. 12. They were abandoned in the spring of 1913.

An oven was built in S. 4, T. 6, R. 12, in 1892, for experimental purposes.

COAL SHAFTS

In 1906, the Canaan Coal Company, which had acquired 5,800 acres, mostly coal only, in Section 10, Town 5, Range 13, sunk a main hoisting shaft, 423 feet deep, and an air-shaft, 443 feet.

In the latter part of the sixties, the "Athens Mining Company" sunk a main hoisting shaft on inlots 180-1-2-3 in Athens, to the depth of about 200 feet. The coal was low and but little mining ever was done. The company is not found to have been incorporated, and just "dropped out" of existence.

In 1909, a shaft was sunk in the west side of Section 12, Town 9, Range 14, 198 feet.

In 1900, The Luhrig Coal Company sunk a shaft in the southwest side of Section 34, Town 9, Range 14, to the depth of 150 feet.

In 1909, a shaft was sunk in Section 1, Town 10, Range 14, to the depth of 240 feet.

In 1909, a shaft was sunk in the southwest corner of Section 3, Town 10, Range 14 to the depth of 280 feet.

In 1888, a shaft was sunk in the southeast middle part of Section 25, Town 10, Range 14, to the depth of 116 feet. Little work was done till 1916. The mine was abandoned in 1926.

In 1847-8, a mine was sunk in the northeast part of Section 25, Town 10, Range 14, to the depth of 109 feet by George T. Gould to obtain coal with which to boil salt-water. Originally the shaft was four feet by seven. Later it was enlarged. It was abandoned in June of 1888. (7-vl-p159;11-p257)

In 1833, a shaft was sunk in the east side of Section 26, Town 10, Range 14, to the depth of 130 feet, by Calvary Morris and Norman Root. It was flooded in February of 1884 and ceased to be operated thereafter. It was the first coal shaft to be put down in Athens County. (4-p462; 7-vl-p118; 11-p256)

In 1905, a shaft was sunk in the east side of Section 32, Town 10, Range 14, to the depth of 104 feet. It was abandoned in 1924.

A shaft was sunk in 1871 in the southwest corner of Section 32, Town 10, Range 14, by George T. Gould, to the depth of 62 feet. It was abandoned in October of 1923.

The Hocking Mining Co's Mine near Carbondale

THIS excellent picture is an exterior view of The Hocking Mining Company's mine near Carbondale in Waterloo township on the Carbondale branch of the B. & O. S. W. railroad.

The company has a bed of 320 acres of coal lying in a vein of four and a half feet in thickness. It is what is known as the No. 6 vein and is a very fine quality of coal for steam and domestic purposes and commands a good price in the market wherever it is offered for sale.

The mine is equipped with the most modern electrical machinery, employs about 10 men and has an output capacity of five hundred tons a day. The company was organized in 1903 and is capitalized at $50,000, stock fully paid up. The officers and directors are Judge Rufus Carpenter, president; A. P. Moore, vice president and general manager; C. D. Hopkins, secretary and treasurer; Harry C. Stabler and J. W. Jones, all enterprising business and professional men of Athens county. The general offices of the company are in the First National Bank building in Athens.

RANGE 15, TOWN 11, Sec. 29

THE HISYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, TRIMBLE, OHIO.

(1905)

1874

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL CO. HAMLEY ... OHIO
GEORGE I. GOULD, JESSE A. VAN

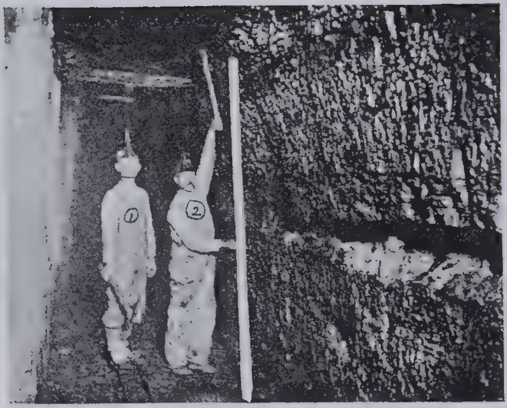
THE ACADIA COAL and COKE COMPANY MINE. 1910.
Range 12, Town 6, Section 4.
Shaft sunk in 1892. 120 feet deep.
Coal 9 feet thick at bottom of shaft.
North entry, 265 feet.
South entry, 150 feet.

ACADIA COAL AND COKE CO. LTD.

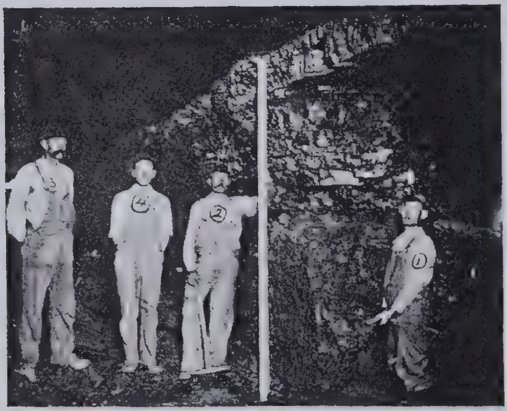
In the fall of 1892, The Acadia Coal and Coke Company of Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, acquired 273.15 acres of land in section 4, town 6, range 12; and 4.35 acres in section 3 for railroad switch connection. Also about 1500 acres of coal only, in sections 31, 32 and 33 in town 6, range 11, and in sections 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 11 in town 6 range 12.

A shaft had been put down 120 feet in the summer of 1892 when an entry was driven 265 feet to the north and one 150 feet to the south. The coal, at the bottom of the shaft, is nine feet thick, with one foot of clay parting in the middle.

In the fall of 1909 enough more coal, adjoining and intermingling, was acquired to make a total holding of 277.50 acres of fee and 3787.88 acres of coal. Making a total block of 4065.38 acres of coal (the Pittsburg, or No. 8, vein) which is exceedingly high in By-Products.



East side of north entry, immediately north of the shaft.



(1) Ralph Taylor.
(2) Kirb France.
(3) Peter Parsons.
(4) Alexander Parsons.

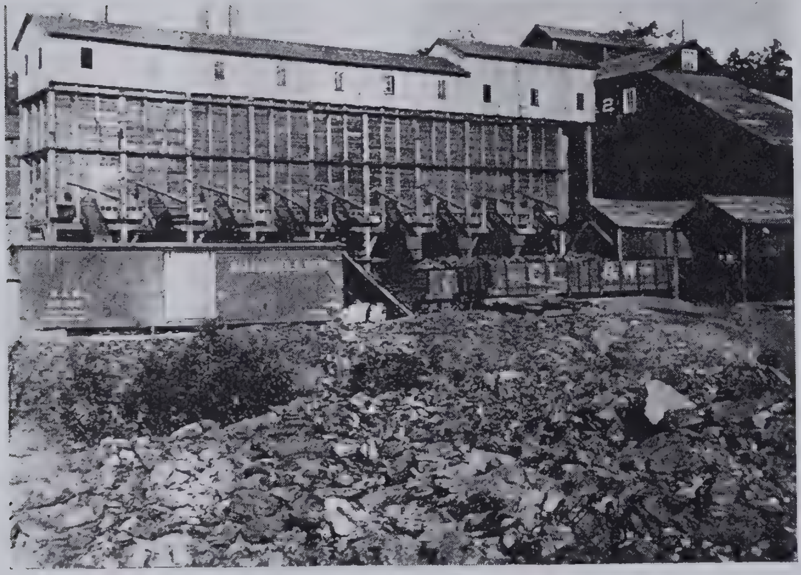
East side of south entry, 140 feet south of the shaft.

MOUNT COAL
Section 6. Town 12. Range 15

COAL SHAFT
Section 24, Town 10, Range 14

Mine Property of Jacob F. Schuler, Sharpsburg, Ohio.

RANGE 12, TOWN 7, SEC. 28. (1905)



COAL WASHER AT ZALESKI IN 1916.

Section 25, Town 11, Range 16.

MILLFIELD
From Section 10, Town 10, Range 14

NORTH FROM FIRE LOOKOUT
Section 3, Town 10, Range 14

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

The union of the Colonies and the ultimate formation of one central or national government, was but the logical and inevitable outgrowth of the environment and circumstances surrounding and into which the different settlements of people of a common, and not a very remote, ancestry, had become placed.

Driven to America by religious or political persecution, or, by the spirit of adventure; allured by the many exagerated reports of the natural resources of the country, then painted as a land veritably flowing with milk and honey, filled with gold, silver and precious gems, and endowed with the power of perpetual youth, the colonists ultimately found themselves joined together by disappointments, and by trials that no other people ever were called upon to endure.

For years, following the first settlement, many separate and distinct governments prevailed. As Franklin has said, "They had different governors, different laws, different forms of government, different interests, different religious persuasions, and different manners; and that so much jealousy existed between them that they could not even agree to unite for their common defense against the French and Indians, who were perpetually harrassing their settlements, burning their villiages, and murdering their people."

And it was only after almost one hundred and fifty years, and when the colonies had, in course of that time, become subject to but one power—England—that they were induced, by the British government, which apprehended a war with France, to send delegates to a convention held in 1754, at Albany, New York, where delegates from seven colonies met; and where, on June 14 of that year, Benjamin Franklin drew up the first plan of the nation. This plan, however, was rejected by both the colonies and the British government. By the former as giving too much power to the British government, and by the latter as giving too much power to the Colonies.

With the conclusion of peace at Paris in February, 1763, between the governments of England and France, the French, and Indian wars in America ended. And the home government, finding itself in debt by its long wars with the continental powers, as well as in the colonies, determined to impose upon the latter a large share of the expenses, on the plea that the colonies had thereby been protected and benefited. While the colonists had borne a large part of the expenses of the war with the French and Indians, and had lost some thirty thousand men, they did not feel they should be called upon to pay the expenses of the war elsewhere. And, especially, when they felt that, although raw in military affairs, they were, nevertheless, more effectual than the European veterans, trained in the arts of war, sent to the colonies; and that, had it not been for their own skill, bravery and ability, the results of that war would, doubtless, have been quite different, as evidenced by Braddock's defeat.

While the colonists lost much property and many men, fighting side by side with European veterans, and under English commanders, they also had an opportunity to learn the art of war, as well as to compare themselves with the soldiers of the mother country, and of France. The comparison being favorable to themselves, they were inspired with confidence in their own ability, especially when on their own ground.

Thus, while they learned the art of war, they also learned the value of united and concerted action; and, thereby acquired the inspiration of self confidence. It was with this independent condition and frame of mind that the home government had to deal, when it attempted to impose burdensome and unjust taxes upon the already impoverished colonists, who were thus gradually and forcibly moulded into a nation, imbued with sympathy and ideas, and moved by common interest. The "Continental Congress" was, therefore, but the natural and logic sequence.

This Congress assembled in 1774, at Philadelphia; published a "Declaration of Colonial Rights," and agreed upon fourteen articles as a basis of an "American Association," to support those rights. This body, though advisory only, and possessing no real, organic or political power, or authority, was henceforth the real government, and its act and directions, it is said, were obeyed by the people better than the laws of most governments.

The colonists continued, with evident and avowed dependence on the mother country, endeavoring to induce her to grant them such local administration of government as would be alike just to both countries, without thought of independence till actual hostilities had begun, until May of 1776, when it declared that the government should be conducted by colonial representation, alone. Then, on July 4th, followed the "Declaration of Independence," that celebrated and immortal state paper, asserting, as the colonists felt to be their only alternative, the necessity of a complete severance from, and independence of, the mother country.

On September 9, 1776, the name of "United Colonies of America," was discarded for that of the "United States of America," and, on November 15, 1777, "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union of the United States of America" were agreed upon in Congress and sent to the colonies for ratification.

Under these articles, the old Colonial Congress conducted the war of the Revolution, and endeavored to so shape a national government as to accomplish the greatest good to the colonies as a whole, whose common interest and unity of action had become indelibly impressed upon all.

Much jealousy existed between the colonies, which zealously guarded their respective individual, or state rights, and were careful to delegate to their respective representatives but limited power or authority. Hence the old Colonial Congress necessarily had little, if any, power to enact laws within itself, and was quite unable to effectively execute or enforce them after their enactment. However, this group, nevertheless, supplied the intermediary transitory factor usually found necessary in the formulative period, or experimental stage, of many enterprises, and it, therefore, provided the foundation and basis of the Constitution of 1787, and of our present permanent form and system of government.

The enforcement and execution of such acts as this Congress may have enacted were carried out by it through committees of its own body, or by persons especially appointed for a particular purpose and called "Members of Boards" and the actions of all were afterwards necessarily ratified by that Congress which in the best manner possible, and to extent of its ability, to continue a national government. This it succeeded in doing till 1787, when delegates from the colonies convened in Philadelphia and agreed upon our present constitution, in which, as the result of experience, co-ordinate legislative, executive and judicial departments, or branches of government, were created.

It was not possible for this constitution to be ratified by the colonies and put into effect and operation, till 1789, when Washington became the first president, or executive, and who, together with the representatives of the judicial and legislative branches, launched the new government, which ratified and completed much of the unfinished work of the old Colonial Congress. And thus was brought about and completed, by the slow evolution of time, curcumstances and common interest, a union of a scattered peoples, that has ever since endured and has grown stronger and more and more closely cemented together by time.

CONCEPTION,

or the Impractical and Ineffective Application of Education.

How or where to find a person, thing or place, or the location of an event, is not taught. Neither are the means, method or manner of doing so. taught. Nor is the mental image of the tangible person, thing or place, or the location of an event comprehended or realized or understood to have been comprehended or conceived.

Things, persons, activities, tracts or parcels of land, objects, events and affairs of people are located and/or filed and indexed, under and by the name of some person. Or by or near the residence of some person; on the premises of some person; near, or north, south, east, or west of some crossroads; at the top of a certain hill; by some stream or the forks thereof, about so many miles away; or in some civil township, village, city, county, etc. notwithstanding many of these objects of direction and location, are visionary and incapable of conception by one unacquainted with the person, place or vicinity —oppugnant and in conflict with the fact that land is the only fixed, primary, as well as the most valuable and necessary, thing on or in this terrestrial sphere. And each, all and every of which, tangible or intangible, have a situs.

Air and water are mobile, while all else, except land, is without, within itself, length, breadth, depth or physical or tangible conception. A void, A vacuum; and vegetable and animal life are but the products of these, and depend upon them for their creation, conception and existence. It is on land only that relative and definite distances and positions or locations of things, are or may be designated, visualized and/or pictured. Land therefore is THE THING. All else is as NOTHING. And it is on land that any thing tangible has length and breadth, that the relative locations of things or places, may or can be designated.

Land therefore is the tangible, physical base of all things earthly. For instance; things, persons, places and events are said to be so many lineal units from one another, controlled by the cardinal points of assumed direction: North, East, South, West.

Educators do not attempt to teach how, and one must "get it" as best he may.

The most tangible, visible and comprehensive presentation of any thing is the THING itself. It speaks for itself without question. As for instance: That is a MAN—John Smith. That, within itself, is the best presentation of the conception of man— and his distinguishing cognomen. It tells the whole story. He is no one else.

"And in thy name we go against this multitude."

The next best is that of a PICTURE of the thing itself. For instance: of a man—John Smith—however crude, inartistic, lacking in exactness, accuracy, or renown of the artist. It presents and conveys the "theory"; the idea, as well as the substance; the thing itself. Thus, for instance, a picture of John Smith, conveys the double conception of a man and of one particular man to the exclusion of all others. He is not Uncle John Jones. And it is well said that "a picture is worth a thousand words."

But how impossible is it to convey conception of physical tangibility or distinguishing difference to the mind of another of anything of which form or tangibility can not be conceived. i.e. by theory alone. For theory does not make tangible facts, but instead and inversely, tangible facts make the rule (the theory) of application and/or conception.

Assume that one never saw nor heard of, say, an elephant. Nor ever saw anything like an elephant for comparison. Nor ever saw a picture of an elephant, or a picture of any thing like an elephant for comparison. How then is one to be able to communicate the conception of an elephant to another who likewise conceives nothing of an elephant nor of the picture of one, or even the picture of anything like an elephant; or to know that the communication has been rightfully or properly conceived by the recipient? Just so likewise with the theory, or the generally used rule of approach and/or conception. It is completely void of the substance to present, or of the picture thereof. It is all circumlocation and gets one nowhere. Not even back to the beginning. If so it is not realized. One has reasoned himself out of existence.

A wagon with square axles would not be a wagon in conception at all. It would not operate as a wagon. It would slide and be a sled instead. Rather, however, just an inanimate physical structure that means nothing.

How then, can any thing tangible spring or emanate from a theory—from nothing tangible to generate it? If the line of reasoning leads to anticipated, practical and/or effective results; well and good—the object or purpose has been attained. But if the rule (the theory) be erronious, or wrongly taken in the line of approach, it leads to ruination, with ruin upon ruin, rout on rout.

If one knows a thing, a person, the location of a thing, a person, or of an event, the conception is practical and complete. He knows it. If not, but instead, he knows where and how they may be found, it is the same thing. The guide is infallible, and the definite purpose is achieved.

So, in the endeavor to present a thing, a proposition, or a theory, present the thing itself, or a picture of it. It then is conceived at once. It speaks for itself. Or, make with lead or ink, with characters that convey thought or idea as to physical form—a map or plat. A glance is sufficient to grasp the thought and invite cooperation of minds and/or conception. It is more difficult to comprehend the theory than it is to comprehend the thing itself, or a picture of it. Besides, how can one understand or comprehend that of which he knows nothing? If one cannot conceive the picture, he cannot paint it; and if one cannot paint the picture, others cannot conceive it.

Where there is no vision, the people perish; but he that keepeth the law, happy is he. Proverbs. 29-18.

Therefore, resolve everything which cannot be presented by reason of bulk or fixidity, like land, buildings, persons and other tangible things, into a map or plat—an ideaograph, however crude or inartistic it may be, and thus present it symbolically, rather than by or with figures, letters and/or words, only. And, presto, the idea is grasped. The theory is conceived.

This may be accomplished readily if things, persons, places and location of events were filed and/or recorded and indexed in a manner enabling one to locate or find it or them, even through the thing, person or place were not known to exist, or the event ever to have happened. This may be done readily by the "checker-board" (rec tangular) plan—A templet wherein the location is designated by the number of the spot in a certain designated row. As in the southeast corner of spot number 5 north from the south side of the board, in row 2 west from the east side. And also, for instance, if it is said that it is in spot number 5 north, and that another is in spot number 12 north in the same row, then the latter is 7 miles (if that be the unit) north of the former

Superficial contents are best determined by the latitude and departure process which resolves every thing into a rectangle of which the area is determined by multiplying its length by its breadth. The simplest and most definite mathematical process possible.

The simplicity and perfection of the rectangular plan, followed by the United States government in the subdivision of all public lands, have added a stability to titles that nothing else could have added; and for more than one hundred years it has withstood every test of severe and exacting application, and is considered one of man's greatest conceptions.

It is taught that the territory of Ohio is subdivided into eighty-eight counties. That Washington is the first and Noble the last. That is not the case. The territory of Ohio is subdivided into smaller parcels or *tracts of land,* while the respective counties are but the corporate name, or entity of the respective groups of peoples, grouped for the transaction of their common business. It would be impossible physically to transact all personal-public business at one common point or place in the state. The people, therefore, are grouped into eighty-eight groups.

And the group of people living on certain designated contiguous tracts of land joined to act in unison. These tracts are colored one color to distinguish them from the surrounding groups which likewise are differently colored.

Therefore, when talking *from the record,* that is from the map of Ohio as subdivided into *tracts* of *land;* and the person talked to has before him, in his mind, the map of Ohio divided "into eighty-eight counties," there can be no common conception.

(The writer feels the best lesson he ever received was taught him by a dog—"Old Turk." Old Turk wandered about among the chickens and other animals on the farm without molesting any of them; and they did not fear him. Whenever a chicken was wanted, it was pointed out to Turk when he would go after THAT chicken. He followed its wanderings around and among the flock without paying attention to the others, except, perhaps, to avoid their interference. And when he had caught THAT chicken he would wrap his paws about it and await our arrival. Old Turk was after THAT ONE chicken—that one proposition—and he allowed nothing else (or thought) to divert him from that accomplishment.)

All things or all propositions cannot be told at once; nor the last thing or the last proposition told first. If they were, one would not know what was being talked about.

A proposition, a fact, a "theory," with its arrangement and its relative values and sub-values, may be visualized and passed to the conception of another, Thus:

THE EARTH

1. LAND.
    a. Continents.
        1. American.
        2. European.
        3. Asiatic.
        4. African.
        5. Australian.
    b. Islands.
        1. Hawaii.
        2. Madagascar.
        3. Cuba.
        4. Porto Rico.
2. WATER
    a. Oceans.
        1. Atlantic.
        2. Pacific.
        3. Indian.
        4. Arctic.
        5. Antarctic.
    b. Seas.
        1. Dead.
        2. Mediterranean.
        3. Black.
        4. Caspian.
    c. Lakes.
        1. Erie.
        2. Ontario.
        3. Huron.
        4. Michigan.
        5. Superior.
        6. Salt.
3. AIR.
    a. Oxygen.
    b. Hydrogen.

(A family tree, thus arranged, will serve the same purpose.)

The THING itself, or its PICTURE governs all things. One may be shown how better than be TOLD or TAUGHT, how. Things thus may be SEEN easily by the "Mind's eye." Besides, it invites cooperation of thought, and each and all may join in affecting its comprehension. Each and all unconsciously become cooperatively interested. They then can "work it out."

But however well one may paint, more or less effectively, the picture of the business of a county, as best he may, with figures, letters, words and/or sentences, he cannot, with figures, letters, words and/or sentences, paint the picture of the size, shape, color, area or location, or of the attachments thereto, of, say, a tract of land within the general unit (survey) being subdivided; nor its location within the taxing district, on which taxes are to be levied, and, in turn, distributed to the proper group of people entitled to them. That can be done only with or by a picture. That is, with a map, plat, or ideaograph, made and connected, *with the same hand and mind,* with the general plan of subdivision of the general tract, and with the title or rights of the individual, respective owners, and their accounts.

The most logical, effective and comprehensive conception, and precise and far-reaching practical application of the consideration of things and/or propositions, is to be had by, with and through the Arabic numerals, or digits: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, and 0. "Borrowed" from the Hindus in 773, A.D.

And the most exclusively unerring mathematical approach, or application of this logic, is that presented by the rectangular system of sub-dividing land, ("checker-board" simplicity) initiated in the "Seven Ranges" in eastern Ohio in 1785; and in double-entry bookkeeping. While history is most logically approached and comprehended chronologically.

The United States constitution is the ALL-CONTROLLING RULE for "Working things out." While to begin at the beginning and grow up with it as the sturdy oak from the insignificant acorn, is THE WAY.

The first is practicularly so, since it carries with it informatory history, narratively and orderly presented. And whereof it is well said that "A page of history is worth a volume of logic." For if one cannot conceive the picture of a proposition, or of a matter, he does not "get it," and cannot express or convey it to others.

The rectangular system or plan of subdividing land is the most perfect and complete treatise on logic possible. Results are infallible and conclusive.

Ages were spent in an endeavor to determine the location of an indefinite somewhere; resulting finally in the adoption of the checkerboard simplicity of approach, whereby locations were designated by placing them into such subdivisions, that it might be easy for a ship, on the trackless sea, to flash its definite location anywhere in the world to anywhere in the world, and immediately to receive a reply from anywhere in the world.

The equator is adopted as the base from which parallels of latitude are reckoned north and south; while the earth is divided, east and west, into 360 degrees, measured (from Greenwich, England) on the equator, allowing 15 degrees to an hour of time.

Rufus Putnam visioned its application and use on land, and, with Jared Mansfield and Governor Edward Tiffin, devised and developed the rectangular system of subdividing land, reminding us that God is yet upon the land, as well as also upon the sea; and classing Rufus Putnam as the most effective educator of all ages. He taught the world how to locate, persons, places, things and events with mathematical exactness. For if the subject matter cannot be located, or "where there is no vision, the people perish."

Therefore it is possible that, if given the latitude and longitude of the State House in Columbus, Ohio, an airplane from Australia could, in due time, land within the State House yard. It is done every day (and night) with ships at sea, and with airplanes, even one with another.

The "Templet," the basic standard, is lacking otherwise. However, if the matter be entirely personal, it only can be listed under and by the letters of the alphabet.

In bookkeeping the line of progressive conception is carried along by the "Day Book" entries (narratively originating and developing history); the "Journal" (double) entries, and the "Trial Balance," into the "Loss and Gain" account; and thence into the final, "General Balance" account, where all is summarized briefly into exact, practical and effective conclusions and conception.

But with the introduction of calculating machines; the separation and assignment of accounts into loose-leaf statements to different persons, with (governmental) instructions to "carry" (results) to line 5 page 4" whereby no one person acquires conception of the whole structure, bookkeeping has become a "lost art" in so far as logic or conception is concerned. And the human mind becomes a mechanical automaton, pushing buttons according to respective educational "degrees."

No one proposition or thing, conceived or created by man, is complete within, of or by itself. "They have hands, but they handle not." Every proposition or thing is but a complement of some one or more, other propositions or things. And uninteresting factors often are controlling factors. The foundation stone. The keystone of the arch. Nature only is complete in all her apportionments. No two animals, even of the same kind, or two plants of the same species, are alike. No two trees or other two like products, even in kind, are alike. No two propositions are alike, either in their respective results or conclusions. Time, alone, if nothing else, often makes a difference. Even atmospheric and other natural conditions make a difference. "The Heaven, even the Heavens, are the Lord's" Therefore, to know; to comprehend a proposition or a thing, one must sense its ultimate, practical use and application. Many, many propositions or things, seriously conceived, considered and "planned," fail to be effective when applied. "The best-laid schemes of mice and men Gang aft a-gley."

Conception also requires time, opportunity, custom and contact. If a person shall have lived to be, say, twenty years of age in the community in which he was born he will have become acquainted with and will know, or know of, whatsoever people, things, places, and location of events he may have had an opportunity to know, learn or hear of. When he shall have lived to be fifty years of age, he will know of many, many more, and be more able to fit them into their respective places. Then is it well to say that the younger person knows more than the older?

The records of our economic and domestic affairs must be in writing that they may be conceived by others, and be preserved and passed on to future generations for their information and guidance. And those relating to groups of people, termed counties, are the basic and most far-reaching accounts possible. All other accounts of the affairs of man would be for naught if those of the county basic entity or unit of government, were impaired. And such impairment accounts for the confusion and lack of understanding of our economic and domestic affairs of today.

Had the settlers heeded and followed the perfected rectangular plan of subdividing land, laid down by Rufus Putnam, there would have been little occasion for confusion; the "text-books" would have followed of their own inherent accord; and, like unto "John Smith" who lives at the court house (Athens County and Where and How to Find, page 70) children likewise would grow up to know how to produce "text-books"; what an "education" is and to conceive that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Conception necessarily would have followed.

SAYINGS OF CONFUCIUS

To learn and then to practice opportunely what one has learnt does not this bring with it a sense of satisfaction?

Be versed in ancient lore, and familiarize yourself with the modern; then may you become teachers.

Learning, without thought, is a snare; thought, without learning, is a danger.

Men of superior mind busy themselves first in getting at the root of things; and when they have succeeded in this the right course is open to them. Well, are not filial piety and friendly subordination among brothers a root of that right feeling which is owing generally from man to man?

They who care not for the morrow will the sooner have their sorrow.

If a number of students are all day together, and in their conversation never approach the subject of righteousness, but are fond merely of giving currency to smart little sayings, they are difficult indeed to manage.

Give prominent place to loyalty and sincerity.

For the practice of the Rules of Propriety, (1) one excellent way is to be natural. (2)

(1) An important part of a Chinaman's education still. The textbook, 'The Li Ki, contains rules for behavior and propriety for the whole life, from the cradle to the grave.

(2) This naturalness became a great grace in the practice of kings of former times; let everyone, small or great, follow their example.

Where plain naturalness is more in evidence than polish, we have—the man from the country. Where polish is more in evidence than naturalness, we have—the town scribe. It is when naturalness and polish are equally evident that we have the ideal man.

Let young people show filial piety at home, respectfulness towards their elders when away from home; let them be circumspect, be truthful; their love going out freely towards all, cultivating goodwill to men.

When you have erred, be not afraid to correct yourself.

When truth and right are hand in hand, a statement will bear repetition. When respectfulness and propriety go hand in hand, disgrace and shame are kept afar-off. Remove all occasion for alienating those to whom you are bound by close ties, and you have them still to resort to.

Tsz-kung asked, "What say you, sir, of the poor who do not cringe and fawn; and what of the rich who are without pride and haughtiness?" "They are passable" replied Confucius; "yet they are scarcely in the same category as the poor who are happy, and the rich who love propriety."

Confucius barred four words:—he would have no "shall's," no "must's," no "certainly's," no "I's."

To govern upon principles of virtue, and to reduce them to order by the Rules of Propreity, would not only create in them the sense of shame but would moreover reach them in all their errors.

When the empire is well-ordered, government is not left in the hands of high officials.

When the empire is well-ordered, the common people will cease to discuss public matters.

Let a ruler base his government upon virtuous principles, and he will be like the pole-star, which remains steadfast in its place, while all the host of stars turn towards it.

To govern simply by statute, and to reduce all to order by means of pains and penalties, is to render the people evasive, and devoid of any sense of shame.

To rule well one of the larger States meant strict attention to its affairs and consciousness on the part of the ruler; careful husbanding of its resources, with at the same time a tender care for the interests of all classes.

COON-SKIN LIBRARY

was one of the first library associations in the northwest territory. It was formed in 1803 by the early settlers of Ames Township, Athens County, and was called the "Coon-Skin Library" because it was by the sale of furs (of which Coon skins were a large per cent.) that most of the money was raised for the acquisition of the first books — 51 volumes. These books were bought in Boston in August of 1804 for $73.00 by Samuel Brown, a Soldier of the Revolution, then a merchant in the vicinity. The association was incorporated in 1810 as the "Western Library Association."

At a meeting held early in 1804, Ephraim Cutler was elected Librarian and kept the books at his residence in Section 4, Town 6, Range 13.

In the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society at Columbus, are ten original books, representing seven different titles. Three of the books are in two volumes:

History of America by William Robertson. 4 x 6½. Vol. 1. 192 pages. Published in 1800.

New Gazeteer of the Eastern Continent, by — Morse. 5x8x2½. About 800 pages. Published in 1802.

New Gazeteer of the Eastern Continent, by — Morse. 5x8x2½. About 800 pages. Published in 1804.

American Universal Geography, by — Morse, 5x8. 831 pages.

Discourses on the Principles of Freemasonry, by Thaddeus Mason Harris. 5x8. 328 pages. Published in 1801.

History of the American Revolution, by — Ramsey. 5x8. 360 pages.

A Course of Lectures on the Prophecies. By Elnathan Winchester. Vol. 31. 5x8. 525 pages.

A Course of Lectures on the Prophecies. By Elnathan Winchester. Vol. 32. 5x8. 525 pages. Published in 1800

The Dignity of Human Nature. By James Burgh. 5x8. 413 pages. Published in 1802.

In the Library of the Ohio University are the following:

Wealth of Nations. Published in 1789. Acquired in 1814. 3 volumes. Vol. 2. R3301. S64.

Wealth of Nations. Published in 1789. Acquired in 1814. 3 volumes. Vol. 3, R3301. S64.

Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life. In three parts. By Erasmus Darwin. M.D., F.R.S. Derry, May 1, 1794. Acquired April, 1813. Vol. 1. R610.1. D22.

Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life. In three parts. By Erasmus Darwin. M.D., F.R.S. Derry, May 1, 1794. Acquired April 1813. Vol. 2. R610.1. D22.

Morse's Geography. 18th edition. 2 volumes. Vol. 1. Acquired in 1816. R910.71. M88.

See Tablet in Amesville. Range 13, Town 6, Sec. 2. (4-p369; 7-v2-p443; 10-v26-p58; 11-p35,122).

UP THE HOCKING VALLEY FROM MOUNT NEBO TRAIL.
From Section 16, Town 9, Range 14.

COUNTIES, EVOLUTION OF

The evolution of counties in Ohio is difficult to explain or to comprehend. Their irregular creation; their many changed boundaries; their interchanging of parts; their shifting locations, all combine to present a complexity, vague and confusing alike to the educator, the historian, the genealogist and to all interested in land, its record and title. Even the understanding that Washington county was the first to be created and Noble the last, becomes confusing when it is realized that while the boundary of the latter county remains unchanged, that of the former has undergone many and innumerable changes since its creation in 1788.

The subdivision, from time to time, of the territory into counties of decreasing areas, was the consequence of the needs of the time, the convenience of the increasing population, topography and consequent inconvenience of travel, and even of political ambitions.

Until Ohio was admitted into the Union, all counties were created by Governor St. Clair by proclamation under his authority under the ordinance of 1787, as he himself construed it, beginning with Washington county in 1788, till 1803 when the State Legislature assumed control. During that time Governor St. Clair thus created eleven counties: Washington, Hamilton, Knox, Wayne, Adams, Jefferson, Ross, Trumbull, Clermont, Fairfield, and Belmont counties. Of these, however, Knox county was not the Knox county of Ohio of today, but of Indiana, into which state all of it, except a very narrow strip on the west side of what is now Mercer County, was crowded in 1798; while Wayne County, was crowded into Michigan in 1808. (6 L. O. 154) The remaining nine counties are known as "Proclamation" counties.

"Dark." (7 L. O. 69) "Green," (1 L. O. 9; 3 L. O. 303) "Ilinois," (9 Hening, 303, 552) and "Vanwart" (18, L. O. L. 90 — Organized as "Van Wert" 35 L. O. L. 273) were so spelled in the acts creating them.

The act of 1839 (37 L. O. L. 229) transferring sections 1 and 2, town 5, range 17, to Gallia County was an error, corrected by the act of 1840 (38 L. O. L. 46) whereby sections 1 and 2 were so transferred instead, and section 2 returned to Lawrence County.

That part of town 6, range 17, east of Black river was included in both Cuyahoga and Huron counties by the act of 1811. (10 L. O. 122)

While the writer understands the change in the line between Logan and Shelby counties provided for in the act of 1883, (80 L. O. 324) was carried into effect, he does not know as to the other acts passed since 1851.

The unsurveyed and the unexplored condition of the Ohio territory led to numerous misunderstandings as to the relative locations of many places adopted as points to and from which were to be run the lines of the early counties. Consequently many inconsistent and uncertain lines must be adopted. "A line westnortherly," as in the creation of Wayne County of 1796, (5 L. O. 153) must be read "southwesterly," while in the creation of Hamilton County in 1790 (5 L. O. 153) "a line to be drawn due east" from "the standing stone fork or branch" of the Miami, (understood to have been Loramie Creek in the northern part of Miami County) must be run directly and impossibly, east to the Little Miami river whose source is many miles SOUTH of such direct east line, etc.

The counties in Ohio may be said to have been divided into FIVE classes:

(1) "Crown" counties from 1770;
(2) "Colonial" from 1778;
(3) "Federal" from 1784;
(4) "Proclamation" or "Territorial" from 1788, and
(5) "Legislative" since 1803.

Counties created by the state legislature may be said, first to have been "erected" or "established," and then "organized." Generally both were provided for by the same act which became effective at once, or within a short time after its passage. Many counties, however, were first "erected" by one act, and later "organized" by another. The arrangement of the acts and the various maps following herein are in the chronological order of their adoption, while the acts providing for the organization of the respective counties, when different from that creating them, are referred to by notes.

The anomaly of a county being separated into two distinct parts has happened in several instances during the creation of counties in Ohio. Thus Montgomery, Franklin, Washington, Ross and Logan have each been divided into two counties, while Champaign was divided into three.

As first created in 1803, Montgomery county included the present counties of Montgomery and Preble and all that width of territory to the north line of the state. When Miami county, including Darke and Shelby as far north as the Greenville treaty line, was created in 1807, it separated Montgomery county into two parts. One consisting of the present counties of Montgomery and Preble, and the other of all that part of the original Montgomery county lying between the treaty line and the north line of the state. In 1812 that part of the Montgomery county directly north of Darke was attached to the later county, while that to the east was attached to Miami, thereby extending each to the north line of the state.

Franklin county, created in 1803, and extending, according to the most acceptable construction of the act, to the north line of the state, was separated in 1808, when Delaware county was created, thereby dividing the former county into two parts, till the following year when that part of Franklin county lying north of Delaware to the north line of the state, was attached to the latter county.

Likewise Champaign county, created in 1805, and extending to the north line of the state, suffered division into three parts by the creation in 1817 of that part of Logan county lying south of the Greenville treaty line. At the same time Logan county itself was created into two parts. One being that part of the present county south of the treaty line, with a strip off the west side of Union; and the other, of the twelve miles square reserve, now in Wood and Lucas counties. Thus Champaign county consisted of three parts and Logan of two till 1820 when the part of each county north of the treaty line, was used in completing Logan and in creating Hardin, Hancock and Wood and parts of other counties to the west.

Lack of surveys, uncertainty of locations and, particularly, carelessness in considering subdivisions of land, led to much confusion and to many errors in the creation and modification of counties. In some instances these errors were discovered and corrected. This was the case when by the act of 1839, sections one and two, town 5, range 17, were transferred from Lawrence county to Gallia, instead of sections one and twelve as intended. This error was corrected by the succeeding Legislature in the following year.

Several errors, quite serious, however, were made, and, apparently not being discovered, consequently never were corrected. At any rate, a careful search through all the session laws fails to disclose that several of such errors were discovered, or that any legislative action was ever taken to correct them. The first to be made yet remaining, pertains to a long, narrow, triangular strip of land, over and along the east end of Seneca county, called the "Gore," which is yet a part of Delaware county, and not of Seneca, as is popularly supposed.

When the west line of the Connecticut reserve was run to the north it was diverged to the west so as to include, it is said, the "Blue Hole" at Castalia. Later the Federal government subdivided all the land lying between the reserve and the west line of the state into ranges and townships. The ranges, of which there were eighteen, were numbered east from the Indiana line, while the townships were numbered north from the forty-first parallel of latitude. All ranges, including the seventeenth, were full six miles wide, but the eighteenth range, lying immediately west of the reserve, was but fifty-two chains wide at the south end and converged to a point about eighteen miles to the north, and constituted the "Gore."

In 1809 when correcting the uncertain description of Franklin county, all land lying north of the Greenville treaty line was added to Delaware county where it remained till 1820 when Seneca county was created of "townships one, two and three north, in ranges thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen," thus failing to include the eighteenth range, or the "Gore" which yet remains a part of Delaware county.

By the act of 1822 all of town 6, range 16, now being Ridgeville township within Lorain county, and the west half of town 6, range 15, being the west half of what is now Olmsted township within Cuyahoga county, were taken from the Cuyahoga county of that date, and included in the new county of Lorain created that year. By the act of 1827, which endeavored doubtless to re-transfer the west half of Olmstead township back to Cuyahoga county, erroniously described it as being "all that part of township number six, in the SIXTEENTH range, which is now a part of Lorain county," instead, thereby transferring to Cuyahoga county what is now Ridgeville township within Lorain county, while allowing the west half of Olmstead township within Cuyahoga county to remain a part of Lorain. Consequently the west half of Olmstead township within Cuyahoga county is yet a part of Lorain while all of Ridgeville township within Lorain county is yet a part of Cuyahoga.

Another instance appears in Marion township, Morgan county, being town 8, range 12, where section 11 is yet a part of Washington county. This section was included with the lands detached from Washington county in 1805 to create Athens. In 1814 sections 11 and 12 in that township were returned to Washington county. And in 1845, when the parts of Homer and Marion townships in Athens county were attached to Morgan, doubtless it was intended that this section 11, then a part of Washington county, should also have been included. But in the enumeration of the sections then detached from Washington county and also added to Morgan, this section 11 seems to have been overlooked, and, of course yet remains a part of Washington county.

COUNTIES.

The largest county in the United States according to population (1940) is Cook County, Illinois, having a population of 4,063,342. The smallest is Armstrong County, South Dakota, the population of which is 42.

The Census Bureau says that the total number of counties in the United States (1940) is actually 3070. Equivalent subdivisions are 26 independent cities with the functions of a county. 24 are located in Virginia, one in St. Louis, Missouri, and one in Baltimore, Maryland.

In Louisiana a county is termed a "Parish."

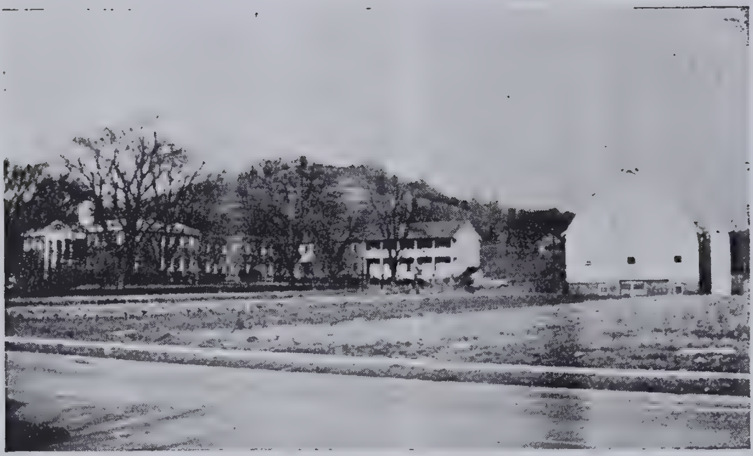
(There are 64 Counties or Shires, in England and Wales)

COUNTY BUSINESS

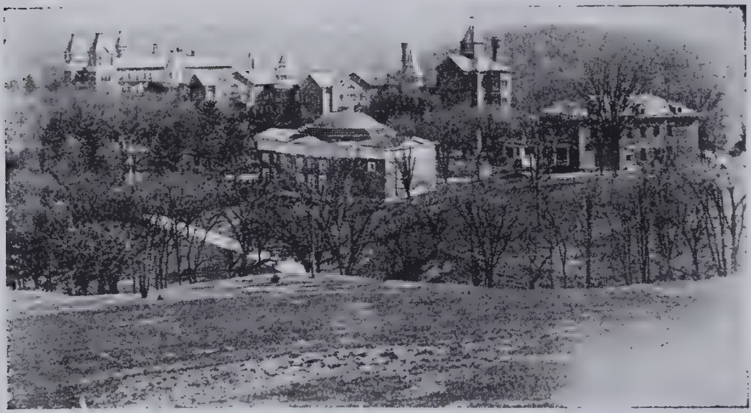
The COUNTY GROUP of people is the basing unit of ALL public business; and its approach and its manner of procedure are the directing guides to that of ALL business and to ALL governmental activity. Its teaching should be part of the high school course. And the individual persons who are Trustees of "The President (Presiding Trustee) and Trustees of the Ohio University" (a corporation) are the ONLY persons who can TRAIN and AUTHORIZE teachers to teach such business.

To DESTROY its RECORDS, is to DESTROY
the THING ITSELF

If one KNOWS a thing, he KNOWS it, and that is ALL there is of it. If not, but KNOWS WHERE and HOW to FIND it, it is the SAME thing.



CHILDRENS' HOME.
Section 4, Town 9, Range 14.



ATHENS STATE HOSPITAL.
Section 15, Town 9, Range 14.

COURT HOUSES.

Until the admission of Ohio into the union in 1803, the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, under and by virtue of the celebrated ordinance of 1787 which proclaimed and established, a government in the wilderness, was carried on and the laws were enacted and enforced by a governor for a term of three years, a secretary for the term of four years, and "a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, reside in the district, and have each therein a free-hold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior. The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time; which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein unless disapproved by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they think fit."

On the third Monday of December, 1798, the requisite five thousand free male inhabitants of full age and free-holders, in fee simple, of fifty acres of land, having been reached, a member owning not less than twenty-five hundred acres of land, for each five hundred of such inhabitants, was elected to the "Lower House" of the territorial legislative from which five members were selected to compose the "Upper House," or senate. This body, together with the governor, thereafter enacted the laws till the state legislature assumed control in 1803.

Athens county was a part of Washington which was proclaimed to be such, July 27, 1788, by Governor Arthur St. Clair. From Washington county, Athens was "created" by the state legislature, February 20, 1805, to be effective "from and after the third day of March next," which was Friday.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of February 13, 1804, "establishing boards of commissioners," Silas Dean, William Howlett and John Corey, were elected, Saturday, April 13, 1805, commissioners for the new county, to serve till the general election in October. Mr. Dean and Mr. Howlett met according to appointment, Tuesday, April 16, following, at the house of Silas Bingham on lot No. 7, on the east side of South College street, just south of its intersection with Washington, in Athens, and organized by choosing Mr. Corey to be clerk, and who joined his associates the next day. The commissioners divided the county into townships, appointed Alvan Bingham treasurer, and, after each receiving $1.50 per day for his services, adjourned to the second Monday in June.

Meeting in June, the commissioners licensed ferries for which a charge was made of $2.00 for those over the Ohio and the Hocking rivers, and $1.00 for other ferries. License for taverns was fixed at $8.00 per annum for those in Athens, $6.00 for those in the township, $4.00 each for those in Ames and Alexander township, and $5.00 for those in Troy.

At their July meeting, several petitions for roads were acted upon, the first being that of David Watkins. The taxes for the county for the following year, amounting to $157.60 were levied. It was provided also, that John Corey should receive $12.00 for his services as clerk till their successors were elected in October. For this meeting the commissioners were paid $28.00 for their services.

In October, William Howlett, William Barrows and Samuel Moore were elected commissioners, and held their first meeting Monday, November 4th following. As required by law, lots were cast to determine the length of their respective terms, resulting in Samuel Moore "to stand for three years, William Howlett for two years and William Barrows for one year." At their June 5th meeting, 1806, William Harper was appointed treasurer, and the bond of Robert Linzee, the first sheriff of Athens County, was approved. And thus was completed the organization of the county, which, with the courts already provided and in existence, proceeded to transact business.

The sessions of court having jurisdiction over the territory of the new county of Athens, both under the ordinance of 1787, and those created by the territorial and state legislatures, were held in Marietta till after the "Establishment" of Athens County in 1805.

When Athens County became a county, the court of common pleas was composed of a President Judge, who was a lawyer, for a circuit of several counties, and three associate judges who were laymen from the county, any three of whom constituted a quorum. The first session of that court to be held in Athens County, was held July 5, 1805, by Robert P. Slaughter, President Judge, and Sylvanus Ames and Elijah Hatch, Associate Judges. At the November term following, which lasted two days, Sylvanus Ames, Alexander Stedman and Abel Miller, were the associate judges, and eachc were paid three dollars per day for their services.

The first session of the Court of Common Pleas was held, July 5, 1805, in a room rented of Silas Bingham on lot No. 7, on South

College Street, for the use of which he was paid $4.00, and $12.00 for its use for the year 1806. Later on, and until 1808 when the log court house on lot No. 35, was completed, court was held in a room in a building on lot No. 8, immediately south of that owned by Mr. Bingham, and likewise on the east side of South College Street, owned by Leonard Jewett. Some years thereafter, this latter building was removed to and re-built upon lot No. 110, on the west side of East State Street, where, since veneered, it remains.

The first grand jury to serve under the Athens County Court of Common Pleas, was drawn in November of 1805. Its members consisted of: John Dixon, John Hewitt, Samuel Moore, John Corey, Peter Boyles, Jeremiah Riggs, Canada Lowry, William Howlett, Robert Fulton, Alvan Bingham, Josiah Coe and Philip M. Starr.

As townships eight and nine of the fourteenth range, being also the civil townships of Alexander and Athens, respectively, were set aside for the use and support of a university, the Ohio University was created in 1804 by the legislature and the title to the land in such townships vested in it. So, Thursday, April 3, 1805, the trustees of that institution directed "that lot No. 35," 132 feet, north and south, and 165 feet, east and west, containing one half of an acre, located in the southwest corner of intersection of Court and Washington streets, "be set apart for the purposes of erecting a court house" thereon, and that it "be subject to such yearly rents as the legislature may direct."

In compliance with the resolution of 1805, the legislature, in 1811, "authorized and directed" the trustees of the Ohio University "to lease to the commissioners of the county of Athens, for the time being, in-lots number thirty-five and thirty-seven, on which the court-house and jail now stand" * * "on a nominal rent for ninety-nine years, renewable forever."

No lease, however, seems ever to have been made by the trustees of the Ohio University to the Commissioners of Athens County for inlot number thirty-five, since, and yet (1945) used for the court house, jail and sheriff's residence. And the recorded rights of the county to the "Court House Lot," therefore, rest upon such proceedings alone.

In the fall of 1807 a two story hewed log court house was built near the northeast corner of lot No. 35, where the present court house now stands, and was first occupied in December of that year. Doubtless it was quite a complete building of logs at that time, as evidenced by the detailed manner required in building the chimneys, of which "the foundation to be laid with stone one foot below the surface, the remainder to be of brick, to be well laid in good lime mortar; one fire-place below and two above—the fire-place below to be four feet in the clear, twenty-two inches deep, and five feet four inches wide in front, to be secured by a bar of iron the size of a common flat bar, and secured with a sufficient bolt let into the discharging piece—the bolt to be secured by a fore-lock and key, the bolt about one foot and five or six inches in length, and the discharging piece six inches thick. The fire-places above to be each eighteen inches back, and built proportionally with the rest of the chimney, which is to be raised three feet above the top of the building; the upper fire-places to be well coated, and the whole to be completed, including the hearths, in a workmanlike manner, on or before the 20th day of November next; which (contract) being put up at public sale, was struck off to Timothy Wilkins at seventy-eight dollars."

For a few years the building was used "as a school house or meeting house." However, at their December, 1811, meeting the commissioners directed the clerk to notify the inhabitants that they could not so use the building "unless the inhabitants of said town shall agree to furnish, for the use of the court, during the time of its session, a sufficient quantity of fire wood, ready cut, for the fire; also to keep the house in as good repair as it now is, and keep the same well swept during the sitting of the court."

Since everybody's business in this case, as usual, seems to have been nobody's business, the commissioners at their June, 1812, meeting, "appointed Ebenezer Currier a committee to see, on condition the court house is used as a school house, that the door of said house be kept shut whenever the house is not occupied, every night, and that it be kept clean; also, that a sufficient quantity of fire wood be constantly kept for the court and commissioners, and that the house be left in as good repair as when entered upon."

However, such use soon became so unsatisfactory that at their December, 1813, meeting, the commissioners ordered "That the court house shall no longer be used as a school house, and that Henry Bartlett, (then both auditor and clerk of courts) be a committee to take care of it, and have it repaired by the first of January next."

About 1815, it was decided to replace the old "Hewed Log" court house with a new building of brick, forty feet square, with a "Hip" roof. The log court house then was acquired by Dr. Eliphaz Perkins who re-built it upon Inlot twenty-six, fronting the building on East Union Street, where it was burned in 1877. For some years this old building was used for a post office. Also court was held in it till the new court house was sufficiently completed to be so used in 1817.

James Gilmore was employed to superintend the building of the new court house, with "Charles Shipman and J. B. Miles to assist him at any time required." However, as this building was built in parts and at separate times, it is impossible, now, to ascertain its cost.

Three courses of cut stone, two feet long by nine inches thick, were used for its foundation. Edmund Dorr furnished one hundred thousand brick for $600.00, John Havner was paid $500.00 for laying them, and Alvan Bingham furnished "lime, sand, water, scaffolding, etc." to the extent of $169.50. Elijah Hatch was paid $67.05 for shingles. John White furnished 2500 feet of poplar boards at $1.25 per hundred, delivered in the court house yard. John Walker was paid ten cents per light for "making, priming and setting the glass in the frames." A cornice was put around the court house, "equal to Tuscan Order." Abel Stedman was paid $304.00 for "Furnishing timber, cupola, etc." While John Porter was "to finish upper part of cupola from the cornice up, including the cornice, putting up rafters, boarding and shingling roof, putting on timber with a Ball."

In June of 1816, it was agreed with John Walker "to finish the judges' seats in the court room agreeably to the plan, twenty panels in front, with bed moulding and capping for a cornice; five panels on each side of the bar, and clerk's seat, agreeably to the plan; after finishing thereof, the same to be adjudged by Messrs Corey and Shipman, and the price determined by them; also agreed with same for making, finishing and hanging the three outside doors of the court house, and casing the jambs." And even as late as 1828, a contract was made with John Gaskell, Harry Crippen and George Beaton "to lath and plaster the court house and case the windows of the court house" including "carpenter work to finish the court house" for $300.00.

A well was dug near the northeast corner of the lot, and in June 1814, it was "Ordered that the north and east sides of lots Nos. 35 and 37, on which the court house and jail now stand, be fenced with good, sawed, white oak palings, of five feet in length, the posts to be black locust, four by five inches square, and six and a half feet long, the rails of good white oak, and the panels ten feet long, with a small gate before the present court house door, and a gate ten feet wide near the northeast corner, fronting to the east."

The court house consisted of two stories, of which the lower was used as a court room, and the upper for offices. A stairway, immediately to the left and inside of the door fronting on Court Street, led to the upper floor which was divided into two rooms, one north and the other south, by a partition running east and west. These rooms, except the west end of the north room which for a short time from and after 1819 was used as a jail, were used by the commissioners, clerk, auditor and recorder. After 1852, the probate judge, then a newly created office, occupied the south room and the clerk the north room, till the building was torn down to make way for the 1880 structure.

A door led into the court room through the hall from the Court street entrance. A door was in the north side and led out north through a gate to Washington street, while another door was on the south side near the southwest corner of the building. The judges sat on an elevated platform about midway of the west side of the room and faced Court street. In front of the judges was a bar or desk, and in front of that and within a railing sat the attorneys and litigants. Behind or east of the attorneys, and to the north, sat the audience on high-backed wooden benches, while the jury sat in chairs on an elevated platform to the left of the judges and in the northwest corner of the room.

In 1828, the town council of Athens was granted the privilege of setting a market house on the south side of the court house lot to range with the south side of the jail, and to be removed at the discretion of the commissioners. This privilege, however, was not acted upon.

This court house building, becoming inadequate to occommodate the increasing business needs of the county, the commissioners at their July, 1832, meeting, contracted with Mr. George A. Beaton to build, adjoining the court house on the south, by the first Monday of December following, "one house or message of brick according to draught, for Public Offices," for $749.50. It was to have been 36 feet long, north and south, 18 feet wide and the "foundation walls to be of stone twenty inches thick, one foot below the surface, and one tier of range stone a foot above the surface. Brick walls thirteen inches." The building to be two stories high, each eight and one half feet in the clear. Two brick partition walls, nine inches thick were to extend from the ground to the top of the second story. And one outside "panel door". However, at their September meeting the plans were changed, the contract was altered and arrangements were made with Mr. Beaton "to be paid for the building in proportion as would have been paid for the building in the former plan."

This added building was completed and occupied in October (17th) of 1833 when Mr. Norman Root, then county auditor, was directed by the commissioners "to furnish the 'Publick Offices' with stoves, tables, chairs, etc. and that he draw an order on the treasurer for their cost."

At their December (5th) meeting the commissioners "proceeded to conclude the settlement with George A. Beaton for building the Public Offices, and accept the same, and allow to said Beaton for building them the sum of $1,400.00, as follows:"

107,000 brick	$749.00
64 perch of stone	128.00
222 feet of range work	28.50
Extra for arches	25.00
Cutting stone	26.00
Plastering	50.00
Filling in the rooms	15.00
Door steps	28.00
Roof	102.50
Centres, Timber, Nails, etc.	60.00
Paving rooms	24.00
Frames, Flares, Jambs, Steps and Parting Strips	39.48
Doors	16.00
Penciling	....
204 Lights of Sash, Glass and Primer	29.00
Extra for end walls	20.00
Allowed to equalize this with former plan	58.98
Total	$1,400.00

The auditor and commissioners occupied the room in the "Publick Offices" adjoining the court house; the treasurer the middle room, and the recorder the end or south room where elections always were held, the voters passing their ballots in through the window. And thus county officers were housed and the buildings used till 1878 when the old court house and the "Publick Offices" were torn down to make way for a new building.

After the court house had been built, the "paling" fence was replaced with a "board" fence on the north and east sides of the court yard, with a "stile" on Court street in front of the court house door, instead of a gate. This fence, in turn, was replaced shortly after the civil war with one of iron.

On top of the pickets of this iron fence, were cast ornaments, easily broken off, especially when cold; and it soon became sport for young people to indulge in their destruction. The grand jury, in 1868, in endeavoring to ascertain who some of the culprits were, cited before them Louis Atkinson who was suspected of knowing much about the matter. He, however, denied that he knew any one who had committed such destruction; and upon being pressed, told the members of the jury to "Ask 'Chuck' (C. T. a dentist) Maris, because he knows everything."

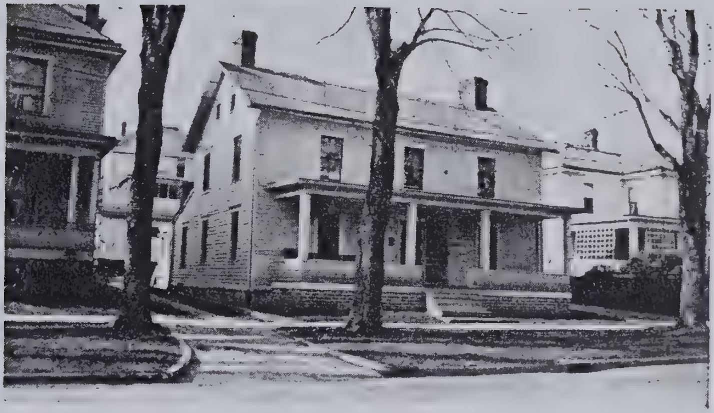
In due course of time this old court house and the "Public Offices" became more and more antiquated and dilapidated and quite inadequate and lacking in capacity and facilities for the care of the increasing demands of the public business and the growing needs of the county; and many repairs were being made continually, or proposed to be made.

To enlarge the "Publick Offices to meet the needs of business," the commissioners in June of 1865, appointed a committee "To procure the plans of an architect for building new offices on the ground where the present county offices stand with a court room in the second story: and to contract for all materials necessary so as to commence the work early the following spring. This proposition was submitted at the October election and received an adverse vote of 2429 to 434.

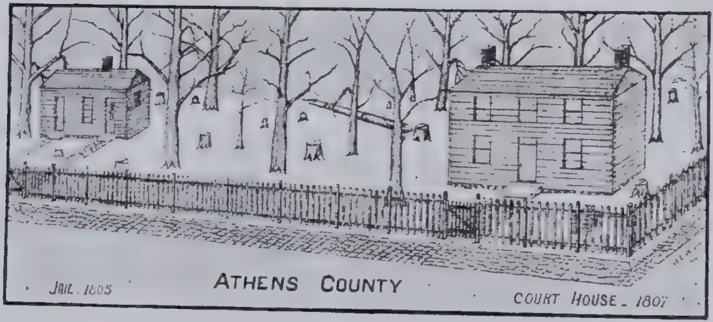
Upon the request of the commissioners to examine the buildings and advise the action to be taken, Mr. Henry O'Bleness, a building contractor of the city, in June of 1874, reported that "The old court house is beyond repair at any thing like a reasonable expense."

In March of 1875, the auditor was directed to advertise for bids "To repair the old court room and to arrange for the town hall during repairs; while Mr. O'Bleness was employed for two hundred dollars, to draw specifications and estimates for a new court house. And in October following the sheriff was directed "to repair the old court room by patching up the ceiling with plastering and resetting broken glass and any other small repairs necessary to make the room comfortable for the next term of court." The city hall was rented in June of 1876 at $350.00 per quarter; and again in June of 1878 at the same price.

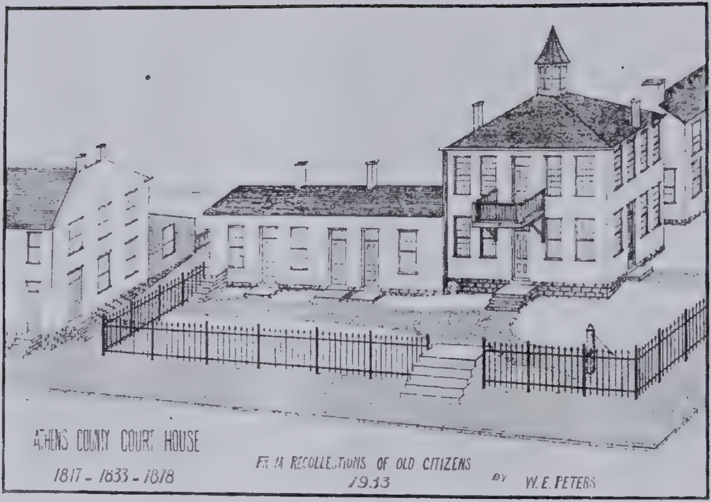
Upon the petition of a number of citizens "To have the old court house torn down on account of the combustible condition of said house and the liability of same to be fired and endanger the records," the commissioners, December 14, 1877, sold the buildings at public auction to T. M. D. Pilcher for $234.00, and who was to have it torn down and removed by the first day of the following March.



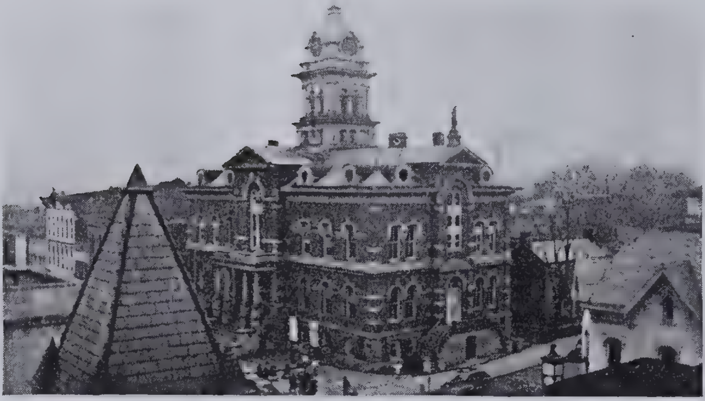
1806 COURT HOUSE
Lot 110, Athens



1807 COURT HOUSE AND JAIL
Lot 35, Athens



1817-1833 COURT HOUSE
Lot 35, Athens



COURT HOUSE. 1880

In the meantime, the feeling prevailed that a new building should be had. So, in December of 1873, on application of a number of citizens of the county, the commissioners again directed a vote to be taken at the April, 1874, election on the proposition of building a new court house at a cost of not exceeding $60,000.00, to be collected by a levy in four annual installments of two mills on the dollar. The proposition was voted down by a vote of 2,784 to 573. A majority of 2211, and about four-fifths of the favorable votes being cast by the residents of Athens. Again, in April of 1876 another vote was had but the proposition was lost by a majority vote of 767.

However, under a special act of the Legislature passed in May of 1878 "To authorize the commissioners of Athens county, Ohio, to build a court house . . . on the lot on which the former court house was situated, at not exceeding fifty thousand dollars" for which bonds were to be issued, an election was held on Saturday, June 1, 1878, resulting in a favorable vote of 1213 to 504, as follows:

Township	For	Against	
Athens	380	43	
Alexander	50	29	
Ames	72	36	
Bern	24	3	
Canaan	63	9	
Carthage	20	11	
Dover	90	28	
Lee	26	116	
Lodi	35	29	
Rome	92	12	
Troy	90	15	
Trimble	98	13	Blank, 1
Waterloo	79	27	
York	94	132	
Totals	1213	504	

In November following, ninety-five, six per cent. registered bonds to the amount of $37,500.00 were issued. Of these, twenty-five, numbered from one to twenty-five, were for $100.00 each, and seventy, numbered from twenty-six to ninety-five, were for $500.00 each. They were divided into five series of $7,000.00 each, and one for $2,500.00. The $7,000.00 series became due July first of 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882 and 1881, and the $2,500.00 bond, July 1, 1880.

A few days after the favorable vote was had, the auditor was directed by the commissioners to notify architects to submit plans and specifications for a new court house. Two plans were submitted: One by Mr. J. T. Harris of Athens, and one by Mr. H. E. Myers, an architect of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Myers' plan was accepted, and for which he was paid $400.00 and “$35.00 for each trip for the round trip at the option of the commissioners, upon condition the estimate should not exceed $43,000.00.” Mr. O'Bleness was employed “To superintend the construction of our new court house,” at two dollars per day.

Contracts to furnish the materials and construct the building, were awarded, October 9, 1879 to:

D. F. Minehan. Excavating and grading	$ 315.00
W. W. McCoy. Stone work, including trimmings	10,250.00
Brown & Robb. Steam heating and plumbing	4,230.00
Henry O'Bleness. Wrought and cast iron work	10,700.00
Henry O'Bleness. Galvanized Iron, Tin and Slating	2,400.00
W. W. McCoy. Brickwork, concrete and centers	7,737.00
W. W. McCoy, Painting, Glazing and Frescoing	1,635.00
George H. May and C. W. Mellenish, Plastering and Stucco work	1,396.00
George W. Towsley. Carpenter work	5,942.00
Total amount of bids	$44,605.00
Joshua E. Weidman, assumed the contract for the plastering and stucco work, and was paid, extra	$ 905.00
Joseph Miller, for excavating and grading, was paid	263.00
For “furnishing and laying pressed brick in the walls outside of all exterior walls”, Charles Valentine was paid	300.00
For the “gas fixtures put up and ready for use,” J. M. & W. W. Westwater, of Columbus, Ohio, were paid	825.00
Total cost	$46,898.00

The native stone used, was gotten near Guysville, to the quarry of which the commissioners arranged with “John Kinney, with the aid of Daniel B. Stewart”, to grade, tressel and prepare the track bed for the switch, while the “Shortline Railroad Company furnished and laid the ties and iron.”

Haynes, Spencer & Company of Cleveland, Ohio, were paid $3,500.00 for the office furniture.

The building, said to have been "The best court house for its cost in the state", is 120 feet long, north and south, and 68 feet wide, east and west. It is 56 feet from basement to the roof, and 145 feet to the top of the spire, while the court room is twenty-two feet from floor to ceiling, and the offices are sixteen feet. It was completed and first occupied, Thursday, September 2, 1880, and on the 10th, it was dedicated, when Emmett Tompkins, then prosecuting attorney, made the presentation address, and Judge Samuel S. Knowles, responded in behalf of the bar.

The court room, in which the acoustics were very bad, was completed in 1880, was forty-one and one-half feet, north and south, by fifty-seven and one-half feet, east and west. It was divided, practically into two equal parts, by a heavy balustrade railing of black walnut, thirty-two inches high, running north and south, from immediately east of the main entrance from the north. On the east side of this room, and in the middle between two windows, was the judges' bench, likewise of black walnut, while the jury occupied, of late years, swivel chairs to the left of the judges, and in the southeast corner of the room. The remainder of the room, east of such railing, was used for the transaction of the business of the court.

The west part of the room, west of this railing, was occupied by four rows of bench seats of ash, each seating five persons, for the audience, on an elevated floor sloping and fronting to the east, and to the business of the court. A double row of sixteen benches was in the middle, with a single row on either side, with aisles between and along the walls, and seating in all one hundred and sixty persons.

While all floors, originally, were steel girders, bridged with brick, laid in Louisville cement, they nevertheless were overlaid with yellow pine flooring. However, from time to time, from about 1890 to about 1910, the basement floors were cemented, and those in the rooms and halls of the first and second floors, except that under the seats for the audience in the court room, were overlaid throughout with ceramic tile.

In March of 1935, the court room was quite completely remodeled, and the interior of the entire building repaired and redecorated. The east part of the room, east of such railing was divided into: (1) a passageway, along the north side, leading to the office of the clerk; (2) an attorneys' conference room with an iron stairway leading to the library above; (3) a court chamber with an office for the court stenographer adjoining, and (4) a jury room in the southeast corner of the former room where jurors formerly sat and heard evidence. All above, being in a sense, a "Mezzanine

Floor", was made into a library in which there are more than twenty-six hundred volumes, under the jurisdiction of The Athens County Law Library and Bar Association, a corporation incorporated in 1898, and constituting one of the most complete county law libraries in the state. It was purchased and is maintained by a fund created by fines.

The west part of such former room, thus reduced to thirty-three and one-half feet, east and west, was converted into a new court room, with the judges' bench from the former court room, refinished, to the south, and the jury seats enclosed with ash wainscot panels refinished from that in the old room, in the southwest corner of the room and to the left of the judges' bench. Through the middle, running east and west, was placed the balustrade railing from the former room, thus separating the part to be used by the judges, jury and for the business of the court, from that occupied by the audience. A new ceramic tile floor was laid throughout the entire room. The ceiling was dropped and held by suspension rods to eighteen feet above the floor, and in which many pounds of acoustic plastering were used that the acoustics might be of the best.

All the furniture, fixtures and finishing material in the former court room, possible to be used, were refinished and used in the new, thus carrying out the original architectural character. The north half of the room is furnished with twenty of the old benches, arranged in three rows, and seating one hundred persons. The balustrade railing from the former room separates them from the part retained for the business of the court, while new ash balustrade railing was placed along the north and east sides of the seats.

William J. Davis, Jr., of Athens, was the architect, while Mr. Fred F. Kittle, a member of the board of county commissioners, was in direct and constant charge, and planned and assured the available use of practically all the material in the former court room.

The basement likewise was remodeled materially, and many halls and heretofore waste spaces, were converted into useful office rooms, thus greatly increasing the availability and use of that part of the building, much of which hitherto had been of little practical use.

The expense of such remodeling was borne jointly by the county, which furnished the material with "state controlled" money arising from bonds issued by the county in anticipation of the collection of "select sales taxes", at a cost of about $7,000.00, and The Federal Emergency Relief Administration of the Federal Government, under an emergency act to relieve unemployment during the "depression" following 1930, which furnished the labor, under a system by which unemployed workmen were given "Relief Work", or employment. And that such labor might be distributed among as many as possible, their employment was "Staggered", and no one person was employed for more than three days in any one week. It is estimated that the entire cost of remodeling the court room alone, in material, labor, etc., was about $15,000.00.

The new court room first was used as such Monday morning, April 1, 1935, with common pleas Judge Oliver F. Rowland presiding; Miss Ruth E. Burdette, Clerk; Edwin M. Larason, Deputy; Mrs. Eleanor Bolin Beckler, Court Stenographer; Harold J. Rose, Prosecuting Attorney, and Charles W. Stratton, Sheriff.

The first case, No. 15740, to be tried, was that of John F. Zarley, administrator of the estate of his daughter, Elizabeth Zarley, deceased, represented by Attorneys John J. Woolley and Hal. H. Rowland, against Alva Hanning, represented by Attorney Harry A. Mettler, for five thousand dollars damages for causing her death while riding with defendant, as his guest in an automobile which "skidded" into an obstruction and was wrecked. The jurors were:

1. William Keeton, Foreman
2. Roy M. Gordon
3. Caleb L. Stewart
4. Mrs. Bertha Hayes
5. Riley B. Thompson
6. Bart Allen
7. Leonard Williams
8. Sidney Riley
9. Wade Bean
10. George W. Fulton
11. Winnie Gibson
12. David L. Wallace

A verdict of one thousand dollars was awarded plaintiff.

In July of 1917, the "Town Clock" owned by the City of Athens, and having done duty in the City Hall formally opened June 8, 1875 with a production by Ohio University students, since its construction, was acquired by the county and placed in the court house tower where it since has remained.

In the spring of 1935, the room in the northwest corner of the second floor of the court house, heretofore used as a library, was subdivided into three rooms and assigned to the use of the prosecuting attorney, Harold J. Rose being the first to occupy them.

A fire-proof storage room, in which to store records, 17 feet 6 inches by 31 feet, 8 feet 4 inch ceiling, with an outside iron door nd an inside door, iron-lined, at the same time was made of the north end of the north hallway in the attic.

The members of the Athens County Bar, in 1937, were:

1. Bolin, John W.
2. Cornwell, Foster B.
3. Erskine, Samuel B.
4. Finsterwald, Russell W.
5. Gray, Gordon B.
6. Hopkins, Charles D.
7. Hughes, Milton D.
8. Isselstein, Rudolph J.
9. Jacobs, Elmer E. Jr.
10. Johnson, Samuel M.
11. Jones, Evan J.
12. Jones, Roger J.
13. Keenan, Emmett.
14. Kelso, John P.
15. Koons, Leander A.
16. Mettler, Harry A.
17. Newcomb, John F.
18. Parrett, Olin K.
19. Peters, William E.
20. Pierce, Leroy R.
21. Rowland, Hall H.
22. Rowland, Oliver F.
23. Rose, George W.
24. Rose, Harold J.
25. Tyroler, Louis
26. Wells, Ashford Bruce
27. Williams, Roy D.
28. White, Francis D.
29. Wood, James Perry, Sr.
30. Woolley, John J.
31. Worstell, Lawrence Grant
32. Worstell, Lawrence Grosvenor

ELIZA DAVIDSON,

born a slave, whose heroism saved the lives of Gen. Custer and eight soldiers, lies buried in the State Street Cemetery.

Under the leadership of Mr. Will C. Merritt, a fund consisting of pennies and nickels was collected by "The (5000) school children and citizens of Athens County" and June 14, 1934, a grey stone monument, with a bronze placque was dedcated at her grave, with due ceremonies, by Mr. J. E. Bowman, a Negro Attorney of Columbus, Ohio.

On the placque is inscribed:

AS A TRIBUTE TO THE LOYALTY,
FAITHFULNESS, AND HEROISM OF
ELIZA DAVIDSON
THIS MEMORIAL IS ERECTIED BY THE
SCHOOL CHILDREN AND CITIZENS OF
ATHENS COUNTY, JUNE 14, 1934.
BORN A SLAVE, EMANCIPATED. SHE BECAME THE FAITHFUL COMPANION OF MRS. CUSTER, RENDERING LOYAL SERVICE TO THE ARMY OF GENERAL GEORGE A CUSTER, IN THE CIVIL WAR AND WESTERN INDIAN CAMPAIGN, HER HEROISM SAVED THE LIVES OF HER BENEFACTOR, AND OF EIGHT SOLDIERS. HER DEATH OCCURRED AT HER ATHENS HOME, 1912.

And in a niche in the monument were placed a list of the contributors and a copy of the *Athens Messenger*.

A GREAT DISASTER

Shortly before 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, November 5, 1930, in "MINE No. 6" near Millfield, Dover Township, Athens County, Ohio, operated by The Sunday Creek Coal Company, there occurred by far the most disastrous explosion of gas, entailing the greatest loss of life, and was the saddest calamity, that ever befell a coal mine in the Hocking Valley. It passed into Eternity eighty-two human lives. It widowed some fifty-nine wives and orphaned some seventy-nine sons and seventy-five daughters of various ages, from before birth to maturity; shocking and seriously shattering the nerves of the many who survived the tragic ordeal. Many families were many times bereaved.

This explosion exceeds, in fatality, any other coal mine disaster that ever happened in Ohio. Prior to this, an explosion of gas, in 1910, caused fifteen deaths in the Amsterdam Mine in Jefferson County, while fire, in 1919, caused the deaths of twenty in the same mine.

In 1906, five men fell to their deaths down the shaft at the San Toy Mine No. 1 in Perry County, some twenty miles to the north of the Millfield mine. While at "Jobs," in Hocking County, several years before the Millfield disaster, an explosion of gas caused the deaths of four or five persons.

Recently improvements in "Mine No. 6" had been made. A new air-shaft, one hundred and seventy feet deep, had been completed near the north east corner of section seventeen, and Mr. Tytus, the President of The Sunday Creek Coal Company, and a number of other executive officers of the company, were on a tour of inspection, showing the mine to representatives of several manufacturing concerns which were large consumers of coal and patrons of this coal company. The party entered the mine at the main shaft, one hundred and eighty-six feet deep, in the south west corner of section five; had gone underground, perhaps a mile and one-half, and were within two hundred feet of the new air shaft, when the explosion occurred. And when grim tragedy stalked throughout.

General distress calls were sent out immediately for doctors, nurses, ambulances and for officials, county, state and federal. The response was electrical. Soon all roads leading to the scene of disaster were filled with speeding automobiles and ambulances. Crews of mine rescuers from Nelsonville, Columbus and especially from Cambridge where special appliances for such cases were kept, soon were on their way, with gas masks and other emergency equipment; with experts and crews trained and experienced in such work of rescue.

The work of rescuing the entombed men, possibly yet living, was begun at once. Air was rushed into the mine, burlap being used as brattice to conduct the fresh air into and about the mine. A difficult problem, since the explosion had disarranged many of the passageways, and the air could not be guided as desired. As progress was made many bodies were passed by that those yet living might be rescued; and it was near midnight before the first bodies were removed to the surface. All were removed by nine o'clock the next morning, except that of John Weiss.

After taking the testimony of many witnesses, amounting, it is estimated, to 2,920,000 words, Lewis F. Jones, the Coroner of Athens County, Ohio, found:

"That on November 5, 1930, an explosion took place in The Sunday Creek Coal Company mine at Millfield, Ohio, taking the lives of eighty-two men."

"As near as the Prosecuting Attorney, (Roy D. Williams) and L. F. Jones, Coroner, can determine, from the testimony of twenty-six witnesses at the Public Inquest held at Millfield, open to the public on the 12th day of November, 1930, was caused by a short circuit between the trolley wire and rail, trolley wire was broken near origin of point of explosion, which caused an arc, this evidence is taken from Prof. D. J. Dermorset, Metallurgical Engineer, Ohio State University, who is supposed to be the foremost authority in this line of work."

"A section of this wire and rail, was taken to Columbus, and examined very closely to determine if the break in the wire was new, or had come in contact, with the rail."

"A body of Meathene gas, accumulated, but the origin of this body of gas, at this point, at this time is undetermined, by testimony of any witness."

"From all indications, the explosion originated near the face of 212 off 3rd North entry, origin of the explosion was indicated by trolley wire hangers, which were bent outward, from this point, also all debris was thrown the same way, from this point, back to 20th west the bottom was swept clean."

"From the 20th west the explosion force spread three ways, East, West and South, the lines of force was indicated by directions the stoppings were blown."

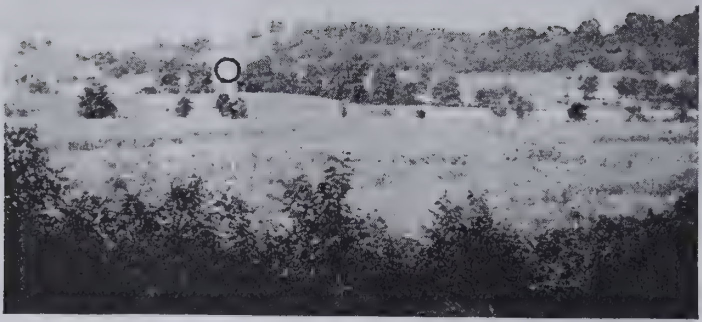
The burial of the victims was borne by the State, the law allowing each a $150.00 appropriation for such purposes. In addition, the dependents of the miners who were receiving an average weekly wage of $23.12, were compensated $18.75 weekly until exhaustion of the

HILL UNDER WHICH 82 PERSONS DIED
Range 14, Town 10, Sections 17-11.
Looking North.

HILL UNDER WHICH 82 PERSONS DIED
Range 14, Town 10, Sections 17-11.
Looking North. Circle (O) Air Shaft.

MAIN SHAFT
Range 14, Town 10, Section 5.
Looking South of East.

AIR SHAFT
Range 14, Town 10, Section 17.
Looking Northwest.



AIR SHAFT
Range 14, Town 10, Sections 17-11.
Looking South East.

HILL UNDER WHICH 82 PERSONS DIED
Range 14, Town 10, Sections 17-11.
Looking East of North. Circle (O) Air Shaft.

death claim of $6,500.00 allowable under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

It is estimated that this disaster will have cost the State between six hundred thousand dollars and seven hundred and fifty thousand, to be paid from the Workman's Compensation Fund, besides a large appropriation from its emergency fund for relief of the suffering survivors.

The Sunday Creek "Mine No. 6" at Millfield, was the largest, best and most completely equipped coal mine ever to have been operated in the history of the Hocking Valley. Many of its entries, many hundred feet in length, were unusually wide, with ample room for double tracks and for switches, while their roofs were upheld by ten inch steel "I" beams, twenty-two feet long, and the entries lighted with two rows of electric lights.

Often the mine was operated in two "shifts." On December 25th, (Pay-day) approximately $58,000.00 were paid the employees which is said to have been "The largest amount of money ever paid out, at one time, by a coal mining company for two weeks' work in the history of the Sunday Creek and Hocking Valleys.

During that month there was mined from this mine from five thousand to fifty-six hundred tons of coal every twenty-four hours for five days per week, running "Double Shift". About one-third of this was "Lump" coal; one-third "Pea" and "Nut" coal, and one-third "Slack." Twelve electric coal cutting machines were operated by forty-eight "Machine Men" divided into four "Shifts" of six hours each.

On the day shift there were used three large electric hauling motors and ten smaller, or "Gathering" motors; while in the night shift two of the large "Hauling" motors and seven of the small "Gathering" motors were used. About four hundred "Loaders" were employed on the day shift, and about three hundred and fifty on the night shift. Two outside shifts of about fifty men were maintained on or about the "Loading Tipple."

Note:

To March, 1940, there were paid by the State to the miners and their dependents:

80 Deaths	$421,700
Totally Injured	182,100
75 Injuries not resulting in death or total disability	108,591
Total	$712,391

LORD DUNMORE

with two divisions of about 1200 men each, one from east of the Blue Ridge and the other from the west, came to this northwest territory, in 1774, to compel the Indians to cease their "raids" on the Whites to the east; and to enter into treaties of peace.

The western division, under Gen. Lewis, arrived, October 5th, at Point Pleasant where they were attacked by the Indians who were defeated with serious loss on both sides.

The eastern division, under Lord Dunmore, arrived, about this time, at the mouth of the "Hockhocking" River in Athens County where a "Blockhouse" was built, called "Fort Gower" in honor of Lord Dunmore's friend, Granville Leverson-Gower, the first Marqui of Stafford. Leaving about "fifty sick and unfit persons for the campaign, in charge of the supplies" . . . and issuing to each soldier "16 days provisions and that nothing but flour" according to the statement of one of the men, late Tuesday morning, October 11th, the army of about 1150 men, crossed to the north side of the Hocking river, and began the march up the river, on foot except a few pack-horses for the conveyance of baggage, and for Col. Stephen a very large man who had been badly wounded at Braddock's defeat.

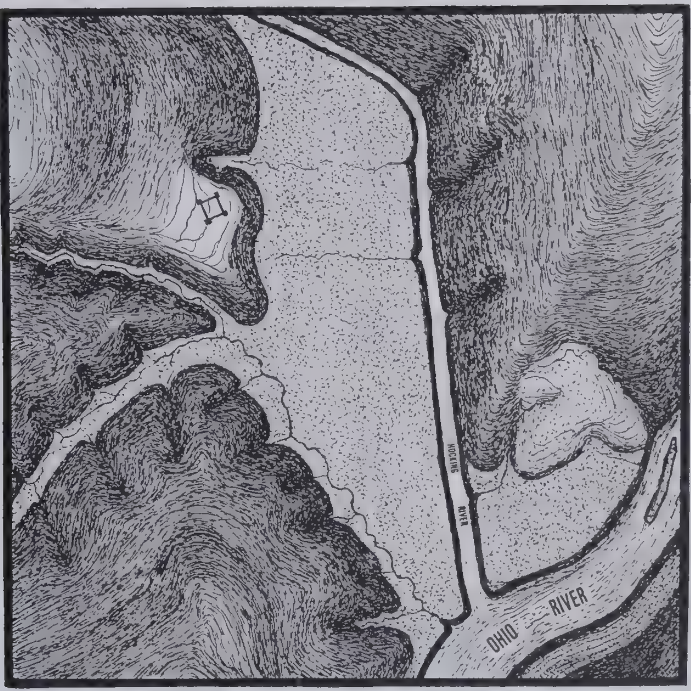
Camp was made that night in Sec. 15, T.6, R.12, at the mouth (then) of Federal Creek which, prior to 1840, was farther south than since. (12-v2-p274) The next night camp was made on Sunday Creek, on the county infirmary farm in Sec. 20, T.10, R.14, where Lord Dunmore "Out of mischief" had Nathaniel Fox to steal away Col. Stephen's horse which was "found" a few hours later. On the night of the 13th, camp was had at the "Falls" above Logan, then known as "The Press" because trappers prepared their furs there.

On this campaign, Lord Dunmore, "A little, grey headed chunk of a Scotchman," walked all the way, carrying a little sawed-off gun and accompanied by two servants. No guns were fired during the march as Indians were feared to be lurking about.

On their return the army camped the night of November 3rd at the west side of Nelsonville in Sec. 24, T.12, R.15, where now is a tablet on two "Rock Weights used in the Drawbridge at Harpers Street Crossing of Hocking Canal."

The next night, after crossing the Hocking River just west of Guysville, and "Carthage Gap," camp was made in Sec. 16, T.5, R.12, arriving at Fort Gower about noon the next day.

The army's return required three days and nights, and during that time "the men drew no rations and had nothing to eat, since they had allowed the Indians at Camp Charlotte to consume all their provisions." However, upon arriving at Fort Gower the men "drew provisions, were paid their wages of forty shillings per month, disbanded and then every man started his own way." (4-ps9, 526; 7-v2-p267)



FORT GOWER
Section 7. Town 5. Range 11

Things are found when looking for something else; while one rests himself and his mind by doing something else.

"The Moving Finger writes; and having writ,
Moves on; nor all your Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it."
OMAR KHAYYAM.

ECLIPSE

Of late years writers often refer to an eclipse of the Sun, Saturday afternoon, August 6, 1870, and claim that such darkness prevailed as to cause chickens to go to roost.

At that time the writer was thirteen years of age. He lived on a farm in Section 16, Town 9, Range 5 of the Miami River Survey, about one mile south of Houston, Loramie Township, Shelby County, Ohio.

His father and he were binding oats, and, when the eclipse took place, (about two o'clock, P. M.) they often stopped and looked at the sun with their naked, unprotected eyes. Of course, after each time, their eyes were "blurred" for a minute or two; and his children accused their father of having the "blind staggers."

His father carried a silver watch (closed case) with a short leather strap, on one end of which was the watch and the other end, the key (there were no stem-winding watches at that time) which hung outside the pocket.

Soon his father missed his watch. The writer and his father joined in unbinding sheaves of oats, and within one, the watch was found. The next day, being Sunday, the writer took much pleasure in telling the boys at Sunday School that his father had had the "Blind Staggers."

The intervening moon, underneath the sun at that direct altitude, casting a shadow almost at right angles with the face of the earth, produced a shadow on the earth of no more density than that which a heavy cloud—a nimbus—a "rain-cloud"—had done many times to the writer's knowledge. Nobody was "plunged into darkness." And the event caused no more comment, as to darkness, than that of a passing cloud, except the novelty of its being an eclipse of the sun.

1800 AND STARVE-TO-DEATH

The writer's maternal Grandfather, William C. Edwards, was born in New Jersey in 1803. He came, as a babe, with his parents who settled in Town 2, Range 2, of Between the Miami Rivers Survey, at about 39° 15′ North latitude. He often referred to the year 1816, as the "Year-eighteen-hundred-and-starve-to-death, and said that there was frost every month of that year.

ELEVATION

The Verticle part of the Templet of direction (d) is handicapped by gravitation, against which all "Loads" must be "Lifted." And this "Lift" is the serious problem confronting the transportation of "Loads" by surface and water carrying vehicles.

> "When the loose mountain trembles from on high,
> Shall gravitation cease, if you go by?"
>
> —*Pope*

ELIZABETHTOWN

was the name first given in 1797 to the few log houses at Harper's Ferry, where it was expected the town would be located. It was so named "after a woman who accompanied Mrs. Margaret Snowden to the settlement" whose surname is forgotten. (4-P204; 9-P75)

ENGLISHTOWN

in the eastern part of Nelsonville, in S. 17, T. 12, R. 15, was laid out in 1821 by George Courtauld, an Englishman. It was semi-circular in form, with a street inside and the fifteen lots fronting on the court within. The lots never were sold nor built upon. (7-v1-p193; 15-v4-p486).

ENOCH ARDEN

was poetic fiction, and many of the facts and statements doubtless were the product of the poet's imagination. But as to Timothy Wilkins, all were facts.

One day, in 1811, while engaged in business at 27 South Court Street, Mr. Wilkins' boat, used in crossing the Hocking River to and from his home in Farm Lot 61, in R.14, T.9, S.15, was found upside down and his hat floating on the water. Presuming his death, his wife married Timothy Goodrich who then operated the first grist mill in the county on Margarets Creek in Sec. 21.

A few years later, Mr. Wilkins, who had fled to avoid imprisonment for debt, returned from New Orleans where he had succeeded in business. A conference of the three resulted in the wife returning to the south with Mr. Wilkins. (4-P268; 7-P214)

Mr. Goodrich died, Dec. 7, 1865. Aged 83 Ys. 8 Ms. 2 Ds. and lies buried in the Hewitt cemetery.

EWING ROCK

in S.5, T.6, R.13, is some fifteen feet in dimensions with an elevation or table to the north, facing the ledge of rock from which it was removed some thirty feet, ages ago. On this rock, with his manuscript on the "table," Thomas Ewing rehearsed his speeches.

(d) See "The Nation."

THE EXODUS. The story of the Northwest Territory.

It is now more than one hundred and fifty years in the flight of time, since the initiation and establishment of three basic fundamental and constructive factors contributing most to the improvement and benefit of mankind; and since when, the life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the independence of people, bodily, economically, educationally and spiritually, have been more complete than ever before in the history of the human race.

It was the rule of ALL action—the Ordinance of 1787—which directed and governed that of man in his relation to his God and to his fellow-man, established in the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, in 1788.

With the beginning of time, people were ruled by the physically strong in whom were vested the making of the laws, or rules of joint action, by and with their creation or proclamation of all laws; their construction and execution, all in one person. At first the leader of a tribe, and later, the King, was the government and the sole arbiter of the relation of man to man.

In the course of time, courts arose, modifying the application of such dictation. And then, in the 13th century, at Runnymead, the Battle of Armagedden, legislative functions were wrested from King John "by men with arms in their hands from a resisting king, and not a concession carelessly conceded and readily forgotten." And thus the "Great Charter," the "Magna Charta," which marked the first united attempt of the English speaking people to limit the power of the King, was signed by King John.

Thus were divided the exercise of government into three separate and distinct parts: (1) The Legislative: (2) The Judicial and (3) The Executive. The most remarkable political achievement of the ages. And while the Magna Charta had a weak beginning in England, it remained for America to develop it to its fullness. Since then the governments of mankind has been more considerate of the minority and of the weak.

At first these demarkations, except the "Magna Charta," which was an abnegation or surrender of power and legislative authority of the king, were not written. They were just promulgated by force of circumstances and desire, and were built up by the accumulation of application and practice. Hence there was had, at first, what was termed "Common Law."

When the American colonists gained their freedom at the close of the Revolutionary War, endeavor was made to reduce these basic factors into written laws. This occupied the colonies for some six years, and the federal constitution was not completed, adopted and put into effect until 1789. In the meantime circumstances arose in the disposition of its lands belonging to the federal government, and in compliance with the desire to make settlements asked by people, that required some basic form of government to be applied to this northwest territory which the colonies, as a whole, had acquired from England as the result of war.

Then there was flung out, literally into space, in this western and uninhabited territory, ahead of any one here to be governed, an unfinished constitution, then in the making, the celebrated "Ordinance of 1787," the "Magna Charta" of modern times, anticipating the needs of the people, soon to be on their way to and long before their arrival in the "Promised Land."

Thus this celebrated beacon light to mankind, which was the federal constitution as eventually adopted, but then in the making, and modified to meet the needs of a subordinate department of the government, came into existence. It was the first written constitution guiding the destinies of man, and has withstood the test of time and application, all these many years since. It has been recognized the world over as the most complete fundamental guide of mankind ever to have been promulgated since that of Moses. Many nations since, changing from a monarchical form of government to that of a republic, have adopted practically bodily, much of its provisions as their own.

This Constitution, or "Ordinance," subservient only to the Decalogue given Moses on Mount Sinai, six thousand years ago, separated the government into three parts: (1) The Legislative: (2) The Judicial and (3) The Executive. It provided for the appointment, by the Colonial Congress, of a governor and three judges, and authorized them to adopt and promulgate, by proclamation, "such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district," until there were enough people in the territory to constitute a legislature, which did not come to pass till 1799. In the meantime, the laws of other states, mostly of Pennsylvania, thus were promulgated.

On Friday the 30th day of November, 1787, after the completion of the Ordinance, from Ipwich, Massachusetts, began the Exodus to the "Land of Canaan," the land afar off, with Rufus Putnam, the Moses, leading o'er the dreary way; beset with wintry blasts, vainly seeking rest in exposed, unsheltered by-ways, with no "Land of Goshen wherein to escape the hail" anywhere about.

Labouriously treading their way over unknown paths; crossing unbridged streams, the long weary march of the caravan continued day after day; in the meanwhile, eating their bread unleavened "because they could not tarry, neither had they prepared themselves any victuals."

Thus the eighteenth century descendants of the Children of Israel journeyed. Thus "they took their journey from Succoth, and encamped in Ethan, in the edge of the wilderness." And thus Rufus Putnam, like unto Moses who brought the Children of Israel through the Red Sea, landed this band of forty-eight sturdy pioneers on the bank of the Muskingum River where it joins the Ohio, and where Marietta now is, on the 7th day of April, 1788. "The same day came they into the wilderness of Sinai."

And there, like Moses who was commanded to "smite the rock, and there shall come water out of it that the people may drink," Putnam began the most extensive settlement of peoples the world ever knew. "And his hands were steady until the going down of the sun."

EWING ROCK
Section 5. Town 6. Range 13

PANTHER ROCK
Section 13. Town 6. Range 13

FARM LOT

is the proper name of the parcels of land in Towns 8 (Alexander) and 9, (Athens), Range 14, into which the land was subdivided, to lease by the Ohio University. (8-p192)

FEDERAL TREES

Thirteen Japanese Elm trees, obtained from a nursery in Tennessee, representing the original colonies, are to be found in S. 15, T. 9, R. 14. See tablet.

FIRST DEATH.

Dr. Samuel Barnes, born at East Haddam, Connecticut, in the year 1769, was the first white person to have died in Athens County. His death occurred September 11, 1799. He is buried in an unknown grave in the north part of the State Street Cemetery. Upon the establishment of the Athens Cemetery, in 1865, his daughter had a monument for him in such cemetery. (History of Washington County, page 523)

FIRST NEWSPAPER

to be published in Athens County was "The Mirror and Literary Register," by Archibald G. Brown, in 1825. It contained sixteen pages, about five by nine inches each, and was printed on a wooden press with a stone bed. Four "pulls" were made to each sheet. The Mirror was printed in a brick building located on the northwest corner of the Post Office lot at 41 West Union Street, built in 1824 (15-v9-p650) by John Walker (torn down in 1908) upon a point of land extending south across West Union Street. About 1865, the street, at this point, was cut down to its present level, and the building under-pinned with well-dressed sandstone.

In 1830, The Mirror was followed by "The Western Spectator" and that, in 1836, by "The Hocking Valley Gazette and Athens Messenger." In January, 1844, the Gazette was succeeded by "The Athens Messenger," now, and since 1925, issued from its own fine building at 43 West Union Street, just across a drive-way from the birthplace of its ancestor, "The Mirror," just 100 years before. (4-p185, 230, 233, 304; 7-v2-p446)

FIRST POST OFFICE

in Athens County was established in January of 1804, on the east side of the Hocking River in Section 10, T. 9, R. 14, now marked with two millstones, with Jehiel Gregory as the first postmaster. See tablet.

The post office building in Athens was built in 1911 by the government. The land cost $22,500.00 and the building, with its subsequent improvements, $118,180.00, or a total of $140,680.00. The building in Nelsonville was constructed in 1937 at a cost of $11,000.00 for the land and $49,830.00 for the building, or at a total cost of $60,830.00. (4-P177; 7-P139,258; 11-P234,235)

FIRST SETTLEMENT

in Athens County, doubtless, was made in 1796, or possibly the year before, at Harper's Ferry, where State Street, then a "Trail," intersects the Hocking River, in Section 22, Town 9, Range 14. And from this settlement, the Hanings, the Brooks and some few others, at about the same time, located in the southern part of Alexander Township. (Town 8).

In the History of Athens County, by Walker, it is stated that the nearest neighbors to David Dailey, the first settler (in 1797) in Town 6, Range 12, "were at the settlement at Athens (Middletown in Section 9, Town 9, Range 14), about twelve miles distant." While it is stated on his monument (erected in 1860) in the Haning Cemetery in Section 32, Town 4, Range 13, that James Haning was "Born in Washington Ca., Pa., 1790" and "Came to Athens Co., O., 1796."

FIRST SETTLERS

in Rome Township were David Dailey, a Revolutionary War soldier, his two daughters and five sons, who, in the early part of 1797, settled on Federal Creek just East of where it now enters the Hocking River, some fifty feet East of the Creek and about a like distance West of the present highway, on the south side of school Section 16, in Town 6, Range 12.

They came down the Ohio River and up the Hocking in a pirogue, a boat made out of a single piece of timber. A "Dug-out" canoe, and built the first residence in the county on the hillside that the logs might be rolled down hill and upon the building.

After living here about three years, Mr. Dailey moved into Carthage Township and settled in Sec. 18, Town 5, Range 12, on a run named "Piper," for a favorite dog belonging to a fellow huntsman.

Mr. Dailey was an unusual character and accustomed to uttering dry jokes and relating amusing anecdotes. A famous hunter. Fond of the exciting sports of pioneer life, and cultivated a contempt for the comforts and conveniences of civilization. Happy as a king when returning with a dead bear or deer on his back. And the stories of his encounters with wolves, bears, deers, panthers and other wild game, were interesting narratives.

Mr. Dailey was born in Pawnal, Vt., August 3, 1752. He died prior to January 19, 1828, and is buried in the Cooley Burying Ground in Sec. 22. (25). He served in Canada for three months as a private in the company of Capt. Wright in Col. Warner's Regiment from January, 1776; and in Co. Elmer's Regiment for one year thereafter, being engaged in the battle of Bennington; and was honorably discharged at Albany, N. Y.

After the war he moved from Vermont to western New York; thence to Cannonsburg, Penna., and to Athens County in 1797. Several years after he came to Ohio, he walked to Vermont to obtain from his old captain (then Governor Chittenden, who entertained him), the necessary papers and vouchers to enable him to obtain a pension. (4-p502; 7-v2-p442; 11-p269; 13-v1-p100; 21-v1-B-p229; 22-v1-p221; 25;30).

FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE.

The first school house in Athens County, was built, in 1801, upon a point of land in the north side of section 24, town 8, range 14, overlooking and about 150 feet south of one of the first graveyards in the county; and in which lies Margaret Snowden, the first white woman to arrive (1798) in the vicinity.

The building was, of course, of logs, 16 feet east and west and 24 feet north and south. The door was in the north end, the fireplace in the south end and a window on each side. The location has been plowed over many times, and no trace of the building is now to be seen.

Its location was invited by the nearby spring, about 150 feet to the east, which is yet in continued, active operation. Soon, however, a well, from which water for domestic use is now gotten, was dug nearer the school house, because it was thought that dogs drinking out of the spring caused the children to have "worms."

Even at that early date, and in the beginning, it became customary to "bar" the teacher out. And it is related that on one occasion, the attempt was made on Henry Bartlett, the teacher, when he dropped some brimstone down the chimney into the fire; then placing something over the chimney, soon smoked the boys into an unconditional surrender. (4-p119, 219; 35-E1-1)

FISH POTS

were used by early settlers to catch fish. They were constructed with two rows of stakes V shaped, intertwined with willow withes, and diverged up stream. With much splashing of water and noise, the fish were driven down stream and into the "Pot."

Such a "Fish Pot" was constructed in S. 32, T. 10, R. 14, in 1829, by Frederick Foughty in the old channel, to the north, of the Hocking Canal, before the river was cut off, in 1842, when building the canal.

Fish of considerable size often have been caught in the Hocking River. In 1882, a catfish weighing 47 pounds was caught near Chauncey in Section 20, Town 10, Range 14; while one of 60 pounds was caught the year before up the river from Chauncey in Section 32, and but a short distance below the "Fishpot."

In 1910, a catfish weighing 72 pounds, caught in the Guysville mill dam in Section 25, Town 6, Range 12, was displayed, until sold, at a meat store on lot 26 on South Court Street in Athens.

A catfish weighting 65 pounds was caught in 1880, in the Harmony mill dam in Section 34, Town 5, Range 13.

During high water in 1890, several large fish were marooned in the "Ponds" on the "Stewart Bottoms," south of Mill Street, on out-lots 20 to 30, in Athens. Among them was one almost as long as a man and weighing 60 pounds, was caught.

A Muskelonge, weighing 18 pounds and forty inches long, caught in the Muskingum River at Stockport, was displayed on the streets of Athens in November of 1941.

FLOODS. (1-E 9; 6-p171; 7-v2-p318, 324).

The first extremely high flood in the Hocking Valley, doubtless, was that of 1873. The primitive forest, of which the leaves and decayed branches holding the water in abeyance and enabling it to soak into the ground and evaporate and be gathered, as dew upon surrounding vegetation, had been cleared for cultivation; and drainage had come to such a pass as to precipitate the water into streams which carried it away.

There is one person that is wiser than anybody
and that is everybody.

Talleyrand.

This flood, which reached its crest at Athens, Thursday, July 4, destroyed the "State Dam" at Chauncey and so badly ruined the canal banks between Nelsonville and Athens, that the canal was abandoned between those places; and the state conveyed the title to adjoining owners. (14-v70-p306; v74-p166).

In the early part of February, 1884, another "record" flood occurred in the valley, and damaged the canal from Carroll to Nelsonville, so badly that it never was repaired.

The most disastrous flood, however, was that of March 14-15, 1907, which was 4 feet, 7 inches higher at Chauncey than that of 1884.

At Athens, 6 people lost their lives: Otto Barth, (34-v3-p10) Charles F. Bearhs; Albert Swett, who died of exposure, and his brother Edwin Swett (34-v3-p148), Edward Turner, (whose body was not found for more than a year) and his wife, Mrs. Turner who died from fright and exposure.

Through the efforts and influence of Dr. Charles W. Super, the "Carnegie Hero Fund," established April 15, 1904, awarded medals inscribed, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends," to a number who faced the great sacrifice:

Walter Allen, Alonzo Barnes, William A. Casley, Fred L. Guenther, Carl J. Hibbard, Amanson Lewis, Harry G. Seevers, Pascal L. Traglio, Ray V. Vincent and Halley M. Woods, each received a medal and $1,000.00.

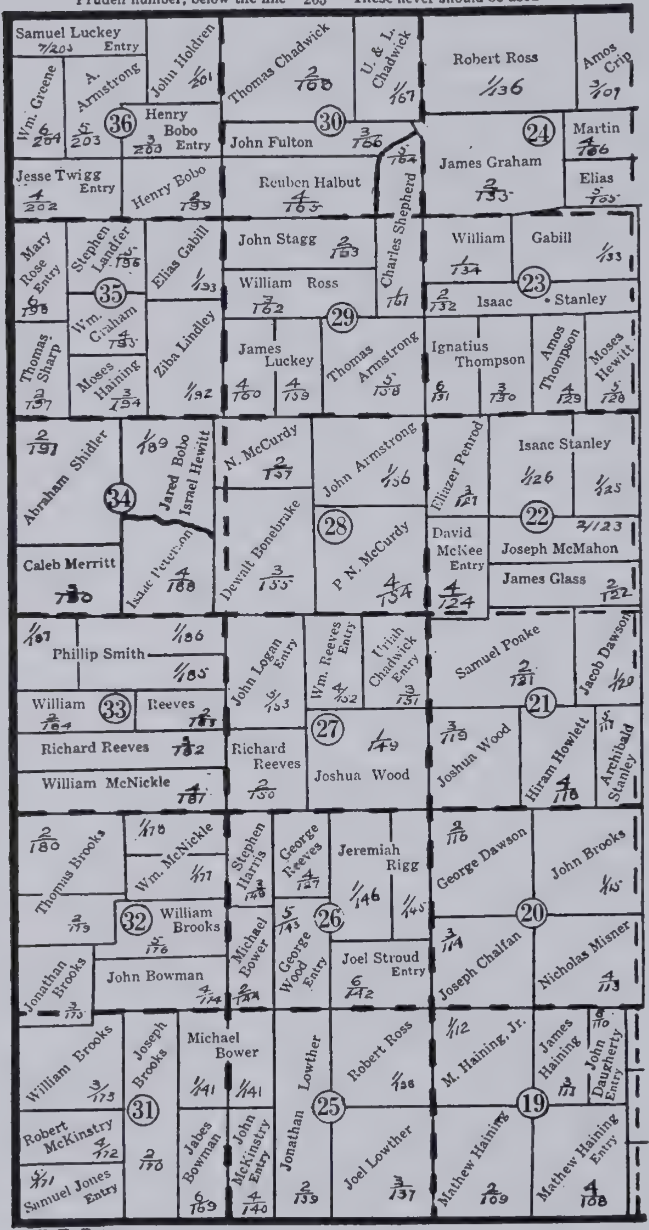
Mrs. Otto Barth was awarded a medal and $25.00 per month for life; George F. Bearhs, son of Charles F. Bearhs, medal; James C. McMichael, medal; James L. Swett, father of Edwin Swett, and mother, Elizabeth Swett, each a medal; and mother Swett, $20.00 per month for life.

America forgets everything and learns nothing.

Can two walk together except they be agreed? Amos, 3/3.

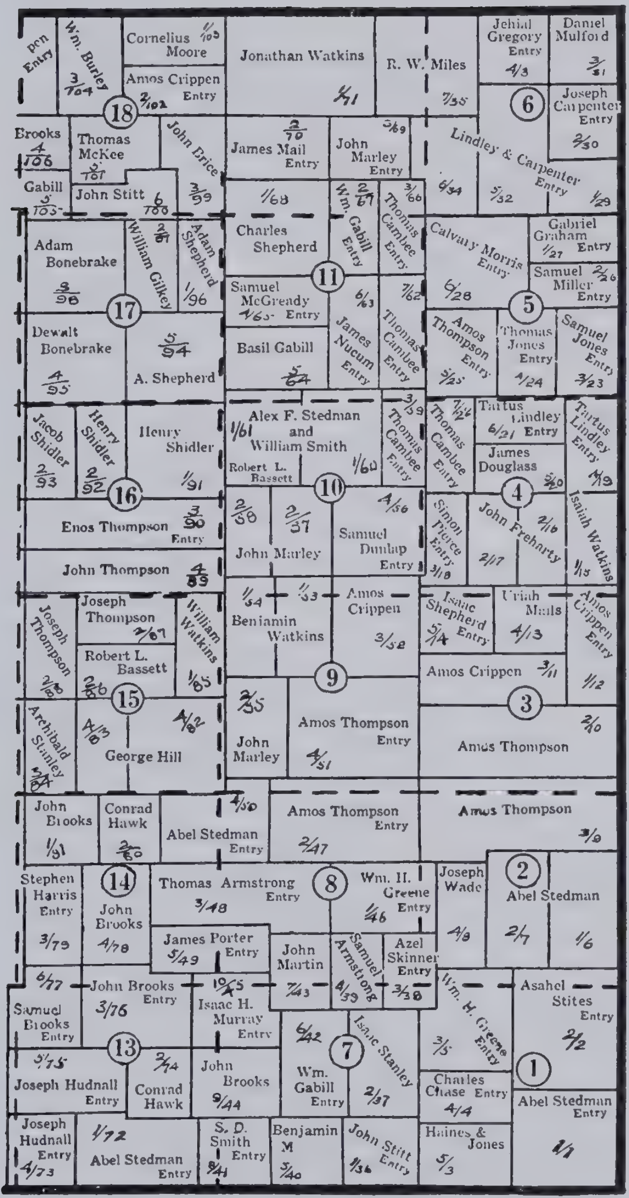
TOWN 8 FIRST SETTLERS

Farm Lot number, above the line. 7
Pruden number, below the line 205 These never should be used



W. E. Peters

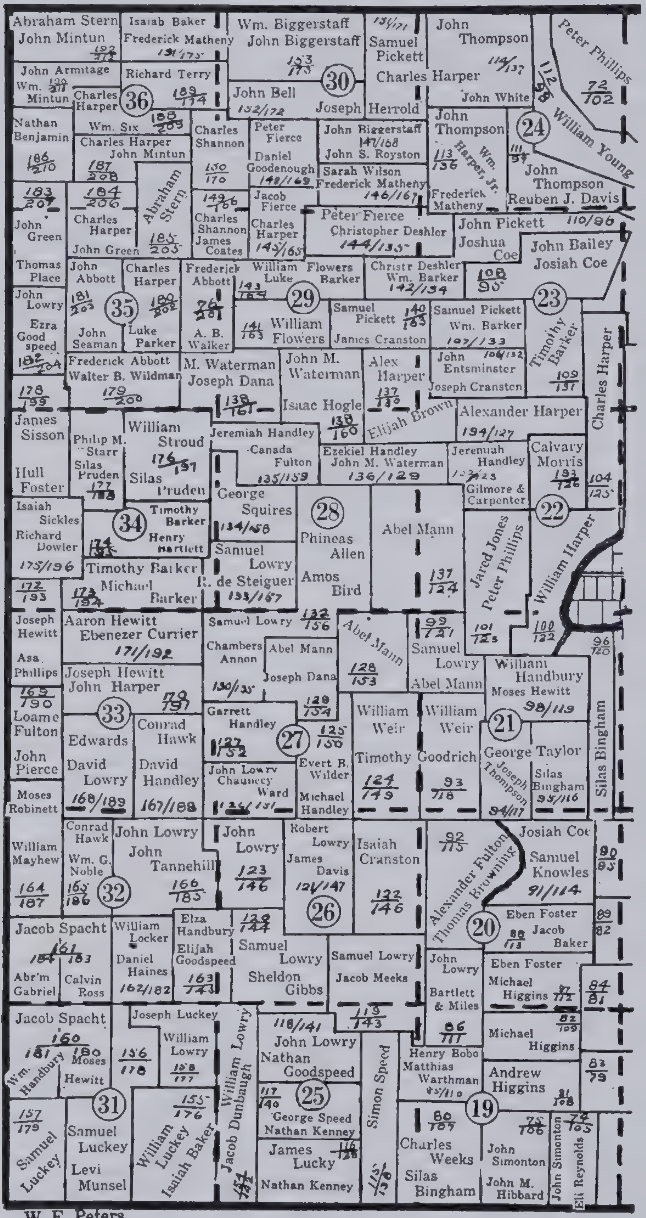
FIRST SETTLERS RANGE 14



W. E. Peters

TOWN 9 FIRST SETTLERS

Name above, is name of Survey. Abraham Stern.
Name below, is name of Lessee. John Mintun.

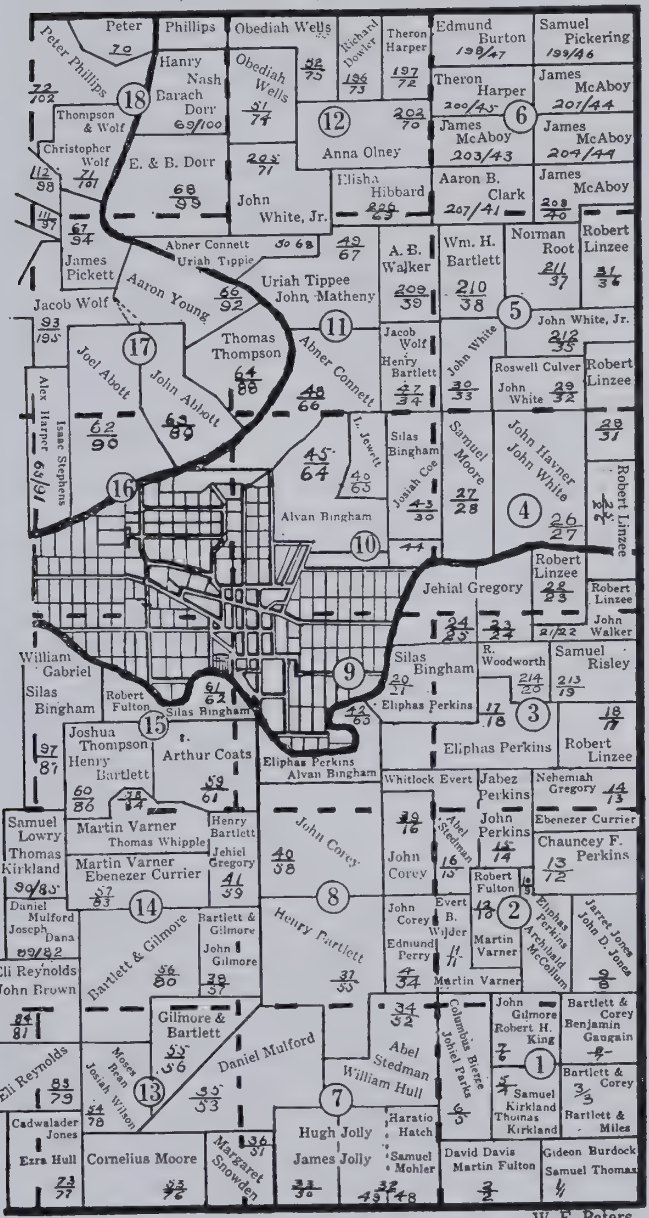


W. E. Peters

FIRST SETTLERS RANGE 14

Farm Lot number, above the line. 192.

Pruden number, below the line 212. These never should be used



W. E. Peters

A FREAK PHOTOGRAPH

Near Meeker Run, in Section 23, Town 12, Range 15, is the Skiver Cemetery, long since abandoned, surrounded by underbrush and the appearance of utter neglect, wherein lie a few members of the Skiver family of long ago whose graves are marked with small sandstones from the immediate vicinity.

In the early afternoon of April 24, 1939, Mr. Frank Skiver (a descendant) and the writer visited the scene when the writer took several pictures, one (the above) resulting in the foregoing "Freak Photograph," showing Mr. Skiver in different poses.

GRAND JURIES. 1805 to 1815. (4-P245; 7-P358)

ALEXANDER HAMILTON owned five shares, of 1173 acres each, in the Ohio Company, being, in part, sections and fractions 4, 13, 18, 19 and 24 T. 10, R. 15.

HARPER'S FERRY in S. 22, T. 9, R. 14, was the first ferry across the Hocking River in Athens County. It was operated by William Harper, from 1797, to accommodate people crossing to and from Chillicothe. (4-P204; 9-P75)

INFIRMARY FARM

In 1857 the "Board of Commissioners of Athens County, Ohio," acquired 129.50 acres in Sections 13, 14, 19 and 20, Town 10, Range 14 for $13,200.00, to be held "In trust for the use and purpose of a County Infirmary in and for said county." The present building, built in 1904, cost $41,420.02.

When building the railroad down Sunday Creek in 1882, the river at "Cornell's Basin," in Sections 13-19, Town 10, Range 14, was diverted into a new channel, thereby cutting off a part of the Infirmary farm. The company paid the commissioners $500. (15-v24-p41; 19-v9-p303).

INFORMATION. Where and How Found

The most creditable narration of facts, events or activities pertaining to subjects matter, is that by participants or observers; and the narration should be in the vernacular of the vicinity.

The next most creditable narration is that by a native to whom participants or observers may have related the facts, events or activities. But as such information passes from generation to generation, the unknown complementary information becomes less and less; and the story becomes more and more misfitting, and less comprehensive.

As comparatively few facts, events, activities or matters, midst the mass of ALL information, are committed to writing by the participants or the observers, their comprehension must "pass on" to future generations verbally, and become "tradition." And "there can be no smoke arise, but there must be some fire."

No one should endeavor to write history who has not been a party to the facts, or an interested and comprehensive observer of the facts, place, time, customs, circumstances, cause and purpose of the matter; or from parties who may have received such information from a party to the facts, or from a party who had been told of such matter by a party to the facts or from an observer thereof.

Others, rather than to re-write with their elaboration; their construction; their opinions and their conclusions, should, instead, copy that which is desired to be written, giving credit where credit is due, so that "upon bare inspection whether there be any such record or no;" may be found, "else there would be no end of disputes."

History should be written from and within the county in which the event, or events, may have happened. (the situs) Such county is the basic unit of accounts. History of matters happening elsewhere should be written from and within the respective counties in which they may have happened. If it be history of matters that may have happened progressively in several counties, let that part which may have happened in each county be a separate chapter.

Since about 1890, general history has too often been written by persons who endeavor to interweave their own interpretations and their own technical words, which do not fit the vernacular and customs of the vicinity (situs) of the historical matter; or to laud some ancestor and thereby acquire personal distinction or vainglory.

Mr. Peters came into Athens County in 1881 as a "Division Civil Engineer" and had charge of building the railroad from Glouster to Athens (14 miles). At that time he met many "old citizens" who, in their young days, knew many of the "first settlers," and thus he received from those he met, "first hand," the means; mode and facilities of the living by which these pioneers settled and built this country.

In the fall of 1882, Mr. Peters located at Nelsonville and engaged in general land surveying and mine engineering, and drew the plans for many coal tipples as well as for the first hard-pressed clay plant in the country. He was county surveyor in 1888, 1889 and 1890, and in 1891 was admitted to practice law, specializing in corporation law and abstracting titles; thus coming in contact with many facts as well as genealogy and tradition, thereby analyzing the laws of county government as no other person or approach ever could.

He has written hundreds of pages of "unwritten" history as well as collected much "unwritten" history, written by Miss Delle Jordan Finsterwald, Mr. Heber H. Henry, Mr. Lorin C. Nye, Mrs. Flossie Stalder Smith and others, which, together with the writings of early settlers who were in contact with the facts such as Caleb Atwater; Ohio Gazetter (1837); Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth; Ephraim Cutler (Son of Manasseh Cutler); Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio; Walker's History of Athens County; the record of the Pioneer Association by Archibald B. Walker; the History of the Hocking Valley; Battles of the wars of the Revolution and 1812; early grammars, arithmetics and McGuffey's series of readers our grand-parents used (a number of which rare books being contributed by Mr. Heber H. Henry), make a rich field for research.

Living within the territory northwest the river Ohio since 1881; within the land wherein first was applied the modern Magna Charter —the "Ordinance of 1787"; within the land set aside for higher education "an university," and having written the "Legal History of the Ohio University," Mr. Peters imbibed the spirit, the purpose and the application of the rules of personal liberty; of freedom; of government and of business, i.e. the necessities of life, as no one else ever had the opportunity of doing, or ever will have.

And in abstracting titles to land — the "HOME"; the foundation of ALL, he analyzed the procedure of government and of business to their utmost degree, preserving carbon copies of such analysis, comprising 104 books, averaging 310 pages (8x13) each, or more than thirty thousand pages, covering ALL approaches to and from the government and the people of a free country.

Within the last five years, Mr. Peters visited ALL the burial places (254) in the county (many of them several times); taken 1,586 pictures of them and of their markers, and listed 11,247 burials of which Mr. Heber H. Henry listed more than one thousand.

During that time he has visited the several prehistoric "forts," stone structures and "mounds," (more than 141) taking their measurements; pictures (498) and ascertaining whatever may have been found in those "dug into." He also has noted and taken the pictures of all bench marks; "one-room" school houses and country churches.

These manuscripts; rare books; pictures and lists of burials are to be found, filed, as "Peters Papers," in the library of the Ohio University.

In the library of the Athens County Bar Association, in the court house, will be found thousands of pages of abstracts of title to land in the county; all the "Laws of Ohio" passed by the legislature from the admission (in 1803) of Ohio into the union, to date; the decisions of the supreme courts of Ohio and of the United States, and the "Laws of the United States" to 1845, including the propositions to, and the contracts and ordinances of the Continental Congress showing, historically, the building of the federal constitution.

Grateful acknowledgments for necessary and helpful information are due and hereby are made to:

Mr. Grant Antle; Mr. Charles H. Bartlett; Miss Lena L. Bean; Miss Nellie D. Bean; Mr. Clyde Bobo; Mr. Arthur H. Brooks; Mr. Elza C. Burchfield; Mrs. Mary E. Campbell; Mr. Addison C. Creamer; Mr. Clarence L. Colmer; Mrs. Jane Dowd Dailey; Mr. George W. Doan; Mr. Peter H. Druggan; Mr. William U. Finney; Miss Delle Jordan Finsterwald; Mr. John Rood; Mr. George Russell; Mr. John H. Gates; Mr. Julian Gift; Mr. Homer H. Harding; Mr. Heber H. Henry; Mr. William H. Herrold, Jr.; Mr. Peter G. Hibbard, Jr.; Miss Hettie Howard; Mrs. Cosette B. Jarvis; Mr. Fred F. Kittle; Mr. Thurman Knox; Mr. Francis A. Lavelle; Mr. Clyde C. Mansfield; Mr. William H. Martin; Mr. William A. Matheny; Mr. Will C. Merritt; Mrs. Agnes D. Millikan; Mr. Christopher Hugh Nida; Mr. Adam Niggemeyer; Mr. Lorin C. Nye; Dr. S. E. G. Pedigo; Mr. George B. Pilcher; Mr. Charles E. Poston; Mrs. Emma Hudnall Robinson; Mr. George W. Rose; Mr. Clyde E. Rutter; Mr. James Sams; Mr. Joshua R. Sands; Mr. John Slater; Dr. Wiley V. Sprague; Mr. Frank Skiver; Mrs. Flossie Stalder Smith; Mr. Lewis Sutton; Mr. Albert E. Tabler; Mr. Isaac Vaughn; Mr. Charles W. Walker; Mr. Charles H. Williams; Mr. Isaac Williams; Mr. Pearl A. Wood; Mrs. Ada Wickham O'Bleness; Mrs. Gertrude E. Barth and Miss Alice A. Stanley.

ATHENS COUNTY INFIRMARY.
Section 14, Town 10, Range 14.
North West from Mount Nebo Trail.
Section 9. Town 10, Range 14.

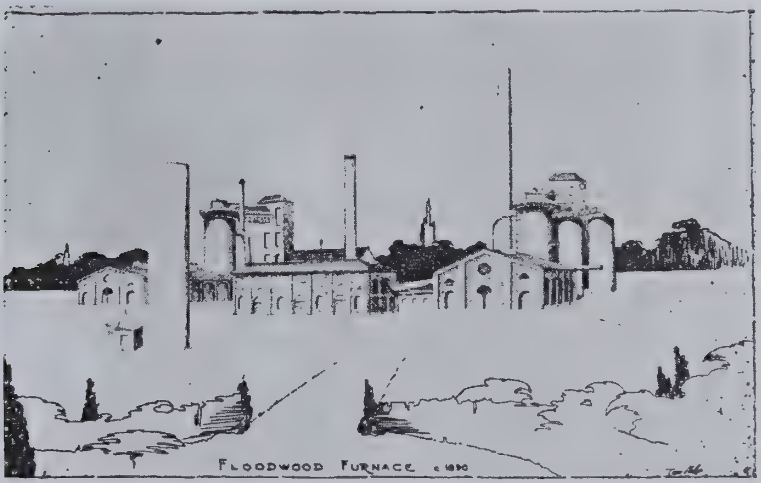
IRON FURNACES - TWINS—

said, at the time, to have been the largest in the United States, were built, in 1881, in S. 3, T. 12, R. 15, together with 137 dwelling houses in the valley to the east. Few of the houses were ever occupied and nearly all were removed about 1893. The furnaces, after being closed several times by court proceedings, were disposed of in 1897 under foreclosure (C.P.C. Record 47, Page 436) and "junked."

A Canadian Geologist had reported native ore to contain "30 per cent metalic iron." Many tons were quarried in the vicinity, but never used. When first operated in 1883, ore and limestone for "flux," with "No. 6" coal, were used. Soon, however, coke from Pennsylvania and iron ore from Michigan were used instead.

James G. Blaine is said to have advised two maiden sisters in Boston, to invest $20,000 in the enterprise. Losing their money, that fact was used in 1884, against Mr. Blaine in his campaign for the presidency. And when on his way from Athens to Nelsonville, campaigning, he stopped off to view the "wreck."

John R. Buchtel, of Akron, built a furnace at Buchtel in S. 6, T. 12, R. 15, which used much native coal. It was "Blown in" November 29, 1877, and suspended operations about 1893. In 1899 it was dismantled and sold for "Scrap."



FLOODWOOD IRON FURNACES
Range 15, Town 12, Section 3, Lot 612.
Built in 1881-1882.
Junked in 1897.
See Common Pleas Court Record 47/435.

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE In Section 25, Town 11, Range 15. 163.00 Acres. Lake 18.00 Acres.

PAUL JONES

owned five shares of land, of 1173 acres each, or 5865 acres altogether, in the Ohio Company, at the time of his death. The land was in several parcels, practically all of which are in Sections and Fractions 4, 18, 24, 30 and 36, T. 5, R. 13.

His sister, Mary Ann Lowden and several nieces and nephews of Dumfries, Scotland, sold it, in 1818, for five thousand dollars to Levi Barber, who, one year later, sold it for the same amount, to Baron Rodolph de Steiguer. (7-v1-p161). See de Steiguer Cemetery.

NELSONVILLE.
Flood of 1873.
River Bridge Washed Out.
Brooks' Switch to "Section 19"

JAILS.

With the assumption of government in 1805, the authorities of Athens county required the detention of persons accused of violating the laws. Anticipating this need, the county commissioners at their first meeting in April of that year, endeavored to provide for the building of a "log jail and jailor's house to be twenty-four feet long in the clear and thirteen feet high." It was located on the so-called "Jail lot" No. 37, (132 feet, north and south by 165 feet east and west and containing one half acre) on the west side of South Court street in Athens, and just south of and adjoining the lot since and yet occupied by the court houses.

This lot was appropriated, Thursday April 3, 1806, by the trustees of the Ohio University "for the purpose of erecting a jail thereon by the county," and "to be subject to such yearly rent as the legislature may direct." In May of 1811, the legislature authorized the trustees to lease to the commissioners of the county, lot No. 37 "on which the jail now stands, on a nominal rent for ninety-nine years, renewable forever."

No lease was made for this lot till March of 1824 when the trustees leased it to the commissioners of the county for ninety-nine years, renewable forever at the nominal annual rent of "one barley corn." (Deed Book 104, page 420) Concluding to dispose of the lot, the legislature, in January of 1825, authorized the commissioners "to sell and convey all the right, title and interest with which the county of Athens is invested in town lot No. 37, subject to such rent as shall be agreed upon between the commissioners of said county and the trustees of the Ohio University," which was three dollars to be paid annually. The lot was then divided into three parcels, designated as the "north," "middle" and "south third", and sold for $337.00, $250.00 and $160.00 respectively.

However, and in the meantime and until some building could be constructed in which to detain persons to be held under arrest, arrangements were made with some citizens for the care and custody of such persons, and to have them in court when needed for trial or other disposition. So, in May of 1806, the commissioners "Agreed with Joel Abbot for a vacant house (on lot No. 2) for a temporary Prison to receive the Body of John Fluhart." They also allowed $6.00 "to Edmund Dorr and Barach Dorr for guarding and victualing John Farmer one month."

The jail building on lot No. 37 becoming inadequate, John Porter and John Walker were employed, in March of 1819, for

$130.00, to partition off a room about twelve feet square, in the north west corner of the second story of the court house, "with two inch oak planks laid double," to be used as a jail. This room was used till in December of 1826 when William Stewart completed and was paid $917.62 for building a jail located on lot No. 35, immediately west of the southwest corner of the court house at that time.

In June of 1844 the commissioners initiated action to build a new jail and jailor's house, the latter, known as the "Sheriff's residence," is yet (1933) standing, practically unchanged, in the northwest corner of lot No. 35, and fronting on Washington street. In September, seven bids, ranging from $3870.00 to $5500.00, were received. The contract was awarded to George A. Beaton for $4000.00, to be completed by the first of March, 1845, and Samuel Pickering was appointed to superintend the building at one dollar per day "for the necessary time spent in overseeing said work." Mr. Beaton died in October of 1845 and his administrator, Francis Beardsley, completed the construction of the building in July following, when the commissioners thanked him for the "prompt, efficient and energetic manner in which he had discharged his duty in relation to the contract." Extra work amounting to $439.50 was done, while "a kitchen back of the sheriff's house" added a further cost of $50.00.

The jail having become impaired and inadequate to the growing needs of the community, the commissioners at their June (7) 1876 meeting, employed Mr. Henry O'Bleness to prepare plans and specifications for building "a new jail" on the ground where the present jail now stands"; directed the auditor to advertise for bids for its construction and to arrange with the commissioner of Hocking county to care for such prisoners as there might be during its building. At their July meeting, the commissioners contracted with Mr. O'Bleness, to furnish all materials and to build the jail for $9,238.00, to be completed and ready for use by the first of November following.

The "new jail" building was attached to the rear of the sheriff's residence, extended south forty-seven feet and was thirty feet wide. It was twenty-one feet high and contained twelve iron cells, each four feet eight inches wide, six feet eight inches long and seven feet high. The walls, two feet thick for the first story, and eighteen inches thick for the second, were laid with nicely dressed blocks of sandstone, quarried from the "George T. Gould quarry" on outlot No. 192, from two to five feet in length laid in courses of from about twenty inches high at the bottom of the building, to about twelve inches high at the top. The building was completed, and accepted November 17, 1876 by the commissioners "together with the Probate Judge, Clerk of Courts and Sheriff."

Various grand juries, from time to time and, finally the health department of the state, having condemned this "new jail" as being unsanitary and unhealthy, as well as insecure, the commissioners at their July 1930 meeting employed an architect to make preliminary sketches or plans for building "a new sheriff's residence and jail" at a cost not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. The proposition to issue bonds for that amount was submitted to the electors of the county at the November election following, but as it occurred to many that the jail would be much better than their own homes, the slogan "If any one does not like our jail, keep out of it," acquired such force and influence that the proposition was defeated by an adverse vote of 6911 to 3370.

JACKSONVILLE.
Section 7, Town 11, Range 14.

"As I walked by myself
I talked to myself,
And thus myself said to me:—"
SAMUEL PEPYS

LAKES.

Copeland, R.12, T.6, Sec.15; Stewart, R.12, T.6, Sec.21; Buck, R.13, T.4, Sec. 2; Wood, R.14, T.8, Sec. 14; Locust Heights, R.14, T.9, S.5; Izaak Walton, R.15, T.11, Sec. 25; Circle Hill, R.14, T.10, S.32.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Were first laid down by Eratosethenes, a Greek mathematician and geometer, who lived in the second century, B.C.

The statute knot contains 6,082.66 feet, the British admiralty knot 6,080, while the mile contains 5,280 feet. The statute knot is determined as follows: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots; therefore, there are 360 times 60, or 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456, the number of feet in the earth's circumference, gives 6,082.66 feet.

LENGTHS ON THE MERIDIAN

	Lengths of degrees		Length of one minute	Length of one second
Lat.	Miles	Feet	Feet	Feet
38°	68.969	364,152.8	6,069.2	101.15
39°	68.981	364,215.8	6,070.3	101.17
40°	68.993	364,279.4	6,071.4	101.19
41°	69.006	364,343.4	6,072.4	101.21
42°	69.018	364,407.4	6,073.5	101.22

LENGTHS ON THE PARALLELS

	Lengths of degrees		Length of one minute	Length of one second
Lat.	Miles	Feet	Feet	Feet
38°	54.579	288,171.7	4,802.9	80.05
39°	53.829	284,215.0	4,736.9	78.95
40°	53.063	280,169.8	4,669.5	77.83
41°	52.281	276,039.2	4,600.7	76.68
42°	51.483	271,826.6	4,530.4	75.51

With the aid of the above table, the latitude and longitude of any place within latitudes 38° to 42°, inclusive, may be determined, from the nearest elevation tablet, to within less than five hundred feet.

LOCATION

should NOT be made by counties, civil townships, towns, cities, villages, governmental groups, or by personal or local names. But as a part of, or in, a subdivision of one of the respective tracts of land as disposed of by the government, and settled upon, called "Surveys." Each of these tracts or "Surveys" were subdivided within themselves respectively, and aparted in a manner to meet the needs of the settlers, and for the purpose of identification and location. These settlements are described, together with their historical creation, and a map in OHIO LANDS.

Thus, to locate a tract of land; the place of an event or location of or anything in Athens County, it should be described or located as being a part of, or in, "Section No..., Town (not Township) No..., Range No.... That will fit the records, past, present and future.

NELSONVILLE.
Flood of 1873.
Down the Hocking River.
Second School House at Extreme Left.

PIONEER MAIL

Little thought is entertained by the business man or the city dwellers as their mail is handed them at their doorways several times each day, or by the rural residents as their mail is placed each day in the box at their front gate, concerning the wonderful department of the government that makes such convenience possible, or of the extensive ramifications and attention to details that the letter or smallest package may be followed with utmost fidelity from sender to receiver, thousands of miles apart; while the most insistent search is made for the one lost letter or package that it may be returned to the fold of the "ninety and nine" whence it strayed.

Little thought likewise is entertained of the hardships encountered by the employees in the transportation of the mail that may have required a bravery, a heroism or an endurance equal to many of the deeds performed by others in the face of shot and shell; and whose praises are not heralded in prose or in poetry. The city dweller possibly pictures the postman as being unhampered with difficulties, unless, perhaps, it be by his great coat in winter time; or the rural dweller, the mailman in his horse drawn cart, or perhaps in his automobile, which perchance may be interfered with frequently by high water, as being the extent of the difficulties encountered by the class of men who serve the government in the transportation and delivery of mail. "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

But as the government endeavors to transport mail to and from many places that are difficult of access during some parts of the year, the routes may be any thing but safe. Sometimes the route may be a pleasure to traverse; at other times it may be a serious menace to life. The letter therefore may have come over some route on which good roads do not and can not exist; where the mailman often faces actual peril of life and limb that his duty may be performed according to schedule. Such is the case in the transportation of the mails in the winter time to Put-in-Bay and to the other islands in Lake Erie where a combination of row-boat, sail-boat and ice-yacht, is often used in an endeavor to overcome the almost impossible conditions. Sometimes the carrier is caught in storms and carried helplessly with the drifting ice into the fog and blinding snow, not knowing what fate may befall him, till perchance a foothold is had on solid ice or on shore, or he is rescued by help sent to do so. However, with the advent of the airplane that means is now used to transport the mails to these islands, especially in the winter-time.

To those living in Athens county today, having in mind the railroads, the good roads throughout the country and the paved street in the cities, the thought of real danger lurking beside the footsteps of the mail carrier is remote indeed. But such conditions have not always prevailed, even in Athens county; and when the country was first settled and touch was desired to be maintained with the outside world, there were no railroads, no roads nor bridges across the streams.

The first letter written in, and sent from America, of which there is any record, was written by Dr. Diego Alvarez Chanca with Columbus on his second expedition. It was sent from the port of Isabella, San Domingo, on February 2, 1494, and directed to the Municipal Council of Saville, Spain, where it arrived on April 8, 1494. Four letters written August 12, 1585, by Ralph Lane, the first commander of Raleigh's first colony, are believed to have been the first letters written in English, to have been sent from America.

The postal system in the United States under official direction began, of course, soon after settlement was made, and for a long time was naturally rudimentary. And while individuals traveling about on business or adventure, as an accommodation, carried many messages, official effort to provide public facilities for doing so was not attempted till November 5, 1639, nineteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims, when the General Court of Massachusetts ordered "that notice be given that Richard Fairfaulks his house in Boston is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the seas, or are to be sent thither to be left with him, to be delivered or sent according to the directions; and he is allowed for every letter a penny."

Prior to the revolution the postal service, known as the "Royal Post," was under management of the British government. However, a short time before that event, Massachusetts undertook that service for itself instead, and it was in the performance of his duty as postman that Paul Revere made his celebrated ride, April 18, 1775. And in July of that year the Colonial Post Office was created with Benjamin Franklin as the first Postmaster-General, and on Christmas day of 1775 the "Royal Post" was declared abolished by the revolting colonies.

Postal service in Virginia remained even more primitive, if possible, for several years after its settlement; and it was not until 1657 that any official co-operation was attempted, and when the assembly passed a law requiring each planter or farmer, to provide "a messenger to carry dispatches to the next plantation and so on, on pain of forfeiting a hogshead of tobacco."

However, while postal service was so late in being had in the United States, it seems that as early as the thirteenth century the Chinese Empire had a well developed system with about ten thousand posts, usually held in inns about twenty-five miles apart, and at each of which were stationed twenty horses, and aggregating about two hundred thousand horses used for that purpose.

The system of transporting mails in the United States may be said to have been improved fundamentally at three periods: In 1775 under Franklin who was the last as well as the first Colonial Postmaster-General; in 1794 when the federal constitution and government were placed in effective working condition, and the third, about 1850 when the envelope was adopted, the adhesive stamp was placed in use and the prepayment of all postage required.

While Franklin was postmaster-general he inaugurated many features of advancement. Among them was "to run a stage wagon, to carry the mail from Philadelphia to Boston once a week, starting from each city on Monday morning and reaching its destination by Saturday night," a project then more daring than many proposed today.

Mails were carried first on foot and then on horses that followed trails. But when the trails became improved, stage coaches also assumed that obligation, and by 1812 more than fifty thousand miles of postroads were had in the United States. The railroads were first used to carry mail in 1834 and in 1838 all railroads were declared to be post routes. The canals did likewise, and in May of 1854 arrangements were made to carry mails on the Hocking Canal in light draught boats, or "Packets," between Athens and Lancaster and there connecting with other packets or stage coaches. This service, however, proved so unsatisfactory that it was soon discontinued. While the airplane was first used May 15, 1918 and carried mail from New York to Washington.

The postoffice department of the federal government, the most wonderful and important of any, and said to be the "biggest single business in the world," was established in 1794 (five years after the adoption of the constitution) with Samuel Osgood as the first Postmaster-General, and when congress enacted a code of postal laws. It has grown from the most limited proportions possible, to a business now spending about eight hundred millions dollars annually, employing, its records show, 365,000 persons and reaching into every home and into the most remote parts of the land.

In January of 1790 there were but seventy-five post offices in all the United States. In 1927 there were more than fifty thousand, besides the city and rural deliveries which make a post office of every man's house, while the expenses of operation have increased many thousand fold. The expenses of the New York office for 1790, were but $36.39, while the postmaster himself received but $327.32 for his services. Today (1932) he is paid an annual salary of $8,000.00, with hundreds of assistants, and an annual expense that would make that of the first year appear insignificantly small. And the total compensation for all postmasters for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, was $50,479,451.14.

Prior to about 1850, the envelope as used today was unknown. Instead, the sheet of paper on which the message was written was folded in a manner to become its own wrapper or envelope, said to have been invented by M. de Villayer of Paris, with its edges held together with a small, colored paste disk, or "wafer," while the amount of postage to be paid by the recipient upon delivery, was written or stamped on the wrapper. At that time the rates of postage were based upon the distance over which mails were conveyed, being five cents for a distance of less than three hundred miles and ten cents if exceeding that distance. In 1851 the rates were modified to three cents for three thousand miles, if prepaid, or five cents if not prepaid. In 1856 prepayment of all postage was made compulsory, which it continued to be till about 1925, since when, by numbered permits, the postage may be stamped upon the letter or package by the sender, using a special number; while he may pay the postage upon its receipt.

It is said that, because he failed to pay postage on the notification letter, Zachary Taylor did not learn of his nomination for the presidency until almost a month after the adjournment of the convention.

The adhesive postage stamp was conceived in 1834 by James Chalmers of Dundee, Scotland. The United States government, however, was at first unwilling to assume its use, but in 1845, permitted some postmasters to use the "individual postmasters' label" instead, at their own expense. Those in Alexandria, Baltimore, and some few other cities, did so with such satisfaction that the government assumed that duty, and issued its first adhesive postage stamp, then called a "label", under the act of March 3, 1847, and placed them on sale in New York city, July 1, 1847, of which the ten cent stamp of this series bore the portrait of Washington. During the first fiscal year but 860,380 stamps were issued to postmasters for sale to the public.

Roswell Beardsley was appointed Post-Master in North Lansing, New York, June 28, 1828, and served continuously until his death, January 6, 1903, having had the distinction of having served longest of any post-master in the history of the postal service.

The first stamps were printed, as since, in sheets of one hundred each and cut apart with shears or otherwise. However, in 1853, an Englishman by the name of Archer invented their separation with perforations, as now, and for which the British goverment paid him $20,000.00. And the magnitude of the printing of stamps by the United States government alone, in 1927, may be conceived when the small disks from these perforations amounted, approximately, to forty tons annually in making the many billion stamps of which about three fourths were two cent stamps, at a cost of about four and one-half cents per thousand. And while the expense of engraving a new stamp is from three to five hundred dollars, the department profits many times that amount through the sale of new issues to philatelists. More than one million dollars were thus realized in 1935.

The post card, an unofficial card of a regulation size, was invented in 1869 by Dr. Emanuel Herman of Austria, whence it was introduced into England in 1870. It first was issued, May 1, 1873, by the Post Office department of the United States, under the act of June 8, 1872. Schwarts, a bookseller of Oldenburg, Germany, first used a picture post card in 1870. The postal money order was conceived in 1861 by Harrison G. Blake, a banker and a congressman from Medina, Medina County, Ohio, who introduced the bill in congress that provided for its use. Rural free delivery was established in 1897. October 1, 1896 experimental routes were operated out from Charleston, Uvilla and Halltown, West Virginia, and the following year there were eighty-two routes in operation in twenty-nine states.

To Charles A. Saunders, then postmaster at Findlay, Ohio, is credited the conception and initiation, in 1910, of the present parcel post system. At his suggestion and request, the post office department granted Mr. Saunders six dollars with which to hire a horse and buggy to deliver Christmas parcels that year. It also required him to make a report, in detail, of the working of the plan. The system was adopted and put into effect by the government on the first day of January, 1913. It, however, has been far short of being self-sustaining. A loss of fifteen million dollars was had in 1930.

Prior to 1825 persons were obliged to call at post offices for their mail. Beginning that year letters were delivered by carriers at an extra charge of two cents each. In 1863 free delivery was had in large towns; and letter boxes were provided in offices for the free collection of mail.

Sorting mail in transit in railroad cars first was successfully tried in 1862, but was not officially approved and used until 1879. Since then the railroads have been paid so much per mile for a specified amount of space, and not by weight. The postal savings service was begun in 1911.

Postmarks first were used as official markings and later used to cancel the postage stamps and to give the time and place of mailing. As early as 1798 postmasters were required to note the name of the mailing office on the parcel which was done generally in writing, as late as 1840. However, the business of making dies for postmarks and stamp cancellations seems to have been monopolized since about 1855 when Benjamin Chambers established the business at Lodge, Virginia, where it still is (1933) carried on by his grandson, Henry M. Chambers in the same original building and with but little changes in equipment.

From early times mails have been transported in canvas bags or sacks about two feet wide and about three feet long. When railroads, with their fast-moving trains, came into use as carriers of mail the transferring of bags of mail to and from the trains at the various stations, soon became quite a problem, especially at those stations at which business did not justify trains coming to a full stop. Of course, it was comparatively easy and safe, to throw off the bags, but it was not such an easy problem to receive them while the train passed by at full speed. This difficulty, however, was solved, in 1874, by Reverend E. L. Ward, an Ohio minister of Elyria, who invented a swinging V-shaped bar or crane, jutting out from the train, to be thrown out and catching the mail bag, tied in the middle and vertically suspended between two projecting arms extending from a post by the side of the track. The lower arm was hinged so as to drop when the bag was removed, and the velocity of the train to cause the post, with both arms, to swing parallel with the track and in the direction of the moving train. The Reverend Mr. Ward retained the patent and was paid an annuity for its use till his death but a few years after.

Before 1794 no mail was carried into Athens County, except by individuals, and there were no post offices in all this Ohio country nearer than Pittsburgh. In that year mail was routed to pass from that city across the country to Wheeling, and thence down the Ohio to Cincinnati, in small boats, each manned with five persons, all armed to provide against attacks by the Indians. About five days were required to make the trip from Wheeling to Cincinnati, and about twice that time to return. Mails were exchanged at Marietta, Gallipolis and Maysville, then known as Limestone. And in this manner the few people then in Washington county, which also included Athens county as well, received their mail once in two or three weeks.

In 1802 a route was established from Marietta across the country to Cincinnati by the way of Amesville, Athens and Chillicothe. At that time carrying mails through Athens county was a task attended with great difficulty, if not sometimes by real danger. The streams were often swollen and, having no bridges, had to be forded, even in winter time, resulting frequently in the mail becoming wet and requiring to be dried before the big log fire in the cabin of some pioneer.

The proverbial courtesy prevailing in this class of government employees, doubtless had its beginning with the first carrier of the mails through Athens county, and many a lonely frontiersman in Ames, Athens, and Waterloo townships, received the occasional letter from the scenes of his childhood, delivered at his humble cabin door, even before there was a post office in the town of Athens, by the passing carrier who thus inaugurated the rural delivery system of today which is such a boon to the rural resident.

The mails were thus carried through Athens county some two years before any post offices were established on the way. It was, therefore not until January of 1804 that the first post office on this route and in Athens county was established, being that in Athens with Jehiel Gregory as the first postmaster. He kept the mail at his residence then just across the east bridge over the Hocking at the east end of Mill street, and down the river where an old mill building now stands. The office remained there until April when Dr. Perkins became postmaster. Dr. Perkins kept the office in his residence on Lot No. 94 at the northeast intersection of State and Congress streets, till about 1816 when he moved into a building erected from the material from the Court House, on Lot No. 26, at the northeast intersection of Court and Union streets.

Thereafter the office was kept in stores with merchandise, at several places on Court street till 1861 when Mr. Clayton, becoming postmaster, located it in his residence on the northwest corner of Lot No. 28, at the southeast intersection of State and Congress streets. When Mr. Crippen assumed the office in 1865, it again was located on Court street. And in November of 1869, when Mr. Bayard became postmaster, the office was moved into a small one story building on the southeast corner of the north half of Lot No .59. It remained there till about 1875 when Mr. Kurtz, then the postmaster, moved it into a room, (18′ x 18′), the first to be used exclusively for that purpose, on Lot No. 20, on the south side of Washington street, seventy feet east of Court.

In 1889 it was moved across the street into the City Hall on Lot No. 18 where the office remained till June of 1911. Since then it has occupied a stone building built by the government on Lot No. 63, on West Union street; a building for the erection of which one hundred thousand dollars were appropriated by Congress as a unanimous and complimentary expression, regardless of political views, of his fellow members, for the long, able and faithful services of General Charles H. Grosvenor, then retiring from Congress after representing this district in that body for twenty years.

And as further evidence of the esteem in which he was held by all connected with the government, the bill was rushed through both houses of Congress and signed by President Taft who was waiting in the President's room in the Capitol building for that purpose, within an hour after its introduction, and is said to have been one of the most speedily passed pieces of legislation ever enacted by congress.

The purchase price of the part of inlot number sixty-three acquired by the government was $22,250.00, but, striking quicksand, it was found to be impossible to complete the building as planned, for the remainder of the appropriation. The Treasury department thereupon added the further sum of $25,000.00, thus making the total cost of the ground and the original building to be $125,000.00. In August of 1932 a one story addition to the south side of the original building, was completed at the cost of $15,680.00, thus increasing the total investment to $140,680.00.

MASTODON.

One day in May of 1938, while hunting ground hogs in "Wild Cat Hollow" in the east side of section 27, town 5, range 13, Clyde Bobo found, protruding from the blue clay in the bed of the creek, one half of the lower jaw of a mastodon. A little farther down the creek he found the other half.

Upon digging he found a clavicle (?) that was 18 inches wide and some two feet long, which, upon exposure to the air, soon was reduced to 8 1-2 inches wide; two inches thick, two inches from the pointed end, and 17 inches long. In the middle, the bone is 6 inches wide and 2 1-2 inches thick.

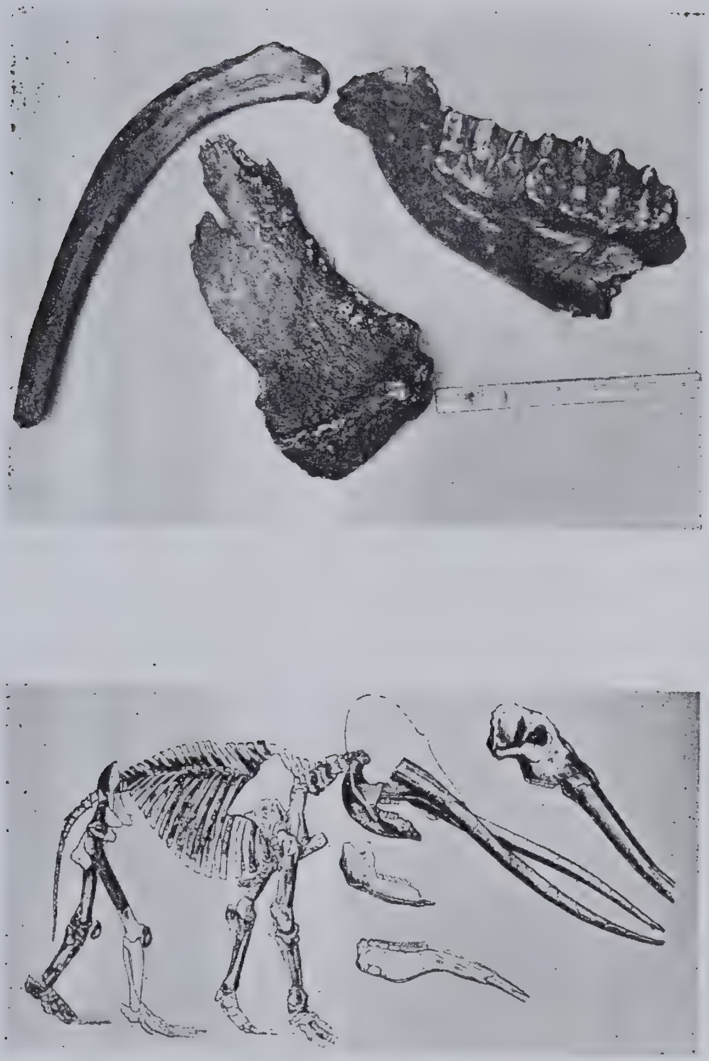
A rib was found which Mr. Bobo says was fully five feet long. Exposure to the air reduced it to 22 1-2 inches. The socket end is 1 3-4 inches in diameter, and rounded. The rib is flattened in the middle to one inch thick and 2 3-4 inches wide; and at the extreme end, to one by two inches.

Several large pieces of a tusk also were found, which Mr. Bobo estimated to have been fully twenty feet long. It was 9 inches in diameter at the larger end and 3 1-4 inches in diameter, one foot from the smaller end which tapered into a blunt point.

The (lower) jaw bones are 17 inches from tip to tip. Seven inches thick from the gum line, and 6 inches wide. The outer end of the bone narrows down to an oval of 4 inches wide and 6 inches thick, and, near the outer end, into a broken off end.

In each of these jaw bones there are but two teeth. The forward tooth is rectangular; 3 inches wide and 4 inches long, divided, cross-wise, into three rows of two prongs each. The back tooth is 6 1-2 inches long. 3 1-4 inches wide at the forward end, which is somewhat rounded; 3 1-2 in the middle and 2 3-4 inches wide one inch from the back end which is sharply rounded. This tooth is divided, cross-wise, into five rows of two prongs each.

The outside prongs of these teeth are worn down much more than the inner prongs. This doubtless is due to the fact that, the mouth being high above the ground, the mastodon depended for food upon vegetation that grew high above the ground, which, being strong, placed the wear on the outer side of the tooth. (1-E 4).



MASTODON

EARLY MILLS IN THE HOCKING VALLEY

As car load upon car load, and even whole train loads of flour are being transported across the country as well as cargoes shipped to and from foreign lands, and massive mills with extensive machinery driven by exhaustless steam, water or electric power, producing that necessary article of human food in unheard of quantities, are being operated to great capacities in numerous places, the means of obtaining flour possible to be had by the pioneer settlers of southeastern Ohio, and the primitive methods of grinding grain into meal or flour then possible, readily reminds one of the mud pie days of childhood. And so wonderfully great has been the advance in the methods of production, that increase of quantity and the strides in the production of breadstuff generally that human imagination can scarcely comprehend the possibilities and necessaries a century hence.

Cereals broken fine enough to be made into a paste and baked into some kind of bread, long regarded as the "staff of life," has been the principal food of mankind ever since before the time of which history makes any record. Consequently the manner of reducing cereals to the necessary fineness, has, from the beginning of time, been a constant concern of the human family whose every endeavor has been to acquire the most effective means of producing desired results.

Pounding grain on hollowed rocks was the method first adopted by primitive man when he depended upon his flock of goats and such vegetation as then grew, and was guided only by the laws of nature. And while methods of developing mechanical power to aid in the process of changing grain into flour were being provided wherever mankind settled, those advancing beyond settlements necessarily had first to depend upon th same primitive methods of the earliest ages to obtain their food. Consequently, the production of this necessity in the settlement of southeastern Ohio in no wise differed from that in the outposts of civilization elsewhere; and those who planted their homes upon the Muskingum River obtained their first corn meal by the hand process of pounding it upon hollow rocks, as did mankind in the time of Adam.

And anticipating that "saw mills and corn mills would be be necessary in providing the settlements, proposals from any of the subscribers for erecting one or more of each kind, without the expense to the proprietors" were invited by the directors of the associates of the Ohio Company, who were the first settlers in this great Northwest Territory, at a meeting held in Boston in August of 1787; while in August of 1788, a short time after landing at Marietta, they deemed it "highly necessary that grist mills should be erected as soon as possible." It was therefore directed that any one erecting a windmill on the banks of the Ohio near the mouth of the Muskingum by the first of December following, should have the right to occupy one hundred and fifty feet east and west and two hundred feet north and south for twenty years; and that if a mill site should be found where water power could be had and it was necessary to flow the land of any proprietor, he should be allowed to exchange it for land elsewhere, while in March of 1792, Commodore Abraham Whipple was granted the right to erect a horse mill on the commons in Marietta. Thus it will be seen that all methods from the most primitive manner of pounding grain upon stones, to the various kinds of power known, or then possible, were resorted to, bespeaking the recognized necessity of producing this most important of human foods.

In September of 1790, Captain Enoch Shepherd built, on Duck Creek some few miles from Marietta on the site of what was later known as "Robinson's Mills", the first mill of any consequence in all southeastern Ohio. Later on, Robert Potts joined Mr. Shepherd in its operation and it was long known as "Shepherd and Potts Mills."

To grind corn into meal by hand was a slow and laborious process, and the pioneers early endeavored to avail themselves of other power to obtain the much needed corn meal with which to make their bread, pan-cakes and mush. The water power in the rivers and small streams was sought but as there was little fall in the water courses the current was sluggish and could not furnish power with which to turn a millstone. Some few feet differences in elevation, however, was found several miles up the muskingum from Marietta, in the waters of Wolf Creek at Waterford, and there in 1789 was built the first grist mill in southeastern Ohio, run by power other than hand, and producing human food.

For lack of available sites for water power, floating mills were resorted to along the Ohio River, and the first one constructed on that river was near Belpre in the summer of 1791. Such mills were so called from their manner of operation. They were constructed upon two boats lashed together and anchored to the shore by suspending a water wheel, that is a wheel on the outer rim of which were paddles for the water to strike, between the boats and permitting the natural current of the water to revolve the wheel which being attached to a shaft, in turn, caused one millstone to turn around upon another in the boat, thus grinding the corn between into a coarse meal. From twenty-five to fifty bushels of corn were ground in such millls in twenty-four hours, according to the velocity of the current, since more grain could be ground during the rainy season when the water was high and its velocity great, than could be when the water was low, and the current sluggish.

Mills for grinding cereals fine enough to be made into bread were for many years called "grist mills," and the grains of such cereals were ground between two stones called "burrs". The lower stone, or "burr" wa sstationary, while the upper one was caused to revolve or grind around on top of that underneath by such power, consisting of water, horse, wind and eventually steam, as was available.

When the first settlers came to Athens County in 1796, they brought with them, upon pack-horses across the country and in canoes up the Hocking River, their breadstuff which had been ground by a floating mill on the West Virginia side of the Ohio, at Vienna, about midway between Parkersburg and Marietta, and at that time the mill nearest this locality. When the meal brought was exhausted, or they were unable to bring any, the settlers, like primitive man of old, pounded corn on hollowed stones called "hominy blocks", or sometimes, in a hollowed stump with a spring pole to which was fastened an iron wedge for a pestle, using the finer parts for bread or mush and the coarser part for hominy.

The first grist mill, operated by power other than hand, built within the territory now occupied by Athens County, was built in 1800 by Captain John Hewitt, and placed in operation at the rapids or "ripples" on Margarets Creek near the bridge on the Marshfield road in farm lot 93, section 21 in Athens Township, and about three miles south of Athens, where a short tnme later Timothy Goodrich built and operated a saw mill for many years thereafter. Soon after a small mill was built farther up the creek near Fisher Station in Alexander Township,by Charles Shepherd on farm lot 5, in section 30, which he eventually leased of the Ohio University, and on which is now being found much oil and gas.

The earliest mill in Athens County in which wheat was ground into flour, as well as corn into meal, and timber sawed into lumber, was built in 1802 by George, Henry and James Barrows, brothers, in section 17, in Rome Township, on Federal Creek and about one mile above its mouth.

This mill, more pretentious than any then in this territory, was housed in quite a substatial building for those times, built, of course, of logs from the adjacent forest. The water wheel, transmitting the power to turn the stones, was large and of the "undershot" application. That is, the water, from the current caused by the slight difference in elevation there in the stream, came in contact with the paddles on the perimeter of the wheel at its under side, instead of the more desirable upper side, as it would have done had the elevation of the stream above been enough to have passed the water over the top of the wheel. Thus adding gravity as well as greater velocity to the water, producing more power, and termed an "overshot" wheel. And since it had been necessary for the settlers to go some forty miles or more, to the Muskingum River to obtain their flour, it can readily be conceived that this new mill on Federal Creek was duly appreciated by all in the vicinity.

Soon after some of these mills were put into operation, Captain Silas Bingham built a small mill across the Hocking River at the east end of Mill Street. But instead of using water power,, as was done there later, Captain Bingham hitched a horse to the end of a pole attached to the upper stone, which was turned around and around upon the lower stone, thus grinding corn into meal as the horse circled.

About this time, Henry Cassel devised a small mill, something like a large coffee mill, fastened to the side of the house and operated by hand, which ground corn fairly well. These mills soon became popular, and wherever there was one it was in almost constant use. The neighboring settlers would take their turn and, after grinding a quart or so, would yield to others.

The "ripples" in the Hocking River at the east end of Mill Street, and so closely located to the new settlement at Athens, early appealed to many as a suitable site for a mill to be operated by water power. However, a dam was necessary to raise the water to a height sufficient to produce the desired power and to keep the water constantly at a proper stage at all times. But, as the Hocking was then used by boats in which to transport merchandise, and by the early settlers to move their limited belongings to the new settlement, it was deemed to be a navigable stream, and legislative permission first was necessary. And the very first act of the legislature granting to any one such rights in Ohio, was that of February, 1805, "Authorizing Jehiel Gregory and John Havner, their heirs and assigns, to erect a mill-dam across the Hocking." They were , however, not to interfere with its use for navigation, and consequently, they were required to "pilot and assist all persons or craft passing up or down the stream, over said lock or apron without fee or reward;" and should they charge, directly or indirectly, for such services, or refuse or neglect to pilot or assist any boat passing up or down such river, they should incur a fine of not exceeding five dollars. Mr. Gregory and Mr. Havner, therefore, built in this place in 1805, the first dam ever to be constructed in the Hocking River.

Rapidly following these mills and as settlements became more densely populated, many other mills sprang into existence in the Hocking Valley. Mills of pretentious capacities soon were built at Coolville, Stewart, Guysville, Canaanville, Harmony, Athens, Beaumont, Nelsonville, Millfield, Trimble, and elsewhere. But as mills in the wheat growing belts elsewhere became more extensive and were equipped with the roller process and other machinery, and, particularly, supplied with dependable steam power instead of with uncertain water power, the older and more modest mills, and especially those depending upon water power alone, fell by the wayside, one by one, until now when the mills that served well their patrons in the days of their prime and activity, are but a memory, and in many instances no trace whatever is to be found of their existences. Consequently to locate many of those that once dotted Athens County, and were important factors in its development, would now be quite impossible. Many were of primitive construction, or were used but a few years and for a short time, and were abandoned for the more extensive mills more propitiously located either as to power or were more within the avenues of trade.

FIRST CORN-MEAL MILL, 1798
Section 20. Town 8. Range 14

He who shall introduce into public affairs the principles of primitive Christianity will change the face of the world.

Benjamin Franklin.

PRINCIPAL MERIDIANS.

In the United States there are thirty-four meridians, called principal meridians, governing the surveys of public lands:

1. The Pennsylvania Line at longitude 80° 31′ 17″ west from Greenwich. This meridian was established in 1786 as the western boundary line of Pennsylvania by a corps of surveyors of which Andrew Ellicott was chief engineer. It is, therefore, since known as "Ellicott's Line." It is, however, also referred to sometimes as the "Washington Meridian," but this is improper as there is another meridian in Louisiana officially designated by that name. Ellicott's line governs the surveys of all the lands in the eastern side of Ohio. (8)

The townships of the lands subdivided from this meridian are numbered from two bases. Those in the land reserved by Connecticut are numbered north from the forty-first parallel of latitude, while the townships to the south of that parallel are numbered north from where each respective range intersects the Ohio river. To distinguish these two surveys, that north of the forty-first parallel of latitude is termed "The Connecticut Western Reserve Survey," while that to the south is termed "The Ohio River Survey."

2. The west line of the seventh range of townships first laid off in eastern Ohio, which governs the subdivision of the lands in the United States Military Survey. The ranges in this survey are numbered consecutively from the seventh range of the Ohio River survey, west to the Scioto river, while the townships are numbered from its southern boundary north to the Greenville treaty line.

3. The Michigan meridian at longitude 84° 22′ 24″ west from Greenwich. From this meridian, which runs near Lansing, all the lands in Michigan and those in the extreme northwest corner of Ohio have been surveyed. The ranges are numbered both east and west from such meridian, while the townships are numbered both north and south from a base which runs near Detroit at latitude 42° 26′ 30″.

4. The Great Miami river in southwestern Ohio governing "Between the Miami Rivers Survey." Although this river does not, of course, coincide with any true meridian, yet it nevertheless serves that purpose in the survey and subdivision of the lands lying between the two Miami rivers, and should, no doubt, therefore, be treated as one of the principal meridional bases. The townships are numbered east from the Great Miami river, while the ranges are numbered north from the southern part of the tract.

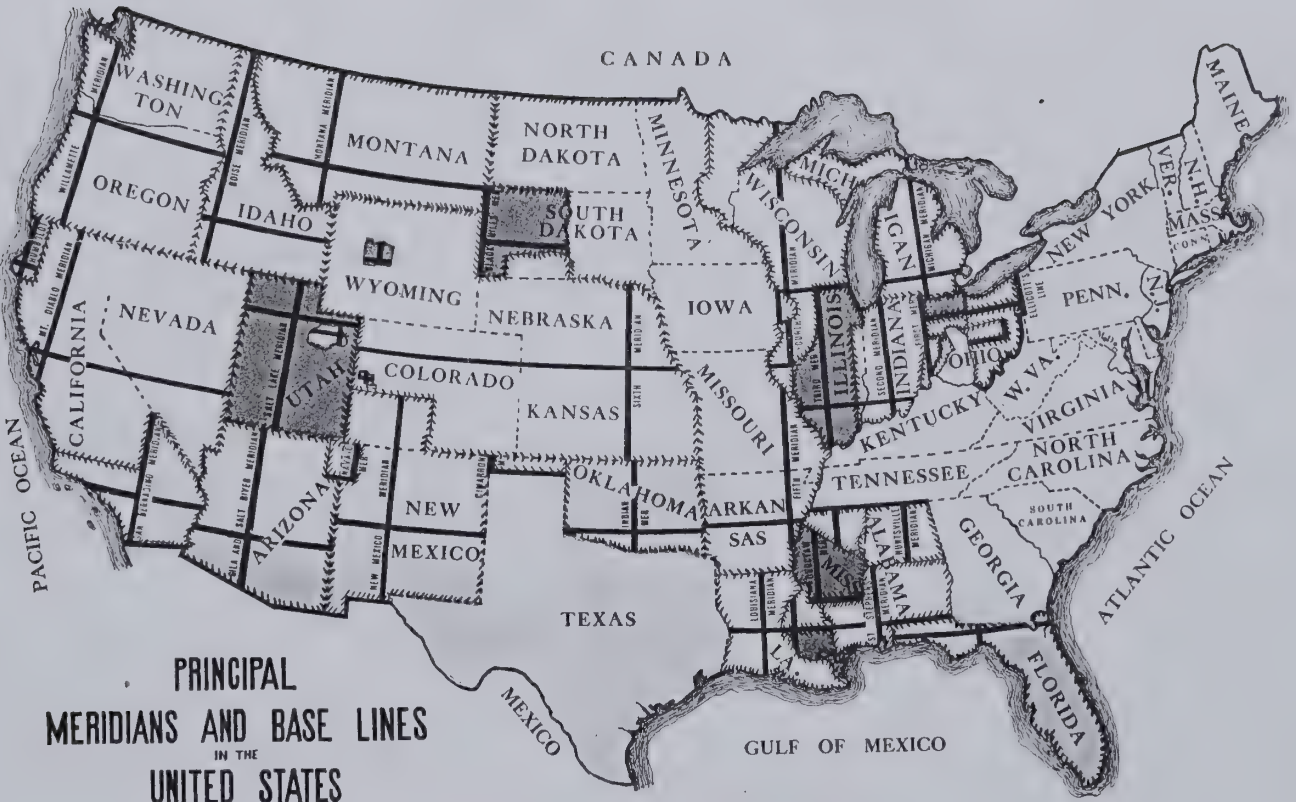
5. The First principal meridian which divides the states of Ohio and Indiana at longitude 84° 48′ 50″ west from Greenwich, and which runs north from the mouth of the Great Miami river.

This meridian governs the surveys of public lands in western Ohio and in that part of southeastern Indiana lying east of the Greenville treaty line. The ranges are numbered east and west from such meridian. The townships north of the Greenville treaty line are numbered both north and south from the forty-first parallel of latitude, which runs near Findlay, Ohio, while those south of that line are numbered north from where the respective townships intersect the Ohio or the Great Miami rivers. The ranges in Ohio, south of the treaty line, are numbered east from this principal meridian to the Great Miami river; while those in Indiana, lying east of such treaty line, are numbered, from the principal meridian, west, to that line. To distinguish the surveys made from this meridian, that lying between the Great Miami river, the Greenville treaty line and Indiana is termed "The Miami River Survey"; that lying between Ohio and that line in Indiana, "West of the First Principal Meridian Survey," while that part in northwestern Ohio lying north and south of the 41st parallel of latitude is said to be "East of the First Principal Meridian Survey."

6. The Second principal meridian at longtiude 86° 28′ 00″ west from Greenwich which governs the surveys of lands in the eastern part of Illinois and all of Indiana except that lying east of the Greenville treaty line in the southeastern part of the state. The ranges are numbered both east and west from this meridian which runs just east of Paoli, Indiana, while the townships are numbered both north and south from the "Petersburg" base which runs some six miles south of Paoli, at latitude 38° 28′ 20″.

7. The Third principal meridian in central Illinois at longitude 89° 10′ 15″ west from Greenwich, and from which the lands in central Illinois have been surveyed. The ranges are numbered both east and west from this meridian, running north from the mouth of the Ohio, while the townships are numbered both north and south from a base which runs near Centralia, Illinois, at latitude 38° 28′ 20″, which is the same base from which the townships governed by the second principal meridian are numbered.

8. The Fourth principal meridian is at longitude 90° 28′ 45″ west from Greenwich, and runs north from the mouth of the Illinois river. From this meridian all the lands in Wisconsin, in the northwest corner of Illinois, and in the extreme northeast corner of Minnesota have been surveyed. The ranges are numbered east and west from the meridian; while the townships are numbered from two bases: One of which runs near Beardstown, Illinois, at latitude 40° 00′ 30″, from which the townships are numbered both north and south; and the other, along the line between the states of Illinois and Wisconsin at latitude 42° 30′ 00″, and from which the townships are numbered north to the north line of Minnesota, or, to the Canadian line.



PRINCIPAL
MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES
IN THE
UNITED STATES

9. The Fifth principal meridian at longitude 91° 03′ 42″ west from Greenwich, and running north from the mouth of the Arkansas river. This meridian is extensive in the United States. It governs the surveys of lands in Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and in the eastern half of South Dakota. The ranges are numbered east and west from the meridian, while the townships are numbered both north and south from a base running west from the mouth of the St. Francis river and a short distance south of Little Rock at latitude 34° 44′ 00″.

10. The Sixth principal meridian at longitude 97° 23′ 00″ west from Greenwich. This meridian is located in the eastern part of Kansas and Nebraska and governs the surveys of lands in the south part of South Dakota, all the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, all in Wyoming, except a small tract in the northwest, central part governed by the Wind River meridian, and all in Colorado, except the southwest one-fourth part controlled by the New Mexico meridian, and a small tract in the extreme western side of the state governed by the Grand River, or Ute meridian. The ranges are numbered both east and west from the meridian, while the townships are numbered both north and south from the line between the states of Kansas and Nebraska extended through Colorado at latitude 40° 00′ 00″.

11. The Tallahassee principal meridian at longitude 84° 16′ 42″ west from Greenwich, which governs the surveys of lands in Florida. The ranges are numbered east and west from the meridian which runs through Tallahassee, while the townships are numbered north and south from a base also running through Tallahassee, at latitude 30° 28′ 00″, except that west of the seventeenth range, to avoid several large bays, the townships are numbered north and south from a base one township, or six miles farther north.

12. The Saint Stephens principal meridian at longitude 88° 02′ 00″ west from Greenwich. The lands composing the south half of Alabama and about the southeast one-fourth of Mississippi have been surveyed from this meridian. The ranges are numbered east and west from this meridian, while the townships are numbered north and south from a base line forming the boundary between the states of Florida and Alabama, and its westward continuation at latitude 31° 00′ 00″.

13. The Huntsville principal meridian at longitude 86° 34′ 45″ west from Greenwich which governs the surveys of the lands in the north half of Alabama and in a small tract in the northeast side of Mississippi. The ranges are numbered east and west from this meridian, while the townships are numbered south from the north line of Alabama which is at latitude 35° 00′ 00″.

14. The Chickasaw principal meridian at longitude 89° 15′ 00″ west from Greenwich which governs the surveys of the lands in the north end of Mississippi. The ranges are numbered east and west from the meridian, while the townships are numbered south from the old Tennessee boundary line at latitude 34° 59′ 00″.

15. The Choctaw principal meridian at longitude 90° 14′ 45″ west from Greenwich governing the surveys of lands in central Mississippi. The ranges are numbered east and west from this meridian, while the townships are numbered north from a base which runs near Hazelhurst at latitude 31° 54′ 40″.

16. The Washington principal meridian at longitude 91° 09′ 15″ west from Greenwich governing the surveys of lands in the southwest corner of Mississippi. The ranges are numbered east and west from this meridian, while the townships are numbered north from the south line of Mississippi, at latitude 31° 00′ 00″, which is a continuation of the same base that the townships are numbered from in the tract governed by the Saint Stephens meridian.

17. The Saint Helena principal meridian, also at longitude 91° 09′ 15″ west from Greenwich, controlling the surveys of lands in Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi river. This meridian is the continuation of the Washington, and, of course, occupies the same longitude. The ranges are numbered both east and west from it, while the townships are numbered south from the south line of Mississippi at latitude 31° 00′ 00″, and which is a continuation of the Saint Stephens base.

18. The Louisiana principal meridian at longitude 92° 24′ 15″ west from Greenwich which governs the surveys of all the lands in Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi river. The ranges are numbered east and west from this meridian, while the townships are numbered north and south from a base line in the central part of the state at latitude 31° 00′ 00″, which is a continuation of the Saint Stephens base.

19. The Indian principal meridian at longitude 97° 14′ 30″ west from Greenwich which controls the surveys of all the lands in Oklahoma, except those in the extreme west end governed by the Cimarron meridian. The ranges are numbered east and west from this meridian, and the townships north and south from a base which runs near Duncan, Oklahoma, at latitude 34° 30′ 00″.

20. The Cimarron principal meridian at longitude 103° 00′ 00″ west from Greenwich. This meridian is also the dividing line between New Mexico and Oklahoma and governs the surveys of the lands in the extreme western pan-handle of the latter state. The ranges are numbered east from the meridian, while the townships are numbered north from the Texas boundary line at latitude 36° 30′ 00″.

21. The Black Hills principal meridian at longitude 104° 03′ 00″ west from Greenwich. This meridian coincides with the west boundary line of South Dakota and governs the surveys of all the lands in the west half of that state, except a small part in the south side controlled by the sixth principal meridian. The ranges are numbered east from the meridian, while the townships are numbered both north and south from the "Black Hills" base, which is in the south central part of the state, near Rapid City, at latitude 44° 00′ 00″

22. The New Mexico principal meridian at longitude 106° 53′ 40″ west from Greenwich. This meridian governs the surveys of the lands composing the southwest one-fourth of Colorado, and all the lands in New Mexico, except a small part in the northwest corner controlled by the Navajo meridian. The ranges are numbered both east and west from the meridian, while the townships are numbered both north and south from a base line in the central part of New Mexico which runs near Socorro, at latitude 34° 15′ 25″.

23. The Navajo principal meridian at longitude 108° 32′ 45″ west from Greenwich. This meridian is used in subdividing the lands of the Navajo Indian reservation lying in the northwest corner of New Mexico and in the northeast corner of Arizona. The ranges are numbered west from the meridian, which is also the east line of the tract, while the townships are numbered north from a base which forms the southern side of the tract, at latitude 35° 45′ 00″.

24. The Grand River or Ute principal meridian at longitude 108° 33′ 25″ west from Greenwich and from which the lands allotted to the Ute Indians in the western part of Colorado have been surveyed. The ranges are numbered east and west from the meridian, while the townships are numbered both north and south from a base line at latitude 39° 06′ 40″.

25. The Wind River principal meridian at longitude 108° 48′ 40″ west from Greenwich governing the surveys of the lands constituting the Shoshone Indian Reservation in west central Wyoming. The ranges are numbered east and west from the meridian, while the townships are numbered both north and south from a base line at latitude 43° 01′ 20″.

26. The Uintah principal meridian at longitude 109° 57′ 30″ west from Greenwich, which governs the surveys of lands composing the Uintah Indian Reservation in northeastern Utah. The ranges are numbered both east and west from the meridian, while the townships are numbered both north and south from a base line at latitude 40° 26′ 20″.

27. The Montana principal meridian at longitude 111° 38′ 50″ west from Greenwich governing the surveys of lands in Montana. The ranges are numbered both east and west from the meridian, while the townships are numbered both north and south from a base line in the southern part of the state, which runs near Billings, at latitude 45° 46′ 48″.

28. The Salt Lake principal meridian at longitude 111° 54′ 00″ west from Greenwich. This meridian governs the surveys of all the lands in Utah, except a small tract near the northeast corner controlled by the Uintah meridian. The ranges are numbered both east and west from such meridian, while the townships are numbered both north and south from a base line in the northern part of the state running near Salt Lake City, at latitude 40° 46′ 04″.

29. The Gila and Salt River principal meridian at longitude 112° 17′ 25″ west from Greenwich governing the surveys of all the lands in Arizona, except a small tract in the northeast corner surveyed from the Navajo meridian. The ranges are numbered both east and west from this meridian, while the townships are numbered both north and south from a base line in the south central part of the state running near Phoenix, at latitude 33° 22′ 40″.

30. The Boise principal meridian at longitude 116° 24′ 15″ west from Greenwich governing the surveys of lands in Idaho. The ranges are numbered both east and west from this meridian which is in the western part of the state, while the townships are numbered both north and south from a base line in the southern part of the state, near Idaho Falls, at latitude 43° 22′ 31″.

31. The San Bernardino principal meridian at longitude 116° 56′ 15″ west from Greenwich which governs the surveys of the lands in southern California. The ranges are numbered both east and west from the meridian, while the townships are numbered both north and south from a base line which runs near San Bernardino, at latitude 34° 07′ 10″.

32. The Mount Diablo principal meridian at longitude 121° 54′ 48″ west from Greenwich. This meridian governs the surveys of all the lands in Nevada, and all in California, except those in the southern part governed by the San Bernardino meridian, and those in the extreme northwest corner of the state controlled by the Humboldt meridian. The ranges are numbered both east and west from the meridian which runs near San Jose, California, while the townships are numbered both north and south from a base line, running near San Francisco, at latitude 37° 52′ 49″.

33. The Willamette principal meridian at longitude 122°44′20″ west from Greenwich. This meridian is located near the western boundaries of Oregon and Washington and controls the surveys of lands lying within those states. The ranges are numbered both east and west from the meridian, while the townships are numbered both north and south from a base line in the northern part of Oregon, running near Portland, at latitude 45° 31′ 00″.

34. The Humboldt principal meridian at longitude 124° 08′ 00″ west from Greenwich controlling the surveys of lands in the northwest corner of California. The ranges are numbered both east and west from the meridian, which is in the western part of the tract thus governed, while the townships are numbered both north and south from the "Humboldt" base, which runs near Cape Mendicino. at latitude 40° 25′ 12″.

MOUNT TIP

During the Presidential campaign of 1840 a flag-pole 103 feet high was raised on a high point overlooking the Hocking River in the Southwest corner of Section 9, Town 6, Range 12, and in Rome Township, Athens County.

The pole was set (mortised) deeply into a large log strongly bound with heavy iron bands around its top, and set deeply into the ground. From the pole was flown a flag 15 feet long which the winds soon whipped into shreds.

Things are found when looking for something else; while one rests himself and his mind by doing something else.

Get the PICTURE. A PICTURE is worth a THOUSAND words. If one cannot CONCEIVE the picture he cannot PAINT it.

MIDDLETOWN

was the name first given, in the early part of 1797, to the few log huts clustered about the intersection of State and Mill Streets, on the present site of Athens, then "very heavily timbered." It was so named because it was mid-way between Marietta and Chillicothe. Here Captain John Chandler built the first house in Athens. (4-P115, 128, 283, 567; 9-P75)

MILL DAMS.

In the spring of 1798 when the second group of settlers arrived in Athens County, they found no grocery at which to obtain flour or corn meal. Neither were there any mills at which their wheat or corn (which then were not here) could be ground. They had nothing but their bare hands with which to produce the necessary sustenance of life. The corn they brought with them and that which they could raise (when possible) had to be made edible in the most primitive way. Hominy was a popular and dependable dish. If they wished meal, the corn had to be pounded into meal upon or in rocks, stumps or any thing hard.

Nicholas Misner settled and built his "Leanto" beside a spring in section 20, town 8, range 14. Nearby, on a sandstone ledge, he drilled a hole five inches in diameter, and two feet deep; and thus constructed the first corn meal mill in the county.

In 1814, Simeon W. Cooley, settled and built the first house in the vicinity, on the point of hill at the north east intersection of the roads, a few hundred feet east of the river, in section 22, town 5, range 11, and in a fallen rock in a cave just above his house, he drilled a hole four inches in diameter and eighteen inches deep, (4-p532).

Soon many dams were built throughout the county, being the first and only power, other than animal, available for many years.

The earliest mill in Athens County, in which wheat was ground into flour, as well as corn into meal and timber sawed into lumber, was built in 1802 by George, Henry and James Barrows (brothers) in section 17, town 6, range 12, on Federal Creek, and about one mile above its mouth. (4-p127, 202, 203, 257, 481, 493, 538, 539; 7-v1-p71; v2-p282).

The first mill dam to be built in the Hocking River was built in 1802 by Dr. Eliphaz Perkins less than one hundred feet west of the bridge that collapsed in 1939 in River Lot 350, in Section 25, Town 10, Range 14, on the natural bed-rock (sandstone) with limestone which Mr. Henry Howe, in his "Historical Collections of Ohio," (1851 ed. page 53; 1889 ed. page 285) says:

"About four miles north of Athens, are mounds and ancient fortifications with gateways. One of the mounds which was composed of a kind of stone, differing from any in the vicinity, was taken for the construction of a dam across the Hocking; there were in it over a thousand perches, and some of the stones weighed two hundred pounds."

Evidently Mr. Howe was mistaken in assuming that in "one of the mounds which was composed of a kind of stone differing from any in the vicinity, was taken for the construction of a dam across the Hocking" because all the later extensive explorations of mounds in that vicinity has failed to locate any mound that had been thus constructed. Besides Mound-Builders were not equipped to collect these "kind of stone."

The fact of the matter was that Dr. Perkins himself, moved these "kind of stone" from a thin vein of limestone, exposed to time and the elements for ages, on top of the hill in Section 17, Town 9, Range 14, directly to the location of the dam by rolling them down the hill to the north, and dragging them to the place of the dam. (Washington County Deed Book 7, page 312; Athens County Deed Books "W. Co." page 285; 1 pages 175, 176; 2, pages 209, 245, 280).

If one KNOWS a thing, he KNOWS it, and that is ALL there is of it. If not, but KNOWS WHERE and HOW to FIND it, it is the SAME thing.

MINISTERIAL LANDS.

In 1787, when the Colonial Congress was endeavoring to sell the lands in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, it was proposed that "lot No. 29 in each township or fractional part of a township, be given, perpetually for the purposes of religion." A purpose first suggested by Rufus Putnam in a letter written from New Windsor, June 16, 1783, to Washington, relative to a plan of subdividing such lands, and in which he "allowed to each township, 3,040 acres for the ministry, schools, waste lands, rivers, ponds and highways."

And in the ordinance of 1787, (9-p28) the first organic law, and a law projecting itself into the wilderness before peoples were there to be governed, it was declared among other things that "the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original states and the people and states in the new territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to-wit:

ARTICLE III

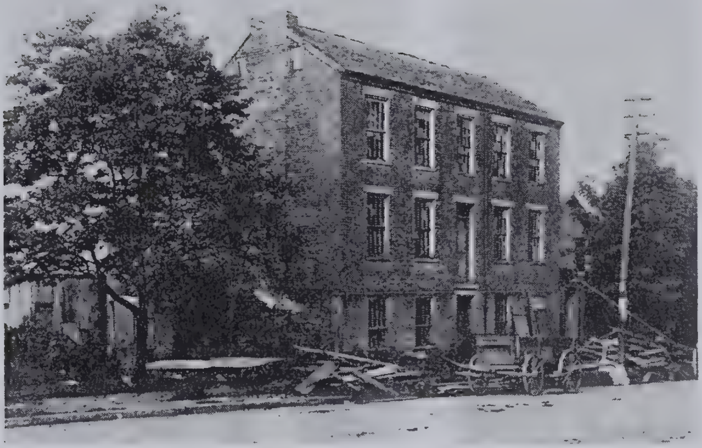
Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Consequently the annual income for sections 29 so applied in Athens County for 1942 is as follows:

Range 11, Town 5	$ 51.79	Range 12, Town 5	$ 38.33
Range 12, Town 6	45.20	Range 12, Town 7	40.68
Range 13, Town 4	48.18	Range 13, Town 5	65.15
Range 13, Town 6	24.52	Range 14, Town 10	61.87
Range 14, Town 11	611.83	Range 15, Town 10	29.83
Range 15, Town 11	47.66	Range 15, Town 12	45.66

This fund is distributed by the county auditor to "each denomination of religious societies having members residing in such townships." (6-p182; 7-v1-p182; 8-p388; 14-v29-490, v41-p62).

As towns 8 and 9 of range 14 were set aside "for the purposes of an university" no lands for ministerial purposes were assigned from them.



THE MIRROR BUILDING.
Built in 1824. Torn down in 1910.

A NOTABLE BUILDING

On the northwest corner of the postoffice lot, on West Union Street, being the northwest corner of Inlot No. 63, in the city of Athens, there stood, for many years until 1910, a two-story brick building that was fraught with more than ordinary significance. For in it was published the first newspaper to have been published in Athens County, *"The Mirror"*. *"The Athens Messenger"* of today, which, since 1925, just one hundred years thereafter, has been housed in its own fine building just across a driveway from the birth-place of its ancestor, *"The Mirror."*

This old building was built in 1824 by John Walker who had leased the ground of the Ohio University. In it, in 1825, Archibald G. Brown published *"The Athens Mirror and Literary Register."* John Brough, later Governor of Ohio, but then attending the university, helping.

When built it stood on the elevation of the continuation of the surface of the hill from the north. About 1865, the street was lowered several feet, leaving the building much above the new grade. Stone-masons, however, added a new foundation of nicely cut stone, so well constructed that the walls of the building never cracked.

MOUNT NEBO,

a thousand feet above the sea, was acquired, in Sec. 9, T. 10, R. 14, (5.15 acres) by contract, in 1870 for $250.00 by Eli Curtis who dedicated it "to the Lord of Hosts . . . to be used expressly for Spiritual purposes and for a place to form a nucleus around which the City of the New Jerusalem is to be builded (in time)."

Mr. Curtis, who furnished most of the money, William D. Hall and Chauncey Barnes "having been appointed the Executive Committee of arrangement by a Spirit purporting to be Jesus of Nazareth" assumed, with "Mother" Hanaman, "to carry out the work of our community in & by organizing the Morning Star Community." (15-v39-p244).

A "Tabernacle" or a "King Solomon Temple," octagonal, with a door or window on each side, sixty feet wide, with a cupola to match, was begun, under contract. And while the building was enclosed, it never was completed inside for lack of funds.

The "Community" ceased to be active about 1875, when Mr. Barnes, the most active, left the country. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis and Mr. Hall are buried nearby. The "Tabernacle" was torn down and removed about 1893.

In the fifties, Jonathan Koons, who then owned the land, carried on "Spiritual Headquarters" on Mount Nebo, till 1858 when he left for the west.

MOUNT NEBO TRAIL

is located from Athens, along Peach and Sand Ridges through Athens, Dover, Ames and Trimble Townships, some ten or twelve miles, with a branch in Dover Township to the southwest passing Mount Nebo. (See Scenic Drive)

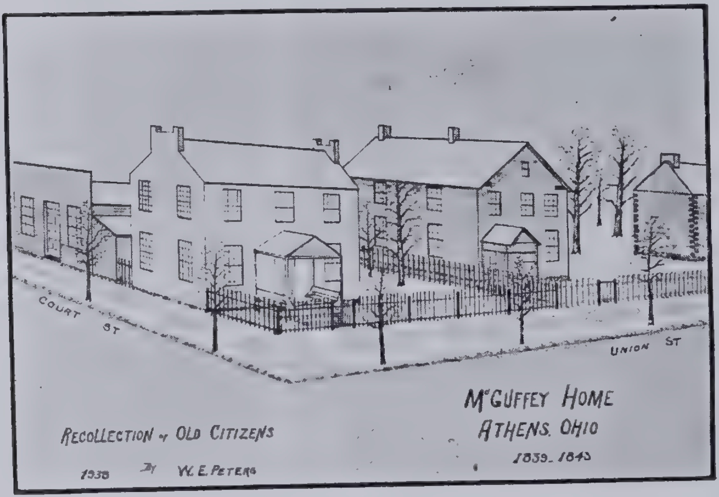
Get the PICTURE. A PICTURE is worth a THOUSAND words. If one cannot CONCEIVE the picture he cannot PAINT it.

LOOKING WEST of NORTH from MOUNT NEBO

MOUNT NEBO
Section 9, Town 10, Range 14

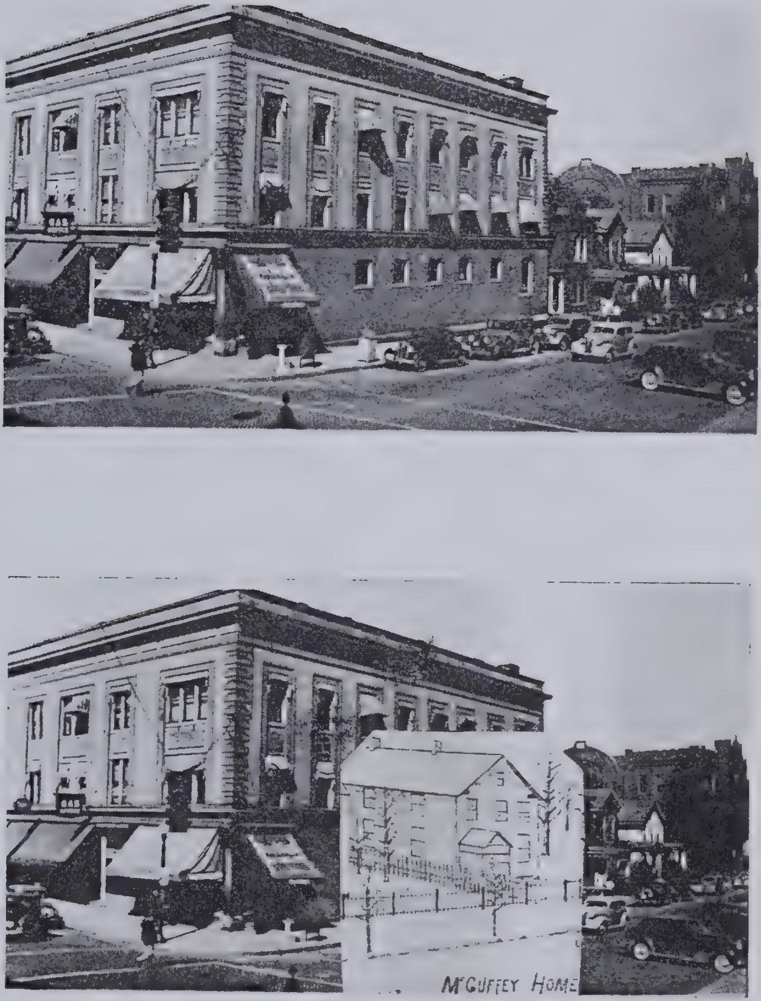
McGUFFEY, WILLIAM HOLMES

of reader fame, was President of the Ohio University in 1839-1843. He set out the "McGuffey Elms" and resided at No... East Union Street, facing the Campus at a site now occupied by the east end of a business block. (7-vl-p88; 9-p89). Picture of residence in Ohio University Library.

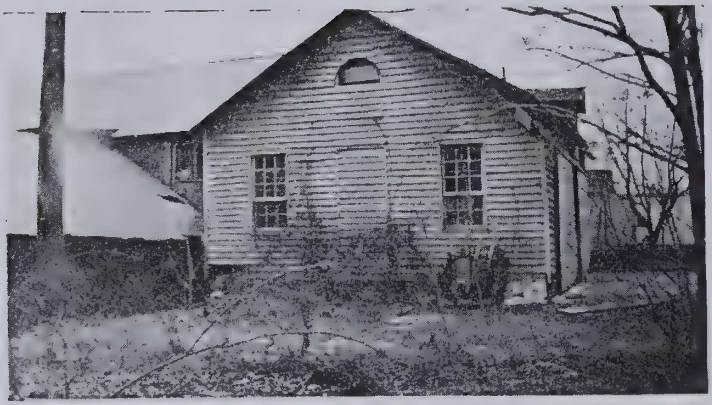


McGUFFEY HOME
Lot 26, Athens

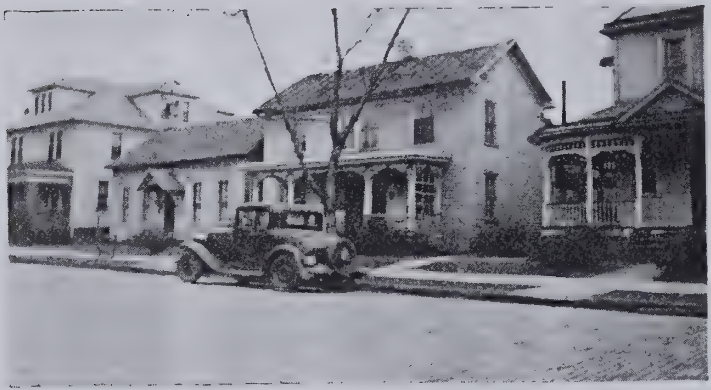
> True glory consists in doing what deserves to be written, in writing what deserves to be read, and in so living as to make the world happier and better for our living in it.
>
> —Pliny



BECKLEY BLOCK. 1943.
Northeast corner of Court and Union Streets.



FIRST SCHOOL BUILDING in NELSONVILLE. (1945)
Built in 1830. Lot 57, 83 Franklin Street.



HOME OF DANIEL NELSON. (1945)
On northeast corner of Lot 119. 87-9 Fayette Street.
Built in 1820 - 1925 on southeast corner of Lot 23.
Moved to present site in 1871.
First School held in this building.

NAMES IN ATHENS COUNTY.

Albany was laid out in 1838 by William Graham and named after the City of Albany, New York when Mr. Graham had immigrated.

Amesville was laid out in 1839 by Hiram Cable and named in honor of Fisher Ames, a delegate from Massachusetts who was influential in establishing the Ohio Company in this Northwest territory.

Prior to the settlement of Ohio, the few books possessed and read by the pioneers aspiring to a higher education, were those treating of the peoples and governments of European and Asiatic countries, particularly Greece and Italy. And as Aristotle had established the academies near Athens, Greece, and many other early scholars were of that vicinity, that city was long considered one of the fountains of education. Consequently, in 1800 when laying out a town to be used in connection with the establishment and support of a new university, the founders quite naturally selected the name of Athens for this new educational center. That name was also chosen as appropriate for the surrounding county and civil township. The name of Athens became so generally popular that it has been adopted as a suitable name for towns in sixteen different states in the union.

Likewise the names of the cities of Rome, Troy and Carthage of which, and Alexander the Great of whom, the early settlers had read much, readily suggested themselves as desirable names for four of the civil townships, while Biblical history suggested the names of two others, Canaan and Lodi.

Beaumont was first known as Salina because salt, so prevalent in that vicinity, was manufactured there in large quantities for many years. However, on account of the confusion of postal matters with the town of Celina, Mercer County, the name was changed, about 1895, to Beaumont, the middle name of Frederick Beaumont Sheldon, Chief Engineer of the Hocking Valley Railroad on which such station is located.

Bessemer was so called in honor of the man who conceived and improved the process of manufacturing steel.

Buchtel was so named for John R. Buchtel, a capitalist of Akron, Ohio, who, November, 1877, built an iron furnace there and opened coal mines nearby.

Carbondale was so named because of the coal or "carbon" found in its vicinity. The town, however, was long known as "Pigeon Roost" because "Wild," or "Passenger" pigeons sometimes roosted there in such large numbers as to break down large branches of trees.

Coolville was laid out in 1818 by and named for Simeon Cooley, the owner of the land and one of the early settlers in that vicinity. Its name was changed in 1840 to "Hocking City," and resumed its original name in 1844.

Chauncey was named, in 1839, in honor of Elihue Chauncey, a Philadelphia capitalist who with Thomas Ewing and Samuel F. Vinton of Ohio, and Roswell L. Colt, also of Philadelphia, owned many thousand acres of land in the Hocking Valley, established salt works, mined much coal and laid out the town.

Doanville was named after Nathan Doan who laid out the town in 1872 and operated a coal mine there.

Englishtown, located in the east part of Nelsonville, in section 17, T. 12, R. 15, near the intersection of Third and Walnut streets, was laid out September 7, 1821 (15-v4-p486) by George Courtauld, an Englishman. The fifteen lots were laid out in a semi-circular form with a street on their interior, and fronting on the semi-circular court within. These lots never were built upon nor sold.

Federal Creek was so named because it had thirteen principal branches, corresponding to the thirteen colonies.

Frost was named for Harvey G. Frost who laid out the village in 1879.

Glouster when first laid out in the spring of 1882, was named Sedalia because of the euphony of that name, but there being another town of that name in Madison County, the government would not allow its post office to be likewise so named. It was then changed to that of "Glouster" for a town by the name of "Gloucester" in England, suggested by Mr. William Bowkley, a native of that English city. But in telegraphing the name to Washington, it was spelled "Glouster."

Guysville was laid out by Chauncey Carpenter in 1836 and named Savannah for his wife. But as there was another office by that name in Ashland County, the given name of the first postmaster, Guy Barrows, was adopted some three years later, instead, and the town since has been known as "Guysville."

The name of the Hocking river is a contraction of the word "Hockhocking," derived from an Indian term signifying "bottle," suggested by the form of the river above Lancaster where it is said to resemble a bottle.

Hockingport was adopted as a suitable name by the Ohio Company when laying out the land there because that place, being at the mouth of the Hocking River, early became a port of entry for the transfer of merchandise from the Ohio River boats to the smaller craft which ascended the Hocking.

Jacksonville was laid out in the fall of 1882 by, and named for Oliver D. Jackson who owned many acres of coal land in the Sunday Creek valley, and who in that year opened a large coal mine.

Kilvert was named after Samuel Kilvert who once was engaged in the coal business at that place; while Broadwell was laid out in 1886 by Mrs. Ann E. Broadwell who owned the land and for whom the town was named.

Latrobe was named for Benjamin H. Latrobe of Baltimore, Maryland, who was a civil engineer of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and, later, consulting engineer on the location of The Hocking Valley Railroad.

Luhrig was named for a German, in Germany, who invented coal-washing machinery.

Lysander was named for Lysander K. Davis, the first post-master at that place.

Margarets Creek was named for Margaret (Haning) Snowden, who was one of the two first white women to settle in Athens County. Mrs. Snowden and her husband, Joseph, who was drowned in the Hocking River and his body never was found, arrived in 1798. In 1807, Mrs. Snowden leased of the Ohio University, farm lot No. 36, in Athens Township, on the head of the branches of the creek named for her. She lived upon the land until 1844. At her death, about 1850, and as a fitting tribute, she was buried some four miles south of Athens on an eminence on Farm Lot No. 75, nearby and over-looking the stream bearing her name.

Marshfield was named for George Marsh who laid out the town in 1854.

Millfield was laid out in 1826 by John Pugsley and named from a mill that had been built there in 1802 by John Sweat.

Mineral was established in 1857 and named from the minerals which surrounded the village.

Monday Creek. (See Sunday Creek)

Nelsonville derived its name from Daniel Nelson who, in 1811, bought the land and settled on the present site of that city which he laid out in 1818; while "The Plains" is quite appropriately named from the fact that it is located upon an extensive plateau, long known by that name.

Pigeon Roost, (Carbondale) was so named because wild pigeons roosted there in such numbers as to break down large branches of trees.

Piper Run, in Town 6, Range 12, was so named for a favorite hunting dog buried there with military honors.

Rawndale was named for I. G. Rawn, an official of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.

Stewart was named for Daniel B. Stewart, who was born there in 1812, owned the land and laid out the town in 1874, immediately after the completion of the railroad through that place.

Strouds Run in the north west part of Canaan Township was named after William Stroud, one of the original share-holders in the Ohio Company and who drew section four in Ames Township as part of his share of land from that company.

When subdividing land along the Hocking River, the Ohio Company surveyors camped over Sunday at the mouth of Sunday Creek, in Dover Township and the next night at Monday Creek. To commemorate that fact they named one stream Sunday Creek and the other Monday Creek. And since they observed that the large stream in the eastern part of the county, had thirteen mainbranches, corresponding with the number of the original colonies, they named it Federal Creek.

Trimble was so named, when laid out in 1837, in honor of Allen Trimble who had been governor. For a number of years, however, it was known as "Oxford" from the fact that a man by the name of Watkins, who had stolen an ox near Logan, while on his way to McConnellsville to sell it, was over-taken by a vigilance committee at Trimble where he forced the ox to ford the swollen Sunday Creek.

In the extreme southeast part of the county a church was established in 1848. The attendants of this church found that torches made from knots and roots of pine and cedar trees of which there was an abundance, served well to light their way at night. Besides, they were easily to be had, were better and less expensive than lanterns. Hence the name "Torch" was adopted for the town laid out in 1874, and for the nearby railroad station.

Utley was established in 1887 by William R. Utley, a promoter and capitalist of New York City, who was active in causing the railroad to be built up the Federal Valley, and to Stewart, and operated a coal mine at that place.

Returning, in 1889, to his home at the junction of Marietta Run and Federal Creek, in section 13, town 7, range 12, where he was born, William Wickham, a son of Warren W. Wickham, from Pittsburg where he then was located in business, and observing the railroad through his old home farm, coke ovens and extensive operation of coal mines throughout the valley, noted that the locality had wakened up, and suggested the post office be named Wakeup.

Youba. Mrs. Gertrude E. Barth says: "The first Postmaster and assistant were John Morrison and his wife, Nettie Garrison Morrison, (my uncle and aunt.)

"It was suggested the office be called 'Morrison,' but my uncle asked that it be named Yuba after a county in central California which was his headquarters in the years between 1851 and 1857 when he was stage-coach blacksmith and horse-shoer on the stage-coach line between Nevada City and San Francisco. He often talked of Yuba Pass, Yuba Mine and Yuba Dam. I believe they afterwards became Marysville.

"The change in the spelling of the name was made through a mistake in Washington when the papers were made out. Yuba became Youba."

Zelda post office was named for Zelda Wood, daughter of James F. Wood.

To DESTROY its RECORDS, is to DESTROY
the THING ITSELF

THE NATION. (See Home Rule)

NATURAL MOUNDS

with all mineral strata in their proper horizons, are to be found in S. 20, T. 10, R. 14, and in S. 4, T. 12, R. 15, coincidently at the junctions of nearby streams. These mounds, doubtlessly, were created by the Hocking River breaking through the points of land which then extended northward, at its intersection with Sunday and Monday creeks, respectively. At the base of the latter mound, there fell a large section of sandstone, landing with its strata verticle, into a crevice of which once grew an elm tree. It died about 1905. (3-P99; 7-P5)

OHIO COMPANY OF ASSOCIATES

acquired, in 1792, 750,000 acres of land, (after excluding sections 16 for school; 29 for religion; 8, 11 and 26 "for the use and subject to the disposition of the Congress of the United States" and two complete townships "for the purposes of an university") off the south ends of Ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, for one dollar per acre, with one third off for "bad land," or for $500,000, being sixty-six and two thirds cents per acre.

Also 214,285 acres off the north-west side of Town 8, and the west side of Town 9 in Range 11; the north half of Town 8, Range 12; 7, Range 13; 11, Range 14 and 13 of Town 15; and Towns 8 (except one mile off the south side) 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of Range 16, for army bounty warrants. In this grant no reservations were made. (8-p180)

The right or title to this land (964,285 acres) was divided into 822 shares of: (1) One 8 acre lot, the number of which being that of the share; (2) One 3 acre lot; (3) One house lot of 37/100ths of an acre; (4) 160 acre lot; (5) One so-called 100 acre lot, being 1/6th of a section, or 1/12th of two sections and called a "Fifth Division" lot because it was the fifth in the order of enumeration; and (6) one section of 640 acres and one fraction or of 262 acre lot, amounting in all to 1173.37 acres to each share.

The fraction was given the same number as the section to which it belonged, often contiguous. And when it was outside of the town in which was located the section to which it belonged, it was given the town and range of the section to which it belonged. Thus in town 5, range 11; town 10, range 14 and town 12, range 15, the respective fractions are thus credited to the town and range in which the respective sections to which they belong, are located. (7-vl-p76, 90; 8-p154; 9-p43, 48, 50).

THE CRADLE OF OHIO HISTORY

At Hockingport, in the extreme southeastern part of Athens County, where the Hocking River meets the Ohio; where the colonists discovered their courage to dare and to do that which ultimately made them free men, and where the first formal declaration of independence was made, is found Nature's fantastic handiwork and that of man, side by side, each furnishing its full share of the interesting scenery and historical data with which Ohio is so richly endowed. Few spots elsewhere are so fascinating and so inviting to the lover of nature and of his country, as is this, where nature conspired to make it attractive.

A short distance up the Ohio, a massive ledge of sandrock, several hundred feet in length, overlooks the river which gives it a picturesque setting that appeals to all lovers of alluring nature. Time, tide and the elements have wrought many changes upon its face since He said "Let the dry land appear." The uneven density of its formation and the variable chemical composition of the rock in this ledge, have joined in making fantastic and grotesque figures. Many spots present the appearance of giant sponges, as from the antedeluvian seas. In other places the rock has been undermined by the combined action of the air and the chemicals within, into caves with pillars between, while some pillars, like stalactites, suspend from above, combining to suggest the habitations of primitive men—the Cliff-dweller. Each step along its distance brings forth successively something different, something unexpected, and holds the observer entranced under a spell of reverence of the wonderful work of the Creator.

It was on the West Virginia side of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Great Hockhocking, where Washington camped Saturday evening, October 27, 1770, when on his way to inspect the land he owned on the Great Kanawha, near Point Pleasant. On his return he camped Wednesday evening, November 7, on the Ohio side, immediately above the mouth of the Great Hockhocking river.

Likewise, it was on the Ohio side, near the mouth of the Great Hockhocking, but on its lower or western side, where four years later, Lord Dunmore camped with an army of twelve hundred men on their way to the Pickaway Plains, now in Pickaway County, to compel the Indians to sue for peace; where Fort Gower was erected; where the declaration of American Independence first was proclaimed; and where, in 1776, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, it was the intention of the officers in command of the "Western Department" to establish a fort. The plan, however, was changed and the fort was located at Point Pleasant, on the Virginia side of the Ohio, instead, where Captain Matthew Arbuckle, an experienced woodsman and Indian fighter, was placed in command.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

Silas Blizzard died January 13, 1868. Aged 100 years, 10 months and 8 days. He is buried in the Noble Cemetery in Sec. 31, Town 5, Range 11. (4-p529).

In the family cemetery in Sec. 16, Town 6, Range 12, lies Eli ("Ale") Brooks, who was born in Pennsylvania, April 12, 1811, and died Sept. 26, 1911. Aged 100 years, 5 months and 15 days. (30).

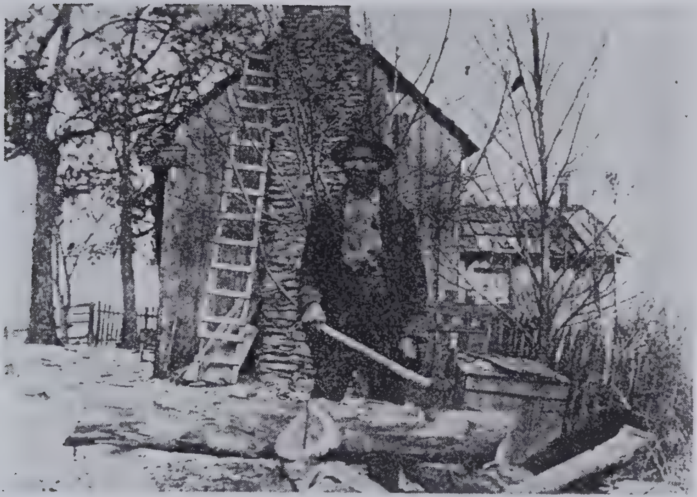
Abraham Graham, a Revolutionary soldier, buried in the Alexander Union cemetery, in Sec. 29, Town 8, Range 14, was born in 1746 and died in 1845. He, therefore, was ninety-nine years of age. (30).

Jane (Cubbinson) Means, wife of Andrew Means, was born in Washington County, Penna., July 15, 1805. Came first to Muskingum County and then to Athens County. She died June 24, 1907 at the age of 101 years, 11 months and 9 days. She is buried in the Town House Cemetery in Sec. 15, Town 10, Range 15. The Record of Deaths (Vol. 3, page 101) in the probate office, erroniously states that she died "June 24, 1908." (3-p123; 30).

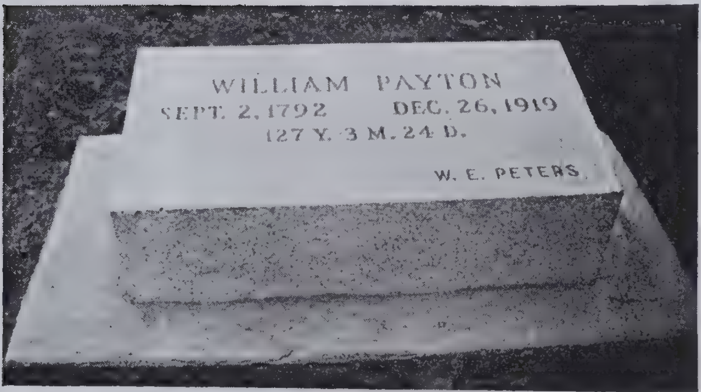
Margaret (Twaddle), wife of David Redinghouse, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 10, 1805. Married David Redinghouse April 2, 1828. Located in Jerseyville in 1857. Died January 1, 1908 at the age of 102 years, 9 months and 21 days. She is buried in the Burson Cemetery in Sec. 27, Town 4, Range 13, beside her husband who died January 11, 1883, aged 82 years and 8 months. (3-p123; 30; 34-v3-p136).

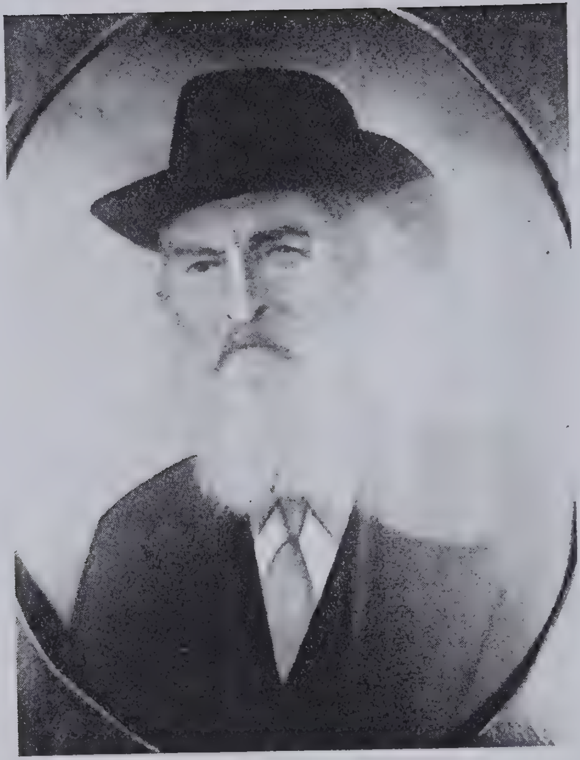
Major (actual name) Littleton Tucker, who lived in three centuries, was born in New Jersey, June 5, 1792. Resided in Athens County since 1806. Died June 1, 1904. Aged 111 years, 11 months and 26 days. Mr. Tucker was "up and around," in his usual good health, practically till the minute of his death. In the afternoon he laid down on his bed for a "nap," and died. He is buried in the State Street Cemetery in Sec. 16, Town 9, Range 14, beside "Little Eva," his grand-daughter, as he desired. (30)

Emily Jane (Fish) Williams, wife of Henry C. Williams, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, September 4, 1822. Died December 1, 1925 at the age of 103 years, 2 months and 27 days. She is buried in Pratts Fork Cemetery in Sec. 13, Town 4, Range 13. (30).

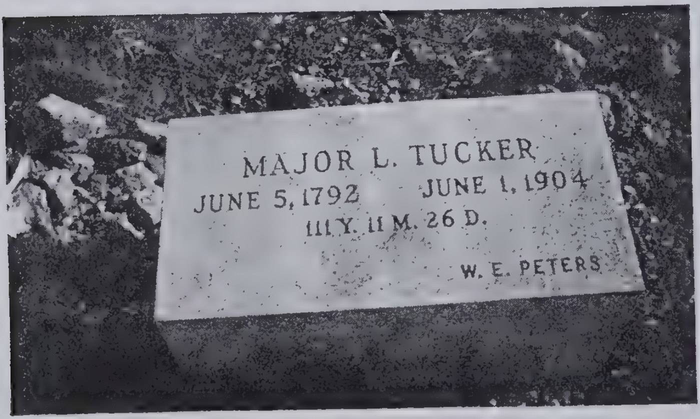


WILLIAM PAYTON at the age of 120 years
beside the house he himself built.





MAJOR L. TUCKER AT THE AGE OF 111 YEARS.



In the Antioch cemetery, in Sec. 2, Town 6, Range 11, lies William Payton, born in slavery, September 2, 1792, and died December 26, 1919 at the age of 127 years, 3 months and 24 days. Having lived in three centuries. Cause of death: Hypertrophy of Prostate. Mr. Payton was confined to his bed but three or four days before his death which occurred at 11 o'clock, P. M.

Nancy Boden Ayers, Wife of John Ayers. Died on Lot 568, Race Street, Athens. April 14, 1902 at the age of 104 years, 6 months. She lived in three centuries and is buried in the Athens Cemetery.

Nellie Matyskella was born December 17, 1812 in Dvogly, Poland, and died November 7, 1926 on Lot 99 in Jacksonville, at the age of 113 years, 10 months and 21 days. She is buried in the Calvary Cemetery in Sec. 8, Town 11, Range 14. (d)

(d) Adam Matyskella, Jr., tells the writer (November 4, 1943) that his mother, Nellie Matyskella, was confined to her bed about one month before her death at 7 o'clock, A. M. Sunday, November 7, 1926; that he himself was born December 8, 1872; that his brother, Forney, in 1874, and his sister, Victoria in 1876, but that he does not recall the days and the months on which his brother and sister were born.

In an unmarked grave in the Tippie Cemetery (now abandoned) in Section 34, Town 6, Range 13, lies Uriah Tippie, a Revolutionary War Soldier, who died about January 3, 1847 at the age of 102 years, 11 months, 9 days. (13-vl-p370)

Josephus Tucker was born in 1821; died in 1921 and lies buried in South Canaan Cemetery in Sec. 1, Town 5, Range 13.

OLD BUILDINGS.

Snowdon, 1798. R.14, T.9, S.7; Davis, 1800. R.14, T.9, S.7; Court House, 1807. 118 E. State St., Athens. (7-v2-p358); Ohio University: Cutler Hall, 1816, oldest college building in the northwest territory; East Wing, 1837; West Wing, 1839; (9-p113). Foster, 1824. Court and President, (7-v2-p389). Rowell, 1825. R.12, T.6, S.3; Fuller, 1831. R.11, T.5, S.27; Chase Church, 1832. R.14, T.8, S.7; Orange Church, 1838. R.12, T.5, S.19.

HOME OF WILLIAM E. PETERS
Lot No. 61   21 West Union Street
Athens, Ohio

HOME of SAMUEL B. PRUDEN.
Range 13, Town 5, Section 34.
Built in 1834.

PREHISTORIC WONDERS

To "See America First" should command the consideration of every one, particularly that of those who appreciate the handiwork of the elements, or nature's charming and well-balanced completeness. But no one living in Ohio need go beyond its borders to see a plenty, while those living in the Hocking Valley well may enjoy the many enchanting vistas therein, wherein the action of the elements, long before the advent of man, moulded the earth's surface into wonderful and charming order, and wherein nature all about may be found garbed in full bridal array. Other localities may possess higher hills, wider and deeper valleys, longer and broader streams and larger bodies of water, but nowhere else can be found more commanding, pleasing, or consistent scenery that that within the Hocking Valley, wherein it is both supreme and sublime indeed; and where, in all directions, the eye is met with the work of the Omnipotent Hand and the smile of beautiful and pleasing nature.

Ages ago, perhaps during the glacial period, but more likely even before then, and, of course, long before the advent of man, the waters of the Hocking River immediately south of the village of Chauncey, surging almost hopelessly toward the east, were diverted abruptly to the north, up through the present railroad yards, joined the waters from the Sunday creek valley, and flowed, right about to the south, around a point of land, past the county infirmary and into the valley to the southeast.

As the constant dropping of tne water wears away the stone, so the constant insistence of the waters at this place in the ancient valley of the Hocking, eventually enabled them to flow upon a more direct course to the eastward. So, therefore, one day, likely during a preglacial flood, evidently filling the valley from hill top to hill top, and when man was not there to see or record the fact, these waters of the Hocking valley burst through this headland, or point of high hills, and adopted, eventually and substantially, the course pursued since, while the waters of Sunday creek valley, remaining true to its old channel, joined those from the Hocking in the valley below.

When breaking through at this place in this ridge of high land the waters of the Hocking left, isolated and within the triangle thus formed, a point of land with all the strata of rocks, coals, clays and other minerals lying in their natural and respective horizons, and as undisturbed as at the time when the Lord said "Let the dry land appear, and it was so." And thus "land and sea were separated; even unto this day."

Upon this triangle of land, remaining today as thus originally created, stands the Chauncey high school building from which teacher and scholar alike, with commingled awe, reverence and wonder, may overlook this more than ancient battlefield whereon, ages ago, even before the memory or record of mankind, these two great elements, land and water, engaged in their titanic struggle for the mastery. This triangle is now known as the "mound." It is, however, quite unlike the mound across the river to the southwest on the road through the "plains," built by the moundbuilders. The mound at Chauncey was not built by human hands, but, instead, it is the handiwork of a power mightier than man. A power subservient only to Him "who doeth all things well."

That mankind should not overlook this monument perpetuating the evidence of this ancient and Herculean combat between these two most powerful elements in this one instance alone, and thus permit it to become an empty tomb or cenotaph, from which coming generations would learn but little, nature, like history, repeated itself some five miles farther up the Hocking valley where the ancient waters of the valley joined those from the Sunday Creek valley in their onslaught upon the hills, as at Chauncey. Consequently there is also to be found at the confluence of those two valleys another mound, similar in all respects to that at Chauncey, with all the strata of minerals likewise as undisturbed as no doubt they were when it was commanded that "the waters under the Heaven be gathered unto one place" and that the dry land appear. So, therefore, within this triangle of valleys, now stands this second mound as a fitting companion to the one at Chauncey, proudly and mutely proclaiming itself one of the surviving and lasting memorials of the great struggle carried on around and about it when the waters of the Hocking, prevented by high hills from pursuing their desired course, flowed abruptly to the northeast, through Green Lawn Cemetery, joined those from the Monday Creek valley, and passed down to the south and into the valley below. The rains beat and the floods came, filling the upper Hocking valley, here as at Chauncey, from hill top to hill top, until one day the mighty waters from the Hocking overcame this headline of hills, and, breaking through it directly into the valley to the south, joined those from Monday Creek which had remained true to their old course.

It is not likely, it may be assumed, that the waters of the Hocking valley, either at Sunday Creek or at Monday Creek, at first followed a course so far to the southwest as they do today, but rather along and nearer the southwestern bases of the two mounds. And by gradually working their way to the southwest, the channels of the river at each place in due time sought those of today.

At the base of the mound at the junction of the Hocking and Monday Creek valleys, another element, that of the vegetable kingdom, endeavored also to add its might to the persistence and wonders of nature, when years ago a tiny elm took root in the rift of a large upright rock broken from and still standing by the mound whence it came. This twig grew into a stately elm tree more than two feet in diameter, with wide spreading branches until about 1900 when it withered and died, and now but its memory remains to remind subsequent generations of the long embrace of plant and mineral.

High up on a hilltop south of Beebe in the western part of section three in Rome township, side by side in bold relief, silhouetted against the sky, stand two stones, each some fifteen feet high, the outpost sentinels of one of the armies arrayed in that great ante historical battle of the elements, silently and faithfully, but hopelessly awaiting the relief squad that never came. A companion sentinel likewise stands on a hill to the northwest to whom they signal "all is well", while on a hilltop west of the village of Mineral in Waterloo township may also be found another, all ever at their posts awaiting the "taps" that were never sounded.

Nowhere else within the state can more pronounced evidence of the struggle between land and water during the time of which no man knoweth, be found than that which these two mounds and these four stone sentinels mutely furnish and which may well command the reverential salute of all passersby. For compared with these, the pyramids of Egypt, the obelisks of Cleopatra and the works of antiquity are youthful indeed.

And while the handiwork of the all-powerful elements thus may be found in profusion throughout the valley, the more subtle work of nature has given mother earth an artistic touch and a completeness that nothing anywhere else equals in intrinsic beauty. A ride, for instance, along "Peach Ridge" road from Athens to its intersection with the Sugar Creek and Amesville road, some five miles to the northeast, presents to the vision a never ending and interesting panorama of the work of nature and the activity of the elements. In all directions, as far as the eye can reach, may be seen hill succeeding hill with intervening valleys, undulating like the billowing ocean, until lost sight of in the dimming space beyond which they seem to meet the sky above. While from the "North Hill," and even from the "Old School House Hill," all within the City of Athens where so many have spent happily their childhood days, may be seen the historic and beautiful Hocking River, hundreds of feet below, winding its way from the northwest to the southeast, skirted on either side by the most pleasing scenery to be found anywhere.

Through the valleys are winding roads along which is presented to the traveler a never-ending picture of the pleasing touch of the wonders and beauties of nature and of the elements, richly repaying one with the captivating interest presented at every turn.

A more enchanting spot can be found nowhere than that located two miles north of Chauncey, where the highway, diverging from the railroad, parallels Sunday Creek. Close up to the right, beside the roadway, is met the waters of Sunday Creek, slowly and surely wending their way to distant lands, shaded by stately trees whose varicolored foliage presents a picture inviting the envy of the artist, planted by nature in the long ago, to brighten the pathway of mankind of today; while to the left, in bold and definite relief, high above the head, stand forth great perpendicular rocks in all their grim and stolid visage as left by the great and incomprehensible Power that so forcibly asserted itself in the innumerable ages of the undefined past.

Few cities of such modest size are so fortunately situated as is Athens, with two parks at its very doorway. One: The Ohio University campus within the corporate limits, a place of beauty and so conveniently located as to be seen and enjoyed in the midst of business cares; the other, the State Hospital grounds across the Hocking and nearby, where a walk or a drive may be had into the country itself, where quietly reposing nature may be found in all her pristine beauty and glory.

PIONEERS of Athens County. See 3-P31,84; 11-P4.

POST MASTERS. List of. (7-v2-p258)

PIGEONS, WILD.

The "Wild" or "Passenger" pigeon, (Ectopistea migratorium) found nowhere except in North America, is said to have been, at one time, the most numerous bird in the world. They congregated at their roosting places in such numbers as to break down large branches of trees. Such was the case in and around the village of Carbondale, in section 36, town 11, range 15, called therefor, "Pigeon Roost"; which left the vicinity with the appearance of having been visited by a cyclone. And yet while these birds were to be found in such numbers as to cause such destruction as late as about 1873, not one living specimen is now known to exist anywhere in the world; the last one, of which there is any record, having died September 1, 1914 in the Cincinnati Zoological gardens. The "Wild Pigeon" is now as completely extinct as is the dodo.

The wild pigeon was about the size of the turtle dove which it resembled very much, both in flight and at rest. It had, however, a somewhat longer tail; had prominent eyes and was more active when walking on the ground, carrying itself more erect. In color it was a darker lavendar than the dove, or, perhaps, a blueish grey, with a dark reddish breast.

In the early part of March, 1868, the writer, then living in the southwest part of Shelby County, Ohio, saw wild pigeons literally "As countless as the sands of the sea," migrating northward in such numbers as to cast moving clouds upon the ground below. During daytime the air was practically filled with birds. Wild ducks and wild geese also were a part of the exodus. The pigeons flew within one or two hundred feet of the ground, without order. Just a wild, determined scramble to get some where. Immediately above the pigeons flew wild ducks, also in countless numbers, but not so numerous as were the pigeons; likewise without order, and all without noise except that of their wings in flight. And high above both pigeons and ducks flew many V shaped groups of thirty or forty wild geese, each following its respective leader and all in order, with their frequent "Honk," "Honk," "Honk," and all hurrying northward as far as Labrador, to their breeding grounds.

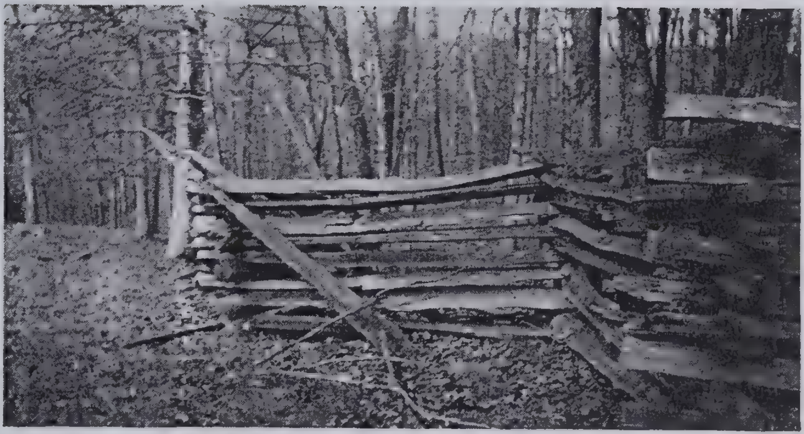
This migration northward in the spring began with increasing numbers and continued for several days, ending with diminishing numbers, and lasting, perhaps, two weeks altogether. In the fall, about October, these birds returned south in similar manner but not in such numbers at a time. Their flight southward, however, extended over a longer period than their northward flight in the spring. Perhaps a month, since they doubtlessly lingered along the way, to feed upon the new corn, nuts, etc., termed "Mast," that were then to be had, but not to be had in the earlier spring time, which accounted then for their hurry northward. In earlier times, about 1800, it is said their southern flight extended over a much longer period, while many from their northward flight, remained in Ohio throughout the summer.

Before the forests were cleared wild pigeons flew among the timber in such numbers and so swiftly that they were a real menace to the pioneer who may have been in the way of their mad and vicious flight; and his safety oft-times only was to lie down till the migration had passed.

The passing of the "Wild Pigeon" into complete extinction came suddenly about 1873, and has become as much of an unanswered mystery as is; who were the mound builders? Whence did these pigeons go? What became of them? Was it starvation? Was it their destruction by man, or by his removing the forests that furnished them food, shelter and protection, that wiped them off the earth? Or was it some highly infectious and deadly disease that annihilated them as by magic? No one knows.

A standing reward of five hundred dollars offered by the Audubon Society, is seeking a pair of living "passenger pigeons," or their eggs.

RAIL FENCES.



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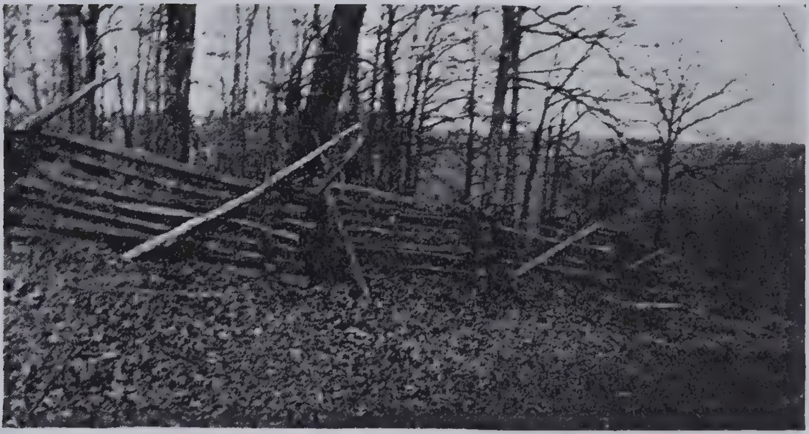

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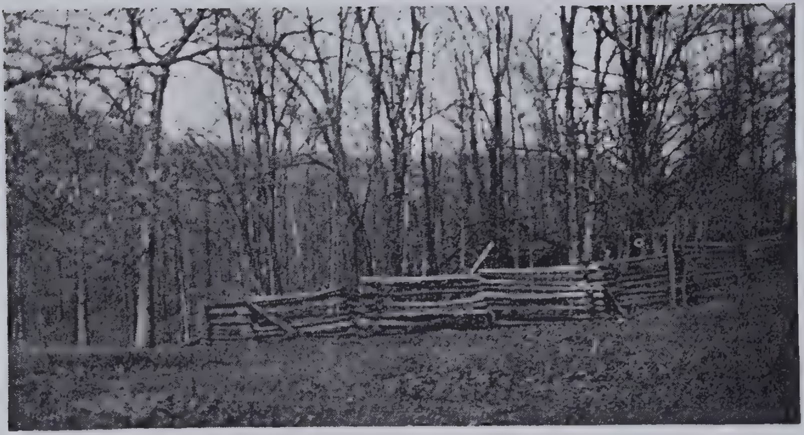

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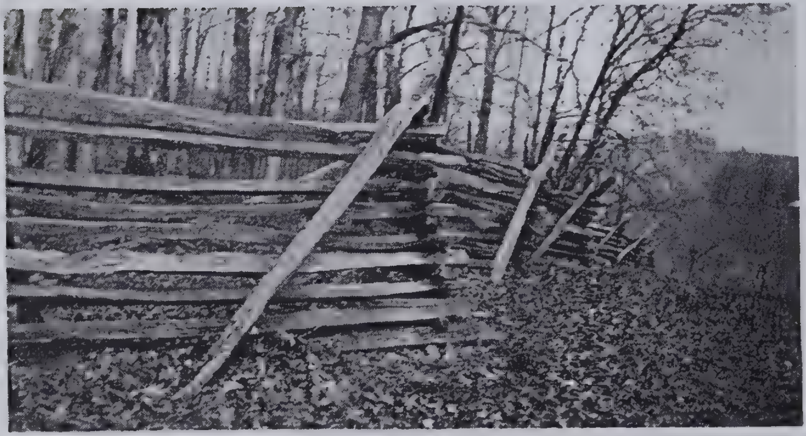

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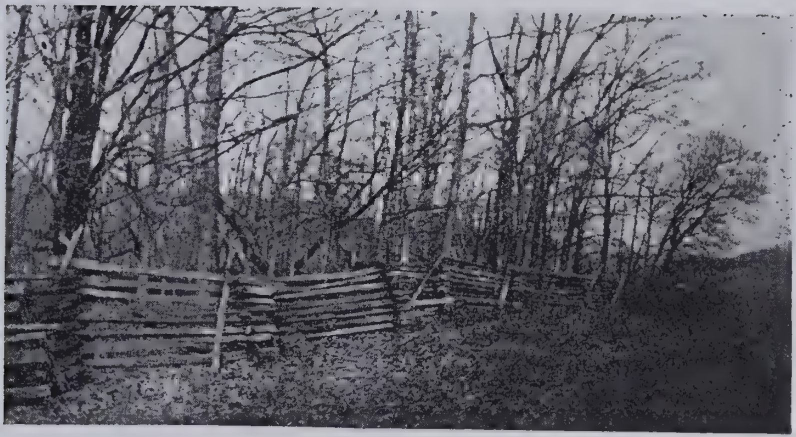

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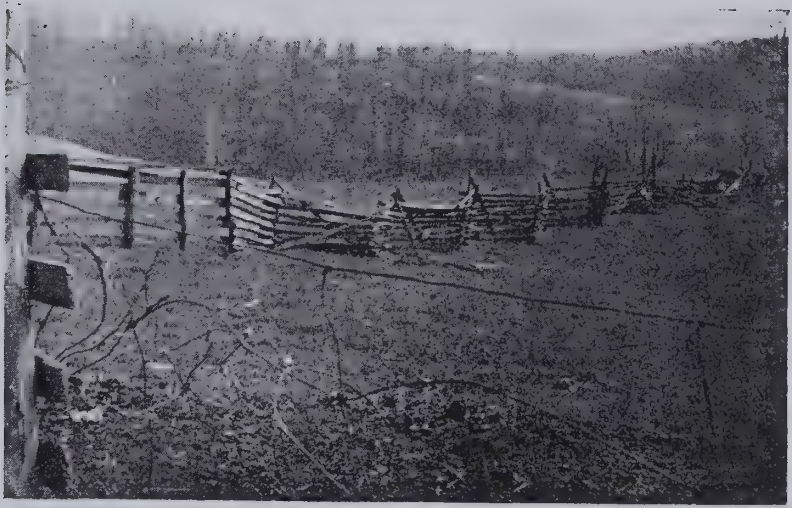

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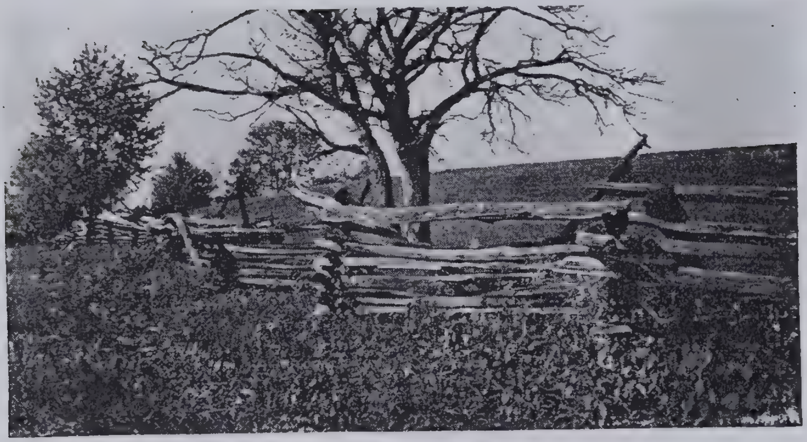
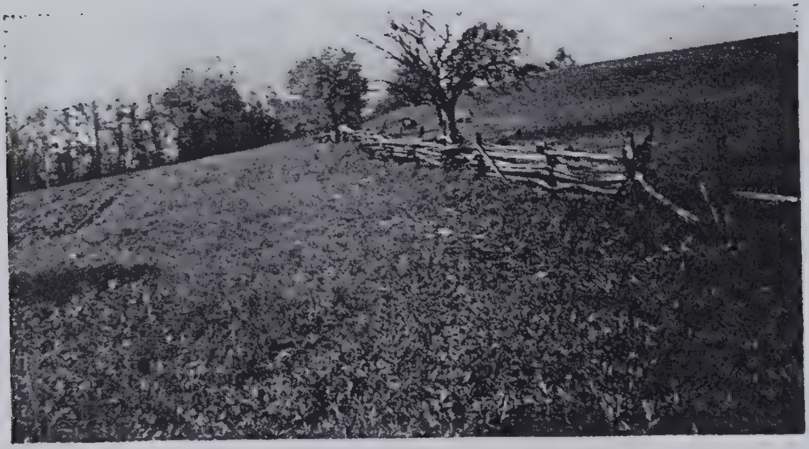


Section 3, Town 11, Range 15.



Section 3, Town 11, Range 15.

THE RECORD

Soon after the Colonists landed in America it became necessary to form themselves into groups to transact their joint, co-operative, public, general, common or community business. And for lack of roadways the territory occupied by these respective groups could not exceed the distance conveniently to be traveled on foot.

In the Virginia colony these primitive governmental groups were called "plantations," being on a privately owned tract of land; while in the New England colonies they were termed "towns," a collection of several privately owned tracts of land.

After experimenting with various groups on, and / or tracts of land, it was found best that the "town" be limited to six miles square, since by meeting in the center (sometimes called "Center Stake") no one had much more than three miles to "walk," to confer on matters of common interest. The "town" of 36 square miles therefore, eventually became the general limitation of local government throughout the United States.

While the colonists could *talk* of, and about, their current, personal and community affairs of the day, the "talk" began and ended then and there, and needed no preservation in writing. But matters to be passed on for the further consideration of, or by others, could not be recorded "verbally." They had to be committed to writing that they might be preserved and passed on to future generations for *their* information and guidance; and that the "records" might endure forever. Therefore the "record" is the thing. "To mark so as to give information thereof. To write or inscribe as authentic account."

The "record", therefore, is "a writing, printing, entry, tracing, map, plat or picture, made on something durable for the purpose of preserving memory or authentic evidence of facts or events." and "whether we consider public records in relation to antiquity, to continuity, to variety, to extent, or to amplitude of facts and detail they have no equals in the civilized world."

The word "records" should be taken to mean "all rolls, records, writs, pictures, books, preceedings, decrees, bills, warrants, accounts, papers, and documents of whatsoever kind of a public nature, belonging to the general public. "The Record" therefore "is a written memorial made by a person authorized by law to perform that function, and intended to perpetuate the evidence of some fact, or procedure."

In early times it had been the custom of the "Masters of the Roll" to keep the "records" of their courts in their private houses, but in the reign of Edward IV these documents were lodged in what was styled the "Chapel of the Roll."

Blackstone says that "if the existence of a record be denied, it shall be tried by nothing but itself; that is, upon bare inspection whether there be any such record or no; else there would be no end of disputes. But if there appear any mistake of the clerk in making up such record, the court will direct him to amend it." If an instrument be not such as the law authorizes to be recorded, the act of recording it is a nullity. (13 Ohio Reports, page 157). But such instruments, so provided to be recorded, are said to be "recordable" and are admissible, prima facie, as evidence. Others are not.

It should be noted that the result of collecting "record" data from various sources and compiling them into another order, with or without comment, is *not the "record" itself;* and cannot be accepted as prima facie evidence. It is only notation of where to find. Instead of such procedure, the "records" *themselves* should be arranged, or filed, so as to be found readily, whether the facts are known to exist or not. Otherwise it is but adding another *set* of books to the original, of a different folio, that will not "fit" the original; requiring separate *misfit* file cases, etc. They cannot be admitted as evidence.

The record of the proceedings had at these "town" and "plantation" meetings were "jotted" down, without pay, by "John Smith"; briefly and on any "scrap" of paper at hand; or in an unpretentious and unsubstantially bound book, kept in his home and known to exist and be there only to a few. When filled it would be superceded by another "book" (?) while the "old" book remained in the Smith family until death; or the last unfilled book was turned over to John Smith, No. 2, while the books remaining, remained in the John Smith No. 1, family until death, and then would be destroyed and become "lost." And so on from John Smith to John Smith ad infinitum.

(Here it may be noted that this "town" system was carried into the "records" in the settlement of this northwest territory, and applied to handling the "school lands" (section 16) which were first "leased" in 1817. Their sale was authorized in 1825, predicated upon a vote of the people to sell. But as the proceedings were not preserved "of record" they soon "lost" themselves. To remedy this "loss" the legislature, in 1828, (26 Laws of Ohio, page 4) passed an act declaring that the inhabitants of practically all the counties had given their assent to sell the school lands.)

As population grew; facilities for travel improved, and the importance and volume of community business increased, it became neccessary that the accounts of "public" business be more extensively and better kept. Consequently several "towns" and "plantations", with a community of interests, federated into respective groups, according to their interests, resources and contact, termed a "county," whereof and wherein the common, community business became more extensively made and written; more carefully kept and preserved, and more available to the general public, by "John Smith" who lived at a generally known and fixed habitation near the center of his community ("county") group, in the "court house" at the "county seat." So children, as they grew, could be told and understand that "John Smith" at the "Court House," knew everything, and could "give information thereof." They then would grow up to know "the records" and where and how to find them. "Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it." (Proverbs 22-6).

So likewise a "John Smith" kept "the records" in and of each and every "county" group at the "court house" at the "county seat."

But "John Smith" was and is human, and destined to die. For "To every man upon this earth, Death cometh soon or late." To whom then shall turn be made? "The Record" would not be a "record" unless it were in the custody of a corporate entity of indefinite existence, with a fixed and generally known situs, to an artificial "John Smith" created (incorporated) by the legislature of the state, to transact certain designated business; to contract and be contracted with; to sue and be sued; to exercise judgment and discretion, (through its trustees) and be endowed with perpetual life. Even "to a life beyond life." But to call ALL counties, "John Smith" would be confusing. So we have (incorporated) "Athens County," (corporation); "Washington County" (corporation) etc.

This "county" community group was in such close, personal contact, that many matters of common and vital interest, that may not have been (or were possible to be) written "passed on," in the vernacular of the vicinity, as "family tradition," from generation to generation. And in many, many instances this "tradition" is the only information to be had of matters past, and / or are corroborative of that which may not have been fully or very completely written into "the record."

It is in the "county" community that people grow up to understand and to expect to find the information (the history) of persons, things, places and events therein. It is there where the facts are. It is in the home "county" wherein people are wed; where their children are born; where they transact their personal, domestic and community business throughout life. It is there where their wills are probated, their estates settled and distributed among their heirs and / or devisees, It is there where the deeds of their homes are preserved. It is there where the jurisdiction of courts for the protection of life, liberty and property, is original and exclusive, and may be exercised throughout life. It can be nowhere else.

It is, therefore, within and by this "county group," and by this "group" only, that the "record" thereof should be made, kept and preserved. If the state, or persons, wish the "record" for statistical or other purposes, the data should be obtained *from* "the record" itself, for "it shall be tried by nothing but itself." Besides, that is what "the record" is *made* for. And the custodian should not be required to make reports or copies except for fees, reporting however to the Auditor of State for statistical purposes.

Books, papers, etc., should be so filed and / or recorded, and / or indexed so as to be found readily whether they be known to exist or not. If they pertain exclusively to personal matters, they may be filed and / or recorded under the letters of the alphabet. But if they relate to other matters, they should be filed and / or recorded under general subjects, under the general "survey" within which they are located and its subdivisions. As, for instance, in the southwest corner (or in the following described part or subdivision number) of section 2, town 10, range 15 of the Ohio River survey. (The town of Albany).

Things are found when looking for something else; while one rests himself and his mind by doing something else.

WHEN SALT RULED THE HOCKING VALLEY

The air we breathe and the water we drink are so plentiful that little importance is attached to their economic value or to their life-supporting properties. So also with many other elements quite necessary to our existence. One of these is salt, an article in such common and constant use as to attract but little attention, notwithstanding that members of the animal kingdom have many times jeopardized their lives that they might quaff their thirst at the few salt bearing springs found in the primeval forests. Long before the advent of the white man in Ohio the wild animals and the Indians, and doubtless the moundbuilders as well, friend and foe, met at such springs and ventured surviving the mutual dangers thus invited, that they might obtain the salt their natures craved.

And beginning with the discovery of such springs in Ohio, with their untold tragedies, there could be written an interesting story, fascinating as romance, of the rise and, sad to relate, the fall of the salt industry within the state as it flitted its meteoric trail across the horizon of time. Twice in the history of Ohio salt has been at the peak, only soon thereafter to ebb with the lowering tide of adversity. Once immediately upon the settlement of the state about 1800, when it was thought salt bearing water could be obtained at but the few places in Ohio where springs of salt bearing water were known to come to the surface; and the other about 1845 after the completion of the canals and before the railroads usurped transportation.

As is now well known, about one third of the state, that lying along the southeastern side, is underlaid with saline bearing strata; but that fact was, of course, unknown to the pioneer until some years after the settlement at Marietta. And even had it been known then, he would have been unable to have obtained it because of lack of tools with which to drill. It, therefore, was only where such salt bearing strata rose to the northwest, as all geological strata in Ohio do, and out-cropped, or came to the surface, that such springs called "Deer Licks," were then to be found.

The early salt boiler, seeking such springs, consequently pushed his way into the unknown wilderness, even before endeavoring to establish mills for grinding grain for food, and in a crude way and with much labor, produced a few pounds of salt which then commanded five or six dollars per bushel. A fabulous price indeed, particularly when the purchasing power of money at that time is compared with that of today, when a bushel of salt can be purchased for less than fifty cents.

Assuming that salt bearing water could be obtained at but few places within the state, and that no one might purchase the land on which such water was found, and thereby monopolize a necessity, the government early reserved from sale "every salt spring that should be discovered, together with the section of one mile square surrounding it," and especially those near Jackson in Jackson county, known as the "Scioto Salt Springs," around which an entire township of thirty-six square miles was reserved. Besides reserving these lands there were also reserved from sale one section near Chandlerville, another near Duncan's Falls, both in Muskingum county, and a quarter township of four thousand acres near Kilborne, in Delaware county, where such springs had been found. Extensive springs, however low in saline matter, were also found near Niles in Trumbull county, but as these were on lands belonging to the state of Connecticut, the federal government had nothing to do with their preservation. Connecticut, however, endeavored to reserve them from sale till it was later learned to be unnecessary.

In 1802 the government granted such reserved lands to Ohio for the use of its people, to be used under such terms, conditions and regulations as the legislature of the state should direct, but not to sell them, nor to lease them for a period longer than ten years. As soon as possible the legislature provided for boiling salt at these places, particularly at the Scioto salt springs because they were the most extensive, but where, however, it required ten or fifteen gallons of water to produce one pound of salt. An agent was appointed by the legislature at an annual salary of $150.00 and from whom those desiring should obtain license to boil salt and rent lots into which the land was subdivided. But no person or company was permitted, at first, to use more than 120 kettles nor less than 30; and later, to use kettles amounting to more than four thousand gallons capacity, or less than six hundred, while the agent was not permitted to make salt for himself, directly or indirectly. A rent of four cents per gallon, according to the capacity of the kettles used, was required to be paid quarterly.

From time to time various modifications of such regulations, as well as a gradual reduction of rent, were made, as salt bearing water was being found in quantities elsewhere, until 1825, when the necessity of the state continuing to foster the industry ceased, and the reservation of such lands from sale was found to be unnecessary. With such conditions prevailing, the government donated these reserved tracts to the state with power to sell them and apply the proceeds to such literary purposes as it might see fit.

Realizing that salt water could be had readily by drilling at many places elsewhere, the settlers living at a distance from these springs endeavored to obtain a supply of salt in that manner. And, for lack of steel casing, then, of course, quite unknown, so necessary to prevent the surface water and the loose top soil from filling the holes, hollow sycamore logs at first were used to do so. Frequently many days were spent searching for a sycamore suitable for that purpose. Soon, however, small logs of any kind of wood, with holes bored lengthwise through their centers, were used instead. With the effective tools then available, drilling, however, was done at numerous places; and by reason of shipping facilities, the manufacture of salt soon became a leading industry along the Ohio, Muskingum, Hocking, Scioto and other rivers in the eastern and southern parts of the state.

And notwithstanding the universal prevalence of salt bearing water, the monopolization of the salt industry was attempted as early as 1854 by The Kanawha Salt Company of Virginia which contracted with the manufacturers in the Muskingum valley for all the salt produced by them, at $1.50 per barrel. This company also endeavored to do likewise with the manufacturers in the Hocking Valley, but, not wishing the business to be controlled by a single company, these companies refused to enter into such an arrangement.

The first salt well to be drilled in the Hocking Valley was near the mouth of Bailey's Run in Fraction 11, Section 21, Town 10, Range 14, about 1820, by a company formed of Ebenezer Nye, his four sons, George, Nial, Nathan and Theodorus, and some others. After boring some depth, it was abandoned. About 1831, John Pugsley drilled deeper and struck salt water. The second well was that in Chauncey in 1831, while that at Salina was bored in 1847-8 and was the last to be operated, being abandoned in June of 1888.

Little progress was made in the industry till after 1843 when the Hocking Canal was completed to Athens. With the advent of the canal the manufacture of salt soon became the most important commercial industry in the valley. Extensive works were in operation at Beaumont, then called Salina, Chauncey, Armitage and Harmony some three miles down the river from Athens. From the latter place, salt was boated up the river to the canal terminal in Athens. The salt industry in the Hocking Valley continued to flourish till 1873 when a flood destroyed the canal between Athens and Nelsonville, and when railroads had influenced the shipment of commodities to such an extent the canals were unable to compete, since increased distances amounted to but little to railroads when terminal charges were cared for.

With changed shipping facilities, came also changed economic reckoning of the relative per cent. of saline matter in the water found in the Hocking Valley with that in water found elsewhere; as well as also the cost of fuel. As the water in Ohio held, in solution, but about eleven per cent. saline matter, it could not be converted into salt in competition with that, for instance, in Michigan, which held twenty per cent. except a financial loss. And although the coal in the valley was dug from mines at hand, it nevertheless cost money to dig, while the salt manufactured in Michigan from water stronger in salt, was boiled instead with the waste from saw mills. One salt manufacturer of the Hocking valley stated that it cost him four thousand dollars each year to dig his fuel, while the waste sawings at the mills in Michigan cost the salt manufacturers in that state practically nothing.

The industry in the Hocking valley, therefore, soon became unprofitable, and one plant after another dropped out of business until the flood of February 1884, when the last "Salt Works", those at Chauncey, Beaumont and Armitage, ceased to exist. Consequently, where once flourished extensive business, teeming with life and hope, there now is to be found but the picture in the memory of those who remember them in their glory. "Alas, poor Yorick. I knew him, Horatio. Not one now to mock your own grinning."

Like crude oil, cotton-seed and many other articles of commercial and domestic consumption, salt also carries numerous by-products. But as science then had not made the progress of today, facilities invented, nor, perhaps, markets to be had, but one by-product was then obtained from salt, and that was bromide.

It may be interesting to know that the salt made in the Hocking Valley was purified with blood and milk, a process producing a salt for the preservation of meats and domestic use, superior to that manufactured elsewhere and purified otherwise. Just before completing the "Boiling off", about one quart of fresh blood, obtained from slaughter houses in the vicinity, was used to each kettle. When this boiled to the surface and was skimmed off a like amount of fresh milk was added. The kettle was skimmed again and tallow added in quantities sufficient to reduce the grains of salt to the desired fineness; the more tallow used, the smaller were the granules.

SALT.

The first salt well to be bored in Athens County, was on Bailey Run, in F. 11, S. 21, T. 10, R. 14. It was begun about 1820 by Ebenezer Nye, his four sons, George, Nial, Nathan and Theodorus, and some others, who formed a company. They soon abandoned the well and in 1831 John Pugsley bored it a little deeper (about 800 feet) and struck salt water.

About 1831, Resolved Fuller bored a well in Section 26. He sold it in 1833 to Calvary Morris and Norman Root, who enlarged it. In 1837 they sold the well to Thomas Ewing and Samuel F. Vinton for $6,500. (4-P462,468; 7-P155; 11-P256) In 1847-8 George T. Gould bored a well, south of the river, in Section 25, which produced 50 or 60 barrels of salt per day. (11-P257)

Other wells soon followed: The Pruden well south of the river in Section 19. The Herrold well at Armitage in S. 16, T. 9, R. 14 and the Pruden well south of the river in S. 34, T. 5, R. 13. The salt business failed to be profitable by about 1875, and one well after another ceased to be operated, the last one being the Gould well which ceased in June of 1888.

STATE DAMS.

In constructing the canal down the Hocking Valley, in 1840-3, it was necessary to build dams in the river. The first to be built in Athens County was in S. 36, T. 12, R. 15, to raise the river high enough to divert water into the level below a lock, to replace that wasted and evaporated in the levels above.

A dam was built just below the railroad bridge in S. 20, T. 10, R. 14, to raise the water to a height sufficient to enable boats to be locked into, out of, and across the river. Another dam was built in S. 16, T. 9, R. 14, to supply the part of the canal running into Athens, with water, and to allow boats to be locked into and out of the river near Armitage. Bridges were built across the river in S.16, T.9, R.14 and S.20, T.10, R.14, to permit horses and mules to pass over. (7-p236).

STATE ROAD

is one running through two or more counties, established, prior to 1851, by special act of the Legislature. By act of February 25, 1824, (14-v22-p303) they were sixty-six feet wide, and by that of March 14, 1831 (14-v29-p353) sixty feet wide.

(SD) SCENIC DRIVES,

along the crest of high ridges, abound in endless number in Athens County, the most scenic county in the state. From many commanding points, several hundred feet above valleys below, may be enjoyed enchanting vistas where the activities of the elements and the hand of nature, long before the advent of man, moulded Mother Earth into wonderful and charming order. While far beyond, the eye is met with the handiwork of the Omnipotent hand and the smile of beautiful and pleasing nature, until lost sight of in the dimming space, beyond which beautiful foliage seem to meet the canopy of Heaven from above.

An automobile ride along Peach Ridge and Sand Ridge, a panoramic Blue Ridge scenic drive of many miles, passing Mount Nebo a thousand feet above the sea, will invite an exhilerating thrill to the aged, the sick, the crippled and to the young who cannot clamber rugged territory, from the homes of the many hundred thousand in the more prosaic territory to the northwest, and would be a pleasant recollection ever thereafter, Or,

A ride to Nelsonville where coal and clay mines could be visited, in push-chairs, if need be; to the fine forest and more mines at Carbondale; to Mineral to other mines, passing the Devil's Tea-Table; to the State Forest and to the Izaak Walton lake and forest, also would be an exhilerating experience to the shut-ins never to be forgotten.

(SV) SCENIC VIEWS,

or points of advantage from which entrancing views of natural scenery, are to be found in many places in Athens County.

SCHOOL LANDS

In 1785, when the Colonial Congress was endeavoring to sell the lands in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, it was proposed that "There shall be reserved the lot No. 16, of every township, for the maintenance of public schools within the said township." (9-p27) A purpose first suggested by Rufus Putnam in a letter written from New Windsor, June 16, 1783, to Washington, relative to a plan of subdividing such lands, and in which he "allowed to each township, 3,040 acres for the ministry, schools, waste lands, rivers, ponds and highways." (1-L 8).

And in the ordinance of 1787 (9-p28) the first organic law, and a law projecting itself into the wilderness before people were there to be governed, it was declared, among other things, that "the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original states and the people and states in the new territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to-wit:

ARTICLE III

Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Consequently the annual income from such lands, so applied, in Athens County, by the county auditor, for the year 1942, is as follows:

Range 11, Town 5.$	14.48	Range 12, Town 5.$	43.14
Range 12, Town 6..	57.46	Range 12, Town 7..	310.47
Range 13, Town 4..	4.61	Range 13, Town 5..	79.35
Range 13, Town 6..	73.77	Range 14, Town 8..	24.93
Range 14, Town 9..	32.91	Range 14, Town 10..	62.88
Range 14, Town 11..	1311.23	Range 15, Town 10..	34.72
Range 15, Town 11..	6.53	Range 15, Town 12..	78.57

As no sections 16 were so assigned in towns 8 and 9, range 14, which were set aside "for the purposes of an university," sections nearby were assigned instead.

Town 11, Range 14, was given two sections of land for the purposes of education: Section 16 by the Ohio Company and section 8 by the federal government. (7-v1-p174; 8-p370).

HOME OF MARGARET SNOWDEN
Section 7, Town 9, Range 14.

TEXT (GUIDE) BOOKS.

"ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO" is a Text-book (Guide-book) on how to write and picture ALL history which can be written only where it may have occurred, and by persons who have seen it and know it; or by persons acquainted with the facts, the customs, the topography (the picture) and the traditions of the community—the county—the enlarged family. It is only those who know the county, the people and the traditions of the vicinity, that can "Tell the story."

See, Information.

TRACTION LINES,

with the introduction of electricity about 1890, were built extensively and with rapidly increasing mileage. But with the advent of automobiles and improved highways, they became so unprofitable as to decrease in mileage and number, even more rapidly than they were built. But few miles now remain in operation anywhere.

In 1909, a line was begun at the east side of Nelsonville. It reached Chauncey in 1912, following the tow-path of the abandoned Hocking Canal. Thence along the east side of the Hocking River, fourteen and one-half miles, and into the west side of Athens, in May of 1915. Its cost was about $575,000.00.

The first year a gasoline engine was used. After that electric power was adopted. While a car-barn was built just west of highway No. 682, in S. 26, T. 10, R. 14. Like other traction lines, it too became unprofitable, and was dismantled in August of 1933. (7-P135)

TRIANGULATION STATIONS. (See Bench Marks)

JONATHAN TRUMBULL,

Governor of Connecticut, owned two shares of land in the Ohio Company. They included sections and fractions 17 and 23, T.6, R.12.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

When slavery prevailed in "Dixie" the man in bondage longed for the freedom that invited his white master to this country. But the "Star Spangled Banner" that proclaimed freedom for his master, failed the slave the liberty the English flag assured him in Canada. And it was to that promised land of Canaan that he directed his footsteps and his hopes.

Throughout Ohio were many friends who gave fleeing slaves help, food and protection from capture, piloting them at night from place to place on the way; and, during the day secreting them in attics, out-buildings and even in stacks of hay or straw around rail pens built for that purpose. These havens of rest, protection and safety, were called "Stations" on a mythical "Underground Railroad" constituting the pathway to Canada and to freedom.

In R.13, T.6, S.18, is a house with two doors in every room. A stairway in the center leads into two. In the closet under the stairway, a trap door leads into the cellar where run-a-way slaves sought safety. One died nearby and lies buried in the Owen Cemetery.

A trap door in a dark room, led to the cellar beneath, in a house in S.20, T.8, R.14, where slaves were hidden.

Albany, in S. 3, T. 10, R. 15, was quite central, where, literally, every man's home was a "Station" where the fleeing slave rested in comfort and in security.

In S. 8, T. 9, R. 14, lived William Walker who always had a straw stack with its secret rail pen within.

Two slave owners, one afternoon, rode up to the residence of Eli Brown in S. , T. 6, R. 13, and inquired as to two slaves whom they were pursuing, and who Mr. Brown then had in his corn-crib.

While the pursuers slept, two of Mr. Brown's sons, each with a slave upon his master's horse, took them up into Morgan County to another place of safety, as far as they could go and yet return before morning. Mr. Brown then told the owners he feared his boys had fed the horses too much green corn, and that they were too sick to travel. In the afternoon the slave-owners departed.

Some few years thereafter, Mr. Brown, being in Cincinnati, on the federal jury, met one of these slave owners, who told him of his visit to southeastern Ohio, in pursuit of some slaves which he never caught, and of his meeting a Mr. Brown. And when Mr. Brown told him who he was and of the trick played on him and his companion, the man told Mr. Brown if he were in Kentucky he would lick him. (7-P113; 10-V43-P209)

UNUSUAL CHARACTERS.

Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee College (Alabama) fame, born in Malden, W. Va., and Miss Olivia A. Davidson of Albany, Ohio, were married at the residence of her sister, at 193 West Washington Street in Athens, Wednesday afternoon, August 11, 1886. (1-E 8; 24-v7-p525).

TREES.

In 1843, a red oak, six feet in diameter, located about one hundred feet up the Hocking River from the present mouth of Federal Creek, in Section 16, Town 6, Range 12, of the Ohio River Survey, was undermined by the river breaking into the creek from its long continued course farther to the south. (12-v2-p274) It fell into the river and soon sank into the sand till it was but little above the river's bed. Many fished from it when the water was low.

In 1923, eighty years thereafter, more than four thousand feet of usable lumber were cut from it. By reason of the diameter of the tree much of it quarter-sawed nicely, while some fifteen hundred feet were found to be finer "Old English Oak" colored than that grown in England. It was not so splotchy.

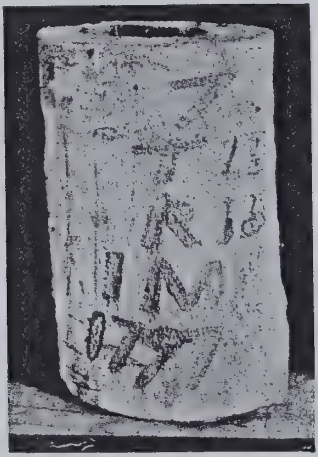
In 1870 there was cut, in the bottom lands in Fraction 36, Section 15, Town 6, Range 12, some three hundred feet east of the river and about a like distance south of the railroad, a sycamore tree (hollow, of course) eight feet in diameter, understood to have been the largest (in diameter) of any tree found within Athens County. It was necessary to scaffold to reach the top of the "cut," and it took two men two days to cut the tree down.

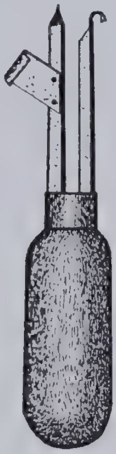
In 1790-5, when subdividing the land belonging to the Ohio Company, its surveyors witnessed the northwest corner of Fraction 7, Section 14, Town 7, Range 12, with two trees: One a sycamore, 16 inches in diameter, as bearing "N. 25° E. 16 links" from the corner. This tree was marked by two chippings, or "notches," one above the other about stump high, on the side next to the corner.

In 1889, almost one hundred years thereafter, the writer, then county surveyor, had occasion to re-locate the corner. The sycamore was found standing, in a vigorous, growing and healthy condition, but, of course, larger, being some thirty inches or more in diameter. The east side of the tree was found to be hollowed out, as is the case with many sycamore trees, and protruding inwardly, were two knurls which had grown into the original "notches." Presenting the anomoly of the tree being there in all its healthy and vigorous condition; and yet, it was all gone.

In the east side of Section 25, Town 12, Range 15, is the only place in Athens County where, growing on and clinging to rocks, is to be found the sweet or black birch, or mountain mahogany (*Betula Lenta*). The bark and leaves of this birch possess the odor and taste of wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*).

In 1884, there was cut, near the southwest corner of Fraction 7, Sections 21-27, Town 10, Range 14, a section of a beech tree thirty-two inches long and nineteen inches in diameter, with a center hollow of ten inches, which is now in the Museum of the Ohio University. On it was cut, by the surveyor, when showing the owner his land: "7 T 13 R 16 I M 1797," which meant that that fraction was drawn to and as a part of the share of land in the Ohio Company's purchase, to which Nathan Beers was entitled, and which belonged to Section 7, Town 13, Range 16. "I M" are the initials of John Matthews, one of the four surveyors employed by the Ohio Company. The shadows at the right of "M" and "1797" are rough places in the bark.


INSCRIBED BEECH
Section 27 Town 10. Range 14


TIMBER SCRIBE

TWO TREES IN ONE
Section 22. Town 7. Range 12

Ages ago there fell from the nearby sandstone ledge in Section 4, Town 12, Range 15, a large section, 18 feet long by 12 transversely of its strata, and 15 feet high with its strata, landing vertically on its strata edge. An elm seedling took root and at the time of its decay in 1910, it had grown into a tree some 18 inches in diameter with wide spreading branches.

In the east end of Fraction 18, Section 22, Town 7, Range 12, are "Two Trees in One." A red oak locked in the embrace of a chestnut oak thirteen feet above the ground and twenty-eight feet from its twin mate.

A red oak acorn, by chance, took root, grew and forked out near the ground into two branches. These branches, with equal vigor, side by side from the common stump or trunk, as did other trees round about. Doubtless, however, a storm overcame one, and instead of falling to the ground and giving up life, it fell into the arms of a nearby friendly chestnut oak with which it became wedded; and they decided to live with and support each other "until death us do part."

The red oak is now (1940) eight inches in diameter at the stump, and but six inches for some six or eight feet near its "friend." Beyond, it is twelve inches in diameter, the extra thickness being on the *top* side of the red oak trunk. The lower side continuing in line with the lower side of the trunk toward its stump, the consequence of gravity, resistance and the activity of nature.

A decideous tree is built by accretion on the outside, or perimeter of its trunk or "bole," by the sap flowing back and forth, to and from the roots and the top or foliage of the tree, where it mingles with the oxygen and hydrogen through its leaves. The flow of the "sap" is more active during the spring and summer time than during the rest of the year, adding as a general rule a growth or "ring" for each year. However, if a dry period should intervene, during a "season," two "rings" may be formed.

Thus the flow of the "sap" of the red oak has been diverted from its normal and natural course. Hence the enlargement of the red oak "bole" beyond the chestnut, and its retardation before.

A poplar tree over six feet through, was cut, in 1876, in the northeast part of Section 17, Town 4, Range 13. More than twenty thousand shingles, many being used to roof Graham Chapel, were cut from it, beside much other lumber.

In 1885, a short distance to the south from the poplar, a white oak was cut that measured six feet, eight inches at the stump. At forty-two feet it forked into two large branches: One four feet in diameter and the other four feet, six inches. From its main trunk a meat block was cut for use in Cleveland.

And in the same year, another white oak, six feet in diameter, in the northwest part of Section 12, was cut.

For many years after the settlement of Athens, the land on the south side of the river remained covered with virgin forest, nearly all being fine sycamore trees. It was known as the "Sycamore Bottoms." However, in June of 1860, a tornado blew nearly all the trees down on the west side of the road leading south from the bridge, and did much damage to those on the east side. A saw mill was then located on the east side of the road and the timber sawed into lumber.

Growing beside a lone grave in the Davis Cemetery in Farm lot 111, Section 24, Town 9, Range 14, is a tree that is not indigenous to this country. It was brought from Germany in 1870 and is now about fifteen inches in diameter. Its trunk is similar to that of a wild cherry, but its leaves are darker and its foliage more dense.

When Dr. Chauncey F. Perkins arrived in Athens in the spring of 1801, he said "the soil was thickly covered with beech, maple, and enormous poplar trees."

In Farm lot 1, Section 17, Town 8, Range 14, nearby the burial place of two children, there grew a sassafras tree to be two feet in diameter. It was cut in 1900.

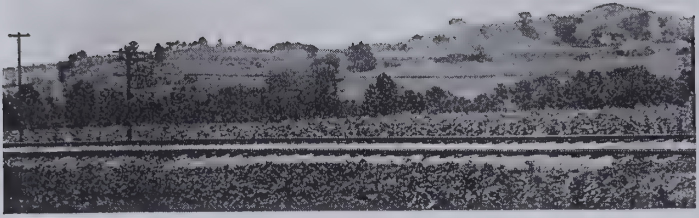
VOICE OF THE WILD.

When the white man first arrived in the Hocking Valley he found all nature in balance; neither vegetable matter nor the animal kingdom devouring the other to the extent of the extermination of either. Just enough that each and all might be held in balance and continue to exist and to perform the functions destined by the Creator of all. Each square foot of land was producing its best, and all things were developed to their fullness; and normalcy prevailed.

The inexorable insistence of the stronger vegetation to extend upward, ever upward in its struggle for the ever life-giving air and light, smothered out the less vigorous, and there was none but the virgin forest of the more sturdy and vigorous specimens of vegetation that nature allowed to survive. And in that way the wild ever kept its fittest. That was nature's orderly insistence to endeavor to protect mother earth, and to foster the production of basic factors. Thus sheltered in the strong arms of nature, man found a safe haven from the storms of adversity; and he feasted on the food that provident nature preserved and presented him.

With the help of decaying vegetation, the ever life-giving waters were held in abeyance on the higher elevations, and allowed to filter down into and through the earth, spreading to where most needed, and returning to the distant surface through and from the many springs, (now dry, due to the activities of man) where animals collected, to be served with the elixir of life. The ever devastating, pestiferous insects were held in check and balance by other larger insects and the larger animals, especially birds. Thus allowing many useful things for man, other animals and vegetation, to mature, and to be had for the acceptance. Thus for eons of years this had continued, and the White man found the valley to be a "Happy land of Canaan" where manna literally rained from on high. And thus sheltered in the strong arms of nature, man found a safe haven from the storms of adversity; and he feasted on the food that prudent nature provided.

The fine, perfect and graceful trees were felled to provide the settler with his habitation. Many more were destroyed to permit the cultivation of vegetation desired to provide his needs. The soil, the accumulation of the decayed vegetation of ages, was allowed to be washed to the lower levels and into the flooded streams below. The tiny roots and the fallen leaves of vegetation on the higher levels catching the falling rains, holding them in abeyance, to allow them to trickle into the soil below, became missing. Thus drying up the springs where needed by animal and vegetative life. Insects soon were out of control, and preyed more and more upon vegetation and



SOIL EROSION PREVENTED
Section 15, Town 5, Range 13

other things needed by man, until long since it became necessary to resort to artificial means of restoration; a duty that nature, through bird life, provided before.

At first man approached the use of the land for agricultural purposes; and herds of cattle, flocks of sheep and droves of horses and hogs soon were grazing on the land. Such pasturing with cattle and sheep effectively prevented soil erosion for more than one hundred years, as is evidenced in many places in Athens County (a) with continued fertility to the land itself and constant profit to the landowner.

The cloven hoof of the cattle and the sheep, at opportune times, pressed the seed, the hooved up (frozen) grass, clover, etc., into the capilliform soil where capillary attraction could feed the plants; while in rolling surfaces, the paths of the animals along the hillside, provided water retardents that held the water in abeyance and thus allowed it to filter into the earth; and where the ever-present, interested nearby owner could give that opportune care for vegetation which the distant, disinterested person could not give.

"Woe be unto the pastors that destroy and scatter the sheep of my pasture, saith the Lord."

"And I will gather the remnant of my flock out of all countries whither I have driven them, and I will bring them again to their folds; and they shall be fruitful and increase." (Jeremiah. 23:1-3)

Truly there is magic in the cloven hoof.

The destruction of the berry and the nut growing plants, eliminated the food for the various birds that preyed upon insects, and allowed them to starve to death, while the absence of flowers has seriously interfered with pollenization by the bees, especially the bumble bee whose longer proboscis permitted it to pollenize clover.

But with the development of the mineral resources: First the salt, then the coal and now the oil and gas, agricultural activities declined to such an extent that for many years there has been less pasturage animals, (especially sheep) and less agricultural activities and production, in proportion to the population, productive possibilities, market and disposal, than there was, say in 1870. And while this care and use of the land has been thus neglected and allowed to drift into decadence, the availment of the mineral resources has been reduced to a point where they fail to meet many of the varied necessities of man, who, like Nero, fiddled while Rome burned, and the population of the county fell from 50,430 in 1920 to 44,175 in 1930.

Three centuries ago, the voices of the children of nature, were well known to, and heeded by, those who landed on the sterile coast of the new continent; and it was their voices that lured the pioneer westward, ever westward, over the mountains and into the fertile Ohio Valley where they builded, with bare hands and with buoyant hope, this wonderful country.

> "Now rose the roaring din of man-made things
> Displacing God's own murmurings
> The forest stripped, the waters fouled,
> The grasses dead, the soil defiled:
> A vital land's fertility
> Reduced to stark sterility
> There is NOTHING beyond the horizon
> For men who CANNOT SEE."
>
> —Greta Gratz

Much truth is there in the saying that "The White man is the most destructive agency that exists. He destroys the wilderness and its inhabitants for pleasure, or for selfish gain without thought of tomorrow and the many generations to come, and without thought that he was an integral part of the wilderness in which he was created and in which he lived." "Their idols are silver and gold, the work of men's hands."

Perhaps fifteen per cent or more of the people, in the most prosperous and heaven blessed nation in the world, now are unable to care for or sustain themselves 'midst "the roaring din of man-made things." The critical moment has arrived. The turning point is reached. It points backward. Ever backward to the approach of the All-Wise Creator, whom man deserted, to things earthly. "Back to the land," doubtlessly points the compass, to the harbor of safety; to assurance and to the land of plenty. The harbor in which all may find rest and contentment. But it can not come to pass 'midst "the roaring din of man-made things." As the old, experienced farmer said, "Taint 'cordin' to nature."

YORK FOREST

in R. 15, T.11, S.36 and in R.15, T.12, S.31, consists of about 160 acres of about 250,000 American Pine and Red Spruce, and European Larch, set out from 1906 to 1926, (About 12,000 annually) by Col. Richard Enderlin and Melvin H. Doolittle.

A "good neighbor" policy is one that anticipates your every need and sends it over without asking.

We must look ahead to hard work. We'll get plenty of it in freedom, or we'll get it in slavery.

Nature designed that all life, animal and plant, should struggle to live. Hence all have limbs and the power of motion-movements- and the natural inherent urge to use them.

Vegetation and animals respond to food, water and sympathetic help and care; and thereby can the better withstand the rigors of the elements.

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